The New-York Times.

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THE ENGLISH STAGE.

DRAMATIC TALENT AND TASTE IN THE METROPOLIS.

BRITISH ACTORS OF THE PRESENT—THE ROBERTSON COMEDY AND THE BURNANDIAN BURLESQUE—THE PASSION FOR SHAKESPEARE—"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE" NO COMPANION PIECE TO "HAMLET"—SIGNOR SALVINI AND THE PLAYERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 20, 1875.

It is many years since the acted drama attracted so much attention on the part of the intelligent and educated public as at the present time. Mr. Irving's success in "Hamlet"—and since the faults of the first performances have been toned down, there is now no difference of opinion as to its excellence, and audiences, if possible, are more thronged and enthusiastic than ever—has not only brought Shakespeare into fashion, but has rather turned the heads of managers. They have made a rush at Shakespeare, but without taking the trouble to consider whether they have any performers who are capable of acting Shakespeare. This neglect has led to disaster in most of the experiments. Even the long-headed and sagacious Hollingshead fell into the prevalent error, and not only brought out Shakespeare at the Gaiety, but took an extra theatre—for like Ducrow, he rides a team abreast—on purpose for Shakespeare; but unfortunately the great poet found no living representatives to keep his text in countenance. Mr. Phelps, indeed, one of the last relics of the old school, did what he had to do carefully and effectively. But he has never had sufficient breadth, as Kean and Macready had, to fill the stage by himself and to atone for the defects of his associates. The same may be said of Mr. and Mrs. Kendall at the Opera Comique, with the addition that though both are graceful players in modern and light comedy, they have never gone through that elocutionary discipline which is indispensable for the artistic recitation of blank verse. Anyone who reads the memoirs of Macready, which have just been issued, will see at once the difference between the present generation of actors and their predecessors. Macready had a severe apprenticeship in the country before he came to London. He went through a wide range of parts, and he was thoroughly trained in every branch of his profession. He studied as hard for the stage as ever any young man studied for the bar or for medicine. He used to go to the theatres when no one else was there, and pace the stage and practice his voice and attitudes and gestures for hours together. Now, however, all this is changed. Any tyro who has a fair voice, and good appearance is deemed qualified for admission to the London stage. As long as he addresses nicely, is pleasant-looking and recollects his part, that is enough. As for the women, they are not expected to be more than pretty, and able to ogle the audience, and need not trouble themselves about the words of their rôles.

ROBERTSON'S COMEDIES.

There is, perhaps, nothing more demoralizing to the higher kinds of acting than the comedy of modern society which the late Tom Robertson brought into popularity, and which has since been imitated or parodied by so many rivals. It purported to represent every-day life, and a prosaic realism was strictly observed. The passions were toned down to gentle tameness, and the tones of the performers imitated the indistinct gabble of private life. It was deemed a great triumph of dramatic art when a languid swell dawdled across the stage after the fashion of the languid swell of the park or the drawing-room, and when an actor or actress contrived to sugar a cup of tea or take a glass of wine exactly in the style of a person of quality. One of Robertson's pieces owed its success to Marie Wilton's tucking up her sleeves and making beef-steak pudding on a wooden table. Bancroft, her husband, whose forte is a self-complacent inanity and blind stare through an eye-glass, entirely succeeded in the part of the young gentleman of the period. A close attention to small details—such as real tea-cups and drawing-room furniture, with characters dressed after the fashion of the pictures in *Le Follet*—became the chief features of the theatre. West-end tailors and upholsterers shared with the dramatist the credit of the play, and the Kembles and Keans were succeeded by a race whose ideal of histrionic perfection was to be able to wear a white waistcoat, and a tightly-buttoned frock-coat and patent-leather boots in a gentlemanly way. Alongside of the Robertsonian comedy competed the Burnandian burlesque, with its flash songs and breakdowns, and general tom-foolery; and it is easy to imagine what room was left for the training of Shakespearean performers.

MR. BATEMAN'S POLICY.

The late Mr. Bateman, to whom the true friends of the drama owe a deep debt of gratitude, took an accurate measure of the situation. He saw that the public were anxious for more substantial entertainments, and he was careful to rake up a company of the few persons still left on the stage who were equal to the requirements of blank verse. Of the secondary characters in "Hamlet" as given at the Lyceum, at least two had often played the *Prince* themselves, and the others knew at least how to articulate their speeches. Compton, of course, is a veteran of the best class, of the old school, and quite equal to *Hamlet*, too, if he had only thought of it. The result has been an immense success, and the consequence is such experiments as that of the "Tempest" at the Gaiety, acted by people who cannot speak, with the addition, in order to complete the thing, of music screeched by people who cannot sing; and of the "Merchant of Venice" at the Prince of Wales', performed by a company which has not the faintest conception of the exigencies of poetical passion, or even of the articulate pronunciation of high-class poetry.

SHAKESPEARE AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'.

Much curiosity was, of course, excited when it was first announced that one of Shakespeare's principal tragedies was to be attempted by the company which had been specially invented for Robertsonian real life, and which had made rather a melancholy exhibition of itself in the "School for Scandal," when the great hits were the old-fashioned china, the negro page, and the brocaded petticoats. It was assumed as a matter of course that the company would be recruited for the occasion, and various names were mentioned for *Shylock* and others for *Portia*. A *Portia* has, indeed, been imported in the person of Miss Ellen Terry, but the regular company has been thought sufficient for the other parts. Mr. Coghlan is the hero. He comes of a good family, and was lately an officer in the Army. He is a young man of elegant gait and gentlemanly manners, and knowing how to spell he thought he could write a play as well as anybody else, or at least as well as the late Robertson. When the play was produced, the other day, at the Court Theatre, it was found to be the most utterly inane and vapid thing ever put upon the stage. Robertson was not a spirit that could stand much dilution, but Coghlan was weaker even than water. He has had, however, another chance. If he could not put life into a play, it was conceivable that he might be capable of taking all life out of one; and so he was chosen for *Shylock* by Mr. Bancroft. There appears to be an impression at the Prince of Wales' Theatre that the French writers were right when they pronounced Shakespeare to be a vulgar and barbarous dramatist; and it must be admitted that there is a good deal in his writings which is not strictly consistent with the polish and refinement of modern high life. Our modern Jews are not such bearish savages as Shakespeare painted *Shylock*, and it was thought to be a good idea to give the Jews a lift, and to exhibit *Shylock* disguised as a gentleman. This has accordingly been done, and with the utmost success. Mr. Coghlan's *Shylock* is a sleek, scarcely middle-aged gentleman, with glossy black hair, "faultless evening dress," as the lady novelitss always say, irreproachable manners, and a fashionable drawl; in fact, just the sort of man to bleed you of eighty per cent., and make you feel all the time as if you were taking advantage of a too Christian benevolence. Ordinary people might have fancied that in order to bring out this view of the character, it would have been necessary to rewrite the play. But Mr. Coghlan is fully equal to the occasion, and gives the text with such soft, melting looseness that the otherwise shocking expressions in which *Shylock* occasionally indulges, fall in the most inoffensive manner upon the ear. When he says, for instance, "cursed by my tribe if they forgive him," it has the sound of a tender benediction, and the bitter sneers at *Antonio* assume the air of compliments disguised as banter. You can see that the Jew does not mean what he says, and that the demand for the honest merchant's heart is only a delicate way of asking him to dinner, in order that he may find a quittance under his soup plate. Mr. Coghlan exclaims: "The curse ne'er fell upon our race till now; I never felt it," as if the "never" applied equally to the present and the past, and as if he wished it to be understood that he was as happy and comfortable as anybody could be. It may at least be said that Mr. Coghlan's *Shylock* is altogether a unique performance. A great many actors have overdone the vehemence of the character, but it may be safely believed that it never before occurred to anyone to make the fierce Hebrew as tame and plausible as a Bond street usurer. Mr. Coghlan's personation is not only perfectly original, but perfectly consistent throughout, only it rather puts out the other characters, and confuses the meaning of the play, inasmuch as it is difficult to understand why so smooth, civil-spoken, (barring his words,) and mild-mannered a Jew should be the subject of such genuine hatred and objurgation. Miss Ellen Terry is, perhaps, not less a novel *Portia*, but her rendering is, at least, a possible conception of the character. Miss Terry is a younger sister of Miss Kate Terry, who, some years ago, retired from the stage into private life, and belongs to the family of the well-known actor and dramatist, who used, in Sir Walter Scott's phrase, to "Terry-fy" the novelists of that day by turning their stories into plays. As a girl, she occasionally appeared as *Ariel*, and in other parts; but she withdrew from the profession on her marriage with Mr. Watts, the painter. The extreme difference of age between the two rendered the union an unfortunate one, and it was soon terminated by a friendly arrangement. Miss Terry has since acted at intervals, but it is understood that she will now return permanently to the theatre. She is certainly not a conventional actress, and infuses girlish vivacity and sprightliness into her personations, which, whether suitable or not to the character of the moment, is at least extremely charming in itself. The other parts are filled with mechanical efficiency. The *dramatis personæ* generally are wholly subordinated to the scenery and decorations, which are not only magnificent, but in excellent taste, when taken by themselves, apart from the monstrous outrage committed on Shakespeare. It would seem, however, that public curiosity in reference to so extraordinary an entertainment, is likely for some time to keep it going.

SALVINI AND THE PLAYERS.

It is to be hoped that, if Mr. Coghlan has any ambition for future histrionic distinction—his present fiasco not being capable of indefinite repetition—he was one of the 400 theatrical artists who yesterday attended a special performance given expressly for their benefit by Signor Salvini. An address from the profession in London had been presented to the Signor, asking him to play his great part at a day performance, at an hour when they could come to see it, and the gallant and courteous Italian at once replied that he would gladly do so, and that they must all come as his guests. Accordingly, the auditorium of Drury Lane was yesterday a remarkable sight, being to a great extent occupied by the class which usually has possession of the stage. It is a well-known peculiarity of the profession that when an actor has nothing else to do, he always goes to the play, if there is a play to go to, and it is certain that no one enjoys a play more keenly than a player. You can fancy, therefore, the exhilaration of the audience on this occasion, when the performance was something entirely novel to, and different from the ordinary exhibitions of, the English stage. There was the most intense and vehement cheering at the end of the third act that ever shook Old Drury's walls, at least since they last rose from their ashes. The whole audience rose to feet and shouted. The shower of bouquets was tropical, and one garland was as big as the hoop through which the sylph of the circus is in the habit of leaping. When *Desdemona* was being murdered, a lady went off into wild hysterics, and was carried screaming from the boxes. The female part of the audience was generally deeply touched, and there was a widespread conviction that Signor Salvini stood as much alone in his *Othello* as Mr. Coghlan in his *Shylock*, though in a different way.

CRITICAL VIEWS OF THE ITALIAN.

There is a hot controversy going on in literary and dramatic circles here just now as to the artistic propriety and excellence of Salvini's personation. Some are in ecstasies, and declare that now for the first time has *Othello* been represented to the life; others deprecate what they call the hard physical realism and brutality of the acting. I have heard that Mr. G. H. Lewis, who is recognized as the most authoritative dramatic critic in this country, though he has ceased to publish criticisms, has declared that in the third act Salvini beats the elder Kean. In the later acts, however, a strange collapse occurs, no doubt owing to the climax of excitement having been already reached, so that a certain amount of reaction is inevitable. Whatever may be thought of the Signor, there can be no doubt that Mr. Coghlan would be much the better for a touch of his passion and animation. J. H. F.

WASHINGTON.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

MR. JOHN F. HARTLEY'S SUCCESSOR—THE CHRONICLE AND THE PRINTERS' UNION—A DEMAND FROM OTHER EMPLOYING PRINTERS FOR A REDUCTION OF RATES—THE MARYLAND PASSENGER TAX CASE DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. John F. Hartley, to-day tendered his resignation of the office to Secretary Bristow, to take effect on the appointment of his successor. His intention to resign has been known to the Secretary for some days, and an appointment to the position had been determined upon before the formal resignation was received. The successor of Mr. Hartley will be Curtis F. Burnam, of Richmond, Ky. Mr. Burnam is about fifty years old, a well-known and able lawyer and a man of integrity and character. The business of the office of the Second Assistant Secretary relates chiefly to the collection of the Customs duties, the decision of appeals, the construction of doubtful laws, and, in general, all matters done in the name of the Secretary which pertain to the collections or external taxes are done through this office. The selection of the head of the office is, therefore, of great interest to importers of all classes. Mr. Hartley came into the department as a clerk in 1838, and has therefore been connected with it more than thirty-six years. He was in the department when the war began, and was promoted to the place which he has just resigned in 1865. He has at all times borne the reputation of a faithful and honest public servant. He will soon go abroad on important business for the Treasury Department.

THE PRINTERS' UNION.

The action of the *Chronicle* office in turning out the Union printers and filling its composing-room with "rats," is of little consequence in itself, but its success in reducing the price of composition from sixty to forty-five cents per thousand, is leading other employing printers to take steps looking to decreasing their own expenses. A request has been made by them of the printers' Union to lower the price now paid to fifty cents per thousand, and the printers meet next Saturday to consider the proposition. If the concession asked is not agreed to some of the employers will be likely to fill the places of those now employed with nonunion men. The Government Printer will not at present take any part in the controversy, but if the prices outside the Government office should become fixed at lower rates than are now paid, the Government Printer will be compelled by law to reduce his rates to those current in the city. The Government office has a large amount of work which is very "fat," such as bills from the Capitol and tables of figures, which are used over from month to month with few changes. All of this class of work is done on "time," and the average cost of composition in that office is thus brought down to about fifty cents a thousand at the prices now paid.

THE TREASURY RECEIPTS YESTERDAY.

The receipts of the Treasury were larger to-day than for a long time, and very far above the average for the year. They reached the handsome sum of $1,746,000, of which $977,711 49 was from internal revenues, and $768,511 92 from Customs.

THE MARYLAND CAPITATION TAX SUSTAINED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court to-day decided the case of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The State claimed a deferred payment of $500,000 as due for the period between 1860 and 1870, being one-fifth of the amount of passenger fare over the Washington and Baltimore branch of the road. The company refused to pay the amount to the State on the plea that the tax was unconstitutional. This the Court of Appeals of Maryland overruled, affirming the right of the State to the money in question. The Supreme Court holds that the passenger tax was different from a tax on inter-State commerce, which the State could not impose. The State had a right to impose conditions in the granting of the charter for the road, and it mattered not what became of the money. The proportionate amount, or one-fifth of the passenger fare, was a bonus to the State. It was a condition imposed in consideration of the franchise. This the State had a right to do. The court, in view of the facts presented, could not regard the stipulation between the parties as unconstitutional. The decision of the Court of Appeals was affirmed. Justice Miller dissented from the opinion of the court, regarding the tax imposed by the State as unconstitutional.

BARON SCHWARZ-SENBORN.

No successor to Baron Schwarz-Senborn as Austrian Minister has yet been appointed. The Baron intends to make the tour of this country before returning to Austria.

THE COMMANDANT OF THE CORPS OF CADETS AT WEST POINT.

Lieut. Col. Emory Upton, of the First Artillery, has been relieved from duty as commandant of the Corps of Cadets at West Point, and Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Neill, of the Sixth Cavalry, has been ordered to assume the duties of commandant in his place, the order to take effect July 1. Col. Upton has been in command of the Military Academy for the past four years, and his administration has been faithful and successful. The change is made in accordance with the custom of the War Department to change the commanding officer there every four years.

EXTRA CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Department gives notice that mails will be dispatched for China and Japan by a steamer of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, to leave San Francisco on the 25th inst.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander Henry Glass has been detached from the nautical school-ship Jamestown, at Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to duty as Executive Officer of the receiving-ship Independence. Lieut. D. Delehanty has been detached from the receiving-ship Independence, at Mare Island, and ordered to the receiving-ship Vermont, at New York. Lieut. F. J. Drake and Master Nelson F. Houston are detached from the nautical school-ship Jamestown, and ordered to the receiving-ship Independence. Master William P. Day has reported his return home, having been detached from the Dictator, and has been ordered for examination for promotion. Surgeon A. C. Rhoades is detached from the Benicia and placed on sick leave. Passed Assistant Surgeon A. F. Magruder is detached from the nautical school-ship Jamestown and ordered to the Navy-yard at Mare Island, California. Passed Assistant Surgeon A. F. Price is detached from the Powhatan and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Paymaster Curtis H. Thomson is detached from the Palos, Asiatic Station, on the reporting of his relief and ordered to return home and report his arrival. Assistant Paymaster George A. Deering is detached from the Triana and ordered to the Palos, Asiatic Station.

ARMY ORDERS.

First Lieut. Charles H. Heintzelman, Third Artillery, has been ordered to report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED.

The President this morning signed the commissions of the following Postmasters: George W. Porter, at Clinton, Ill.; Alonzo Snow, at Port Deposit, Md.; James Davidson, at Montecello, Iowa; Charles T. Bennett, at Fulton, N. Y.

THE FOG-BELL ON FORT CARROLL, MD.

The following is furnished by the Light-house Board as a correction of the dispatch sent Saturday last, in which the date was incorrect: Notice is hereby given that the light and fog bell on Fort Carroll, Patapsco River, Maryland, will be removed to the south-west angle of the fort, on and after May 5; no change of characteristics will be made.

REVENUE.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $1,001,036 65. The Customs receipts were $708,511.

THE NAVY REGULATIONS.

The Board of Naval Officers, consisting of Commodores J. W. A. Nicholson, C. H. B. Caldwell, and J. C. Febiger, in session at the Navy Department to examine officers for promotion or retirement, are, by direction of the Secretary, also engaged in the revision of the regulations for the government of the Navy. The work will not be complete for several months yet, as the time occupied in the revision is not allowed to interfere with the examination of officers for promotion or retirement as fast as they are ordered before the board. Capt. E. R. Calhoun will soon be examined for promotion to the grade of Commodore, and Commanders D. B. Harmony, A. E. K. Benham, and John Irwin for promotion to the grade of Captain.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A SCHOONER LOST IN A GALE ON LAKE ERIE—FOUR MEN AND ONE WOMAN WASHED OVERBOARD AND DROWNED.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, May 3.—The schooner Consuello, Capt. Hausser, of Cleveland, with building stone from Vermillion for Chicago, was lost in a gale off Marblehead, near this port, Saturday evening. Capt. Hausser, William Low, William Clary, Charles Peterson, and the female cook, name unknown, were washed overboard and drowned. Frederick Donohue, the mate, and James King, seaman, took to the rigging and were rescued by the Clemens Brothers, of Marblehead.

DISASTER ON THE MISSOURI.

SINKING OF THE STEAMBOAT ST. LUKE—TEN OR ELEVEN LIVES BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—The steamer St. Luke, bound from Leavenworth, Kan., to St. Louis, struck Pier No. 3, of the St. Charles bridge, twenty-five miles from here, about 10 o'clock last night, and subsequently sunk in fifteen feet of water. Three or four persons are supposed to have been lost, but their names have not yet been ascertained. The boat was owned by the Missouri River Packet Company, and was valued at $30,000, and insured for $17,000 in Cincinnati and Wheeling companies.

Later.—Mrs. Divan, wife of John Divan, a railroad man of Kansas City or Jefferson City, and his two little girls, aged respectively seven and eight years, were lost on the steam-boat St. Luke, and six or seven deck passengers are supposed to have been lost, though their names cannot be ascertained.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 3.—Some additional particulars regarding the loss of the steamer St. Luke have been learned from Capt. Keith and passengers who came down from St. Charles by railroad to-day. The night was very dark and the lights on the bridge were very dim. About thirty feet of the larboard side of the boat was crushed in by collision with the pier, and part of her machinery was torn away. She made water very rapidly, but floated down about two miles, when she struck a bar in the middle of the river and sunk to her hurricane deck. The passengers rushed from their berths in great terror, and ran hither and thither panic-stricken, but all those who were not lost in the collision were finally gathered on the hurricane roof, where they remained till daylight, clad only in their night clothes, when the ferry-boat came down and took them ashore. Five or six persons are supposed to have been knocked overboard and drowned at the first shock, but this is not definitely known. Those whose loss is certain are: William Brooks, fireman, of St. Louis; Tom Donnelly, deck sweeper; Mrs. John Doran and two children, who took passage at Kansas City; and one male passenger and three deck passengers, whose names are not known. There were about 100 souls on board, most of whom, outside of the officers and crew were deck passengers, whose names were not kept by the Clerk. The boat had about 100 tons of freight, which, with the boat, will be a total loss.

THE STEAMER ALHAMBRA WRECKED.

SHE RUNS ASHORE IN A DEEP FOG AT CAPE SABLE.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 3.—The steamer Alhambra went ashore at Cape Sable, Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, during a thick fog. The passengers and mails were landed safely on the island, where the passengers remained to-day, but the mails have been despatched to Halifax. From the wreck to the nearest telegraph office is about twenty miles, and particulars of the wreck so far have been very meagre.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

BOSTON, Mass., May 3.—The steamer Alhambra, ashore at Cape Sable, was at last accounts landing her cargo, which was an assorted one, and valued at about $50,000. She had on board fifty-six passengers and a crew of thirty-two, including the officers, all of whom were safely landed. The steamer rests upon the rocks, but it is thought she can be got off with the assistance of a tug, her own pumps, and submarine divers. She was a propeller, and had accommodations for 200 passengers and 3,300 barrels of flour and was valued at $80,000. Her owners, Messrs. F. Nickerson & Co., Boston, have despatched the Underwriters' boat Charles Pierson, to her assistance.

A NOVEL SUIT GROWING OUT OF THE BOSTON FIRE.

BOSTON, Mass., May 3.—A wool suit, and one which already excites much interest, has just been brought in the United States District Court against the City of Boston by the assignees in bankruptcy of the estate of Mr. Armstrong, who, before the great fire, carried on business on the corner of Milk and Devonshire streets. Their store was blown up to prevent the further spread of flames, and suit is brought to recover $60,000, value of the stock, and $10,000, value of the unexpired lease, the main count on which the plaintiffs rely being that they could have removed the stock, but the store was taken possession of half an hour before the fire reached it. What adds to the interest of the case is that no one as yet has been found to acknowledge the responsibility of the blowing up. The city officers all assert their innocence of it.

ALLEGED PATRICIDE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 3.—Benjamin J. Remick, a grocer of No. 505 Washington street., is now under arrest for the alleged murder of his father, on Monday of last week, during a quarrel about money affairs. Bail has been fixed at $10,000, and the Grand Jury will investigate the matter.

BASE BALL.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The game of base ball to-day between the Athletics of Philadelphia, and the Washingtons, of this city, resulted as follows:

Athletics	0	5	0	1	4	6	5	0	0	—21
Washingtons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0

THE SENATOR SPENCER INVESTIGATION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 3.—The Committee of the Alabama Legislature appointed to investigate Senator Spencer's election will be in session in Mobile until Wednesday night, and will then adjourn to this city and commence here on Thursday.

ALBANY.

LAST NIGHT'S SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

GOV. TILDEN'S FORTHCOMING MESSAGE REGARDING CITY CHARTERS—WHAT HE WILL PROBABLY RECOMMEND—ACTION OF THE SENATE UPON NEW-YORK BILLS—THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 3.—In the Senate to-night a number of bills relating to the City of New-York were considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading. Among them were two of particular importance, namely, the Booth Street Cleaning bill, authorizing the Police Board to let the work out by contract; also the bill relative to taxation and appropriations in the City of New-York. It is understood that Controller Green favors this bill and its provisions are of great importance. It provides for the discontinuance of certain unexpended balances of appropriations, and for the postponement for one year of the payment by the City of one-half the amount appropriated for the Fourth avenue improvement and which is now due. Senator Woodin directed attention to a provision of the bill which permits the Controller to discontinue, and allows to lapse into the City treasury all balances of appropriations now set aside for the payment of claims and amounts of indebtedness against the City whenever he may deem it advisable so to do. This he urged would put it in the Controller's power at discretion to cut off all creditors from relief intended for them by these appropriations. Senator Gross moved to strike out this clause, but at Senator Woodin's suggestion the motion was withdrawn so as to afford time for consultation with the Controller. The Assembly resolution concurring in the Canal Board recommendations for the reduction of canal tolls was received and referred to the Canal Committee. Senator Wood introduced a bill to exempt all State property from taxation in any form whatever. Senator Moore, of New-York, introduced a bill to regulate the license fees of places of amusement, similar to that introduced by Mr. Hauschel in the Assembly a week ago, and providing for a maximum fee of $100.

THE REMOVAL BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly Mr. Waehner, from the Judiciary Committee, reported for the consideration of the House the three bills empowering the Governor to remove State officers. The first of these is the Senate bill as passed, providing for removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The second is the Daly bill, giving the Governor absolute power for the removal of the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the third is a bill drawn by Mr. Waehner, providing for the trial of State officers, before removal by the Governor, by the Court of Appeals.

VETO MESSAGES.

Four veto Messages were received from the Governor. The most important of them being that against the act in relation to the adoption of children, to which he objects on the general ground that it would operate unjustly against collateral relatives of the children in relation to inheritances. The second veto was applied to the bill to confirm the release of inchoate rights of dower by married women. He held this bill to be unconstitutional. The other veto related to two local bills affecting interests in Onondaga County introduced by Mr. Alvord. When they were announced, Mr. Alvord arose indignantly and said that this was the first occasion where he had ever known the Executive to interpose the veto on any measures without first consulting the friends of the bill or the introducer of it. He moved to lay these two Messages on the table. This was carried.

Gov. Tilden has not concluded decisively whether he will or will not send to the Legislature a Message in relation to city charters, but should he do so it will have no especial or executive reference to New-York City. His action on the subject will depend wholly on the question of convenience, his time being at present too closely occupied to give attention to this matter. Should he eventually conclude to send in a Message, it will embody some recommendations on the fixing and determination of the general provisions and requirements of charters for cities, together with his opinion on the abuses of late years in relation to charter legislation, in which it has too often been found that important charters or provisions of charters have been subverted solely on account of faction quarrels and local politics, contests not in any wise affecting party affairs or principles. He will recommend the appointment of a commission to frame a general charter code, which shall be applicable to all cities having a population above a certain range.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL CASE.

He has not yet taken up cases of the Corporation Counsel and the Fire Commissioners, against whom charges were preferred by Mayor Wickham, and will not move in them until after the Legislature has adjourned.

THE CANALS.

The Joint Committee, now investigating the canal system, will make a partial report, and perhaps a final report on or about Thursday, in relation to the result of their labors, and will probably ask for power to visit two or three points on the canals, to examine into finished as well as unfinished work under certain contracts. It is known also that they will recommend legislation to prohibit the exhibiting to contractors of the quantity-sheets until after the amounts have been made and accepted.

CATHOLIC ENTERTAINMENTS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 3.—The programme for the entertainment of the Catholic Prelates who participated in the consecration ceremonies was fully and most pleasantly carried out to-day as pre-arranged, closing with the reception by the Catholic Union at Boston College this evening. Between 600 and 800 persons were present, and the affair was one of the most elegant ever given here. After the reception and banquet, the Cardinal and party visited the residence of Archbishop Williams, where they were given a fine serenade. The Cardinal will leave to-morrow morning for Springfield, where he will remain a few days as the guest of Bishop O'Reilly. The Papal embassy will leave at once for Milwaukee to attend the consecration ceremonies to be held in that city.

WRECK ON LAKE ONTARIO.

BRIGHTON, Ontario, May 3.—The schooner Three Friends, loaded, from Oswego for Toronto, went ashore Saturday last near Weller's Bay, and is supposed to be a total loss. She encountered a fearful gale, lost anchors, and most of her canvass.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS FROM A STATE PRISON.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 3.—James Rice, alias Dobbs, by which name he is well known to the professional burglars of the Eighth Ward of New-York, escaped from the State Prison at Wethersfield this morning, taking with him another convict who was a yard-tender. Rice had been a hall-tender, and of late had pretended to have morally reformed, and evidently deceived both the Directors and the Warden. It is said that he made off in a suit of the Warden's clothes. He was sentenced for four years for committing a burglary in Collinsville, and when he was in jail here he made an effort to escape by the aid of confederates, but was detected after he had partially dug his way out. He is an English "professional," and is known to detectives as one of the most dangerous burglars in the country.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 4—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen throughout the Mississippi Valley and the lake region and the south Atlantic States, but risen slightly in New-England and west of the Mississippi. Clear weather, with northerly winds prevails in the latter regions, but cloudy weather and light rain extend from Lake Erie to the Eastern Gulf, South and Middle Atlantic States. The rivers rose on Monday at Memphis, and fell at Omaha, Leavenworth, Cincinnati, and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For Tuesday, in the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, southerly winds, stationary temperature, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, falling, follwed by rising barometer, clear weather, succeeding light rain, north to south-west winds, and stationary or higher temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the upper lake region north-east to north-west winds, rising barometer, lower temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather.

For the lower lakes, Middle, and Eastern States, stationary or falling barometer, north-west to south-west winds, cooler, cloudy weather, and local rains, except partly cloudy weather in New-England, and easterly winds in the Middle Atlantic States.

The Ohio River, below Louisville, and the Mississippi, from Vicksburg to St. Louis, will rise slightly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	36°	37°	3:30 P. M.	65°	58°
6 A. M.	38°	39°	6 P. M.	61°	56°
9 A. M.	52°	44°	9 P. M.	56°	49°
12 M.	55°	50°	12 P. M.	50°	47°

Average temperature yesterday....47½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year....51⅜°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A revision of the losses and insurances on the property destroyed by the fire on Saturday last, at Montpelier, Vt., increases the estimated loss to $36,900, on which there is an insurance for $65,980. These figures may yet be increased $2,000 or $3,000. Hyde and Foster, flour dealers, lose $12,000, insured for $10,400; James G. French, buildings, $10,000, insured for $5,000; Cobb & Cumming, marble-workers, $14,500, insured for $3,700; Putnam & Marion, $8,000, insured for $4,000. The loss of the Montpelier Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company is $6,975. The officers are engaged to-day searching the houses of suspected parties for stolen property.

A fire in Farnham & Lovejoy's lumber-yard, at Minneapolis, Minn., on Sunday night, destroyed a large amount of dry lumber and shingles and five dwelling houses. The loss of Farnham & Lovejoy is estimated at $7,000, and the other losses at $2,000. The fire broke out in several places simultaneously, and must have been the work of incendiaries.

A *Picayune* (New-Orleans) special from Bayou Sara says an incendiary fire yesterday destroyed the stores of F. A. Mumford, Pickard & Weil, and A. J. Borge. Loss, $22,000; insurance, $9,500.

The foundry owned by Cane & Eldridge, in New-Market, Ontario, together with a large number of cottages, occupied by workmen, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $25,000; no insurance.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Sydney harbor, Island of Cape Breton, is open.

The steamer Nova Scotian, from Baltimore, arrived in Halifax yesterday.

Judge Bruce, Busteed's successor, commenced his first term at Montgomery, Ala., yesterday.

The House of Assembly of Nova Scotia yesterday unanimously elected M. B. Desbresay Speaker.

The President has appointed Albert C. Greene to be Postmaster at Greeneville, R. I., vice J. B. Greene, resigned.

The steamer Alhambra, from Boston, for Halifax, is ashore at Cape Sable, and will probably be a total loss. All hands have been saved.

Trains on the Utica and Black River Railroad were detained Tuesday four miles south of Watertown, N. Y., by a land-slide. The road is now clear.

A COUNTY CENTENNIAL IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Frank Cowan is in this city making arrangements to secure the complete success of the centennial commmoration of the declaration of American independence, made by the citizens of Westmortland County, Penn., at Hannastown, on the 16th of May, 1775. The celebration is to take place at Greensburg, three miles from Hannastown, on Saturday, May 15. Hon. James Veech will preside, and Chief Justice Agnew, it is expected, will deliver the oration. Owing to the limited time given in which to make arrangements. Very few special invitations could be sent out, and the projectors therefore invite patriotic citizens of every section to unite with them in making this demonstration worthy of the act to be commemorated.

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen, the English Executive Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition, to-day sends by cable a reqest to the Director General to double the space reserved for Great Britain in the main Exhibition building. The original space was 47,000 square feet. Mr. Owen will sail for Philadelphia on the 19th inst. to perfect the arrangements for the English exhibitors.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 3.—Preparations for the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Medical Association, which convenes at the Galt House to-morrow morning, are complete. Over 300 delegates are in the city, and 200 or 300 more are expected to-night and to-morrow. The meeting promises to be the largest and most important ever held by the Association.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 3.—Vice President Wilson returned from Lexington to-night, and will remain in the city several days. He will probably go from here to Nashville and Memphis before proceeding on his Western tour.

THE FIRST BISHOP OF THE NEW DIOCESE OF NIAGARA.

HAMILTON, May 3.—The consecration of Dr. Fuller as first Bishop of the new Diocese of Niagara took place on Saturday. There was a large attendance of Bishops from all parts of Canada and the United States. The clergy and laity were also present in large numbers. The Episcopalian pulpits yesterday were filled by eminent divines from a distance.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER FREE FROM ICE.

MONTREAL, May 3.—The tug W. C. Francis, from Prescott this morning, reports that the river is clear of ice to Quebec. Ocean vessels are expected up about Wednesday.

SUICIDE OF A WANDERING SHOWMAN.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 3.—A man named James Moir, possessor of a show in which an educated hog was the principal feature, committed suicide here by taking morphine. Financial troubles are the alleged cause of the act.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE COMING INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH—PREPARATIONS FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE AMERICAN TEAM.

DUBLIN, May 3.—Subscriptions to the fund to defray the expenses of entertaining the American Rifle Team at the coming return match amount to a considerable sum. A number of banquets and excursions have already been arranged and others are proposed.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' CONNECTION WITH MASONRY DISTASTEFUL TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

LONDON, May 3.—The *Unita Catholica*, of Rome, comments in bitter terms on the installation of the Prince of Wales as Head of the order of Masons in Great Britain, and declares that this act identifies Anglican Protestantism with masonry.

DEATH OF STEVENS, THE SCULPTOR.

Mr. Stevens, sculptor of the unfinished monument to Wellington, in St. Paul's Cathedral, died last week. It was the similarity of name and profession which led to the erroneous announcement here in the evening papers of Saturday of the death of Edward Bowning Stephens, A. R. A.

THE PROBABLE SUCCESSOR OF JUDGE PIGOTT.

LONDON, May 4.—It is said that Sir John Holker, the Solicitor General, will be elevated to the Bench, in the place of Judge Pigott, deceased.

THE MINERS STRIKE YIELDING—THE RECENT FIRE DAMP EXPLOSION.

LONDON, May 4.—6 A. M.—The *Daily News* says there strong symptons of a collapse of the strike in South Wales.

Sixty miners returned to work on the masters' terms in one colliery yesterday.

Three additional deaths by the Bunkers Hill disaster are reported.

SPAIN.

REPORTED VICTORIES OF THE CARLISTS UNDER SABALLS—HEAVY LOSSES OF THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

LONDON, May 3.—The Carlist Committee in this city has received telegrams reporting great victories by Don Carlos' forces under command of Saballs over the Spanish Government troops at Breda [Lerida?] and Santa Coloma. The latter place is in the Province of Barcelona. The enemy numbered 4,000 men. They lost five chief officers in the first engagement, and 350 men in that at Santa Coloma. Another great victory for the Carlists under Castills is reported from Aragon. The Government troops are said to have lost their artillery and many prisoners.

The Alfonsist General, Delatre, was killed.

RUSSIA.

APPOINTMENT OF A MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

BELGRADE, May 3.—M. Schichkin, late Russian Diplomatic Agent in Servia, who has been appointed Minister at Washington, has left for that city direct.

THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The ice on the River Neva is breaking up, and navigation will soon be reopened.

FRANCE.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING ELECTIONS FOR SENATORS.

PARIS, May 3.—Minister Dufaure has drawn up regulations for the election of the Senate. The members of that body are to receive the same salary as Deputies.

SOUTH AFRICA.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD.

LONDON, May 4—The steamer African arrived yesterday from the Cape of Good Hope with $50,000, in gold, from the diggings, the largest consignment ever sent from South Africa. One of the nuggets weighs nine pounds.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

THE DUCHESNE AFFAIR.

BERLIN, May 3.—Nothing is known here of any memorandum on the Duchesne Affair, which was reported to have been appended to the last Belgian note.

THE POSTAL UNION.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY AT BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, May 3.—The representatives of the States belonging to the Postal Union ratified the treaty to-day. France signed subject to the consent of the Assembly.

MUTINY AT SEA.

TWO MATES KILLED AND THREE SAILORS WOUNDED AND IN CHAINS—A THIRD DYING.

LONDON, May 3.—The schooner Jefferson Borden, from New-Orleans for this port, has arrived off Perth Leven. The Captain reports: Crew mutinied, first and second mates killed, two sailors wounded and put in irons, one sailor wounded and chained to the pumps, and another dying; vessel worked by three hands.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT.

LONDON, May 4.—The following additional particulars have been obtained of the mutiny on the Jefferson Borden:

The schooner Jefferson Borden, Patterson master, sailed from New-Orleans March 5, for London. When eighteen days from the former port the mutiny broke out. Capt. Patterson and his officers fought the men with revolvers and knives. After a terrible struggle, in which the first and second mates were killed, the Captain succeeded in disabling and securing all the men who resisted. He hailed passing vessels, obtained sufficient hands to work the ship, and proceeded on his voyage to London.

MARINE DISASTERS.

RESCUE OF THE CREW OF THE BARK THOR—HEAVY GALES.

LONDON, May 3.—The bark Thor, Capt. Thorwaldsen, has arrived at Queenstown from Baltimore with the crew of the bark Rose Brae, which foundered on the passage from Galveston for Liverpool.

The brig Water Lily, from Boston for London, has put into Fowey damaged, having experienced heavy gales.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINION COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 3.—Hon. William Huntington tendered his resignation as President of the Council in order to relieve the Government of any possible embarassments which might arise through the charges made against him in connection with pending lawsuits. The Premier declined to accept the resignation.

THE BRAIN.

ADDRESS OF PROF. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M. D.

THE BRAIN NOT THE SOLE ORGAN OF THE MIND—THE LARGEST MASS OF NERVE SUBSTANCE—THE LARGEST BRAINS ON RECORD—NO RELATION BETWEEN THE INTELLIGENCE AND THE SIZE OF THE BRAIN IN ANIMALS—A DISCUSSION UPON THE PAPER.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Neurological Society held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, Prof. William A. Hammond, M. D., President of the society, delivered the inaugural address. Preliminary to its delivery, Dr. Allen McLean Hamilton was elected to the council, and Dr. Goodwillie was made a member of the society. Dr. Hammond, in the first instance, congratulated the society on its progress during the past year, on the excellence of the papers, which, he said, had created attention both at home and abroad, and on the thoroughness of the subsequent discussions. He then proceeded with his address, the subject of which was "The Brain Not the Sole Organ of the Mind." He said:

GENTLEMEN: Again I have to thank you for conferring upon me the honorable office of President. In the brief review of the progress of the society, which as the outgoing President it has been my duty to make, I have touched upon those points in our affairs which appeared specially worthy of attention, and it now only remains to me to deliver the inaugural address on assuming for the second time the office to which by your partiality I have been elected.

In choosing the subject "The Brain not the Sole Organ of the Mind," it appears to be necessary that I should, in the first place, as clearly as possible express my ideas relative to the connection between the mind and the nervous system, and of the nature of that power which, in its full development, places man at the head of all other animals. We have no evidence to show that the mind can exist independently of the nervous system. On the contrary, every fact in our possession bearing upon the question of their relation, goes to prove that where there is no nervous system there is no mind, and that where there is injury or derangement of the nervous system there is corresponding injury or derangement of the mind. The nervous system consists of two essentially different tissues, which are distributed in varying proportions throughout the organism; the one of them, the ganglionic, or gray tissue, is collected in masses in the brain, the spinal cord, and in the course of the ramifications of the great sympathetic nerve; the other, the white tissue, exists in much larger proportion, and is also found in the brain and spinal cord, of which it constitutes the larger quantity. Besides, the sympathetic nerve, the nerves of sensation and of motion, and the compound nerves, (which are both sensory and motor,) consist entirely of white tissue. Examined microscopically, the gray matter is found to be composed of cells, while the white matter consists of fibres. As regards function the difference is still greater, for the gray matter is the generator of nerve force, while the white simply serves as the medium by which the force is transmitted.

The brain is by far the largest mass of nerve substance contained in the body of any animal possessing a brain; indeed, it far exceeds in bulk and weight all the rest of the nervous system together. The researches of European observers give 49½ ounces as the weight of the average brain of the white inhabitant of Europe, the maximum, that of Cuvier, being 64⅓ ounces, and the minimum consistent with a fair degree of intelligence, 34 ounces. Webster's brain (allowance being made for disease which existed) weighed 63¾ ounces; Dr. Abercrombie's, 63 ounces, and Spurzheim's 55 1-16 ounces. The average of twenty-four American brains, accurately weighed by Dr. Ira Russell, was 56 06 ounces; the maximum 64 and the minimum 44.25 ounces. The same observer found the average full-negro brain, as determined from 147 specimens, to be but 46.96 ounces.

The capacity of Daniel Webster's cranium was the largest on record, being 122 cubic inches. That of the Teutonic family, including English, Germans, and Americans, is 92 cubic inches. In the native African negro it is 73 cubic inches, and in the Australian and Hottentot but 75. The brain of the idiot seldom weighs more than 28 ounces, and it is often much less than this—in one instance coming under my own observation the weight of the entire brain was but 44½ ounces. Mr. Gore has related in the *Anthropological Review* the particulars of a case of microscopy in which the brain weighed but ten ounces and five grains. The subject, a female, though forty-two years of age, had an intellect which is described as infantine. She could say a few words, such as "good," "child," "morning," with tolerable distinctness, but without connection or clear meaning, and was quite incapable of anything like conversation. Her habits were decent and cleanly; but she could not feed herself, at least with any degree of method or precision. She was fond of carrying and nursing a doll. In a case described in a subsequent number of the same journal, by Prof. Marshall, the weight of the entire brain was but eight and a half ounces. The subject was a boy twelve years of age. Nothing is said relative to the intelligence manifested.

Absolutely, the normal human brain is larger than that of any other animal, except that of the elephant and the whale. Relatively to the weight of the body, it very greatly exceeds the proportion existing in either. Leuret found the mean proportional weight of the brain to the rest of the body to be in fishes as 1 to 5,668. The range in these animals is, however, very great. In the bass I find it as the result of eleven observations, to be as 1 to 523; in the eel, twenty observations, as 1 to 1,429; and in the garfish, nine observations, 1 to 8,915.

In reptiles of different orders Leuret determines the average to be as 1 to 1,321. I found the proportion in frogs to be as 1 to 520, in lizards as 1 to 180, and in the rattlesnake as 1 to 1,825. The brain of an alligator over six feet in length, which I examined, weighed but a little over half an ounce.

Next in order come the birds, and here we find a very decided increase in the proportion. From many determinations made by Hallem, Cuvier, Carus, and himself, Leuret gives the average as 1 to 212. In the tom-tit he found it as 1 to 12, in the canary-bird as 1 to 14, in the pigeon as 1 to 91, in the duck as 1 to 241, in the chicken as 1 to 377, and in the goose as 1 to 3,600. These are very great differences, and, as Leuret remarks, have no constant relation to the intelligence. It is worthy of notice that the brain is proportionately smaller in those birds which are domesticated, and which consequently do not have to make so severe a struggle for existence, than in the wild birds, and their bodies therefore are more encumbered by fat. From determinations which I made it was ascertained that the brain of the canary-bird reared in the United States was in weight compared to that of the body as 1 to 10.5, and in the Arctic sparrow as 1 to 11. No observations on record show proportionally larger brains than these.

Among mammals we find a still greater increase in the weight of the brain as compared with that of the body. Leuret found it to range in the monkeys from as 1 to 22, 24 and 25; in the dolphin it was as 1 to 36; in the cat as 1 to 94; in the rat as 1 to 130; in the fox as 1 to 205; in the dog as 1 to 305; in the sheep as 1 to 351; in the horse as 1 to 700, and in the ox as 1 to 750. The mean for the class of mammals, exclusive of man, was as 1 to 186. My own observations accord very clearly with those of Leuret. I find that in the prairie wolf the proportion between the brain and body was as 1 to 220; in the wild cat as 1 to 158.

If these figures teach anything at all, it is that there is no definite relation existing between the intelligence of animals and the absolute or relative size of the brain. It is true that taking the data collected by Leuret as the basis there is a well-defined relation between the mental development and the brain as regards the several classes of vertebrate animals; for in fishes, the lowest, the brain is but 1-5,668 part of the body; in reptiles, the next highest, it is 1-1,321 part; in birds, next in the ascending scale, it is 1-212 part, and in mammals, the highest of all, 1-186 part. There is, therefore, beginning with the lowest class, a regular ascent in the volume of the brain till it reaches the maximum in mammals.

But when we look at the relation as it exists between the different orders and genera of any one class, we cannot say that there is any such variation in the degree of mental development as we should expect to find if the brain were the only source of the intelligence. And some members of the very lowest class have relatively larger brains than certain animals of the very highest. Thus the brain of the bass is to the body as 1 to 523, while in the horse it is but as 1 to 700, and in the ox as 1 to 750. If the relative size of the brain is to be taken as an indication of the degree of intelligence, we must regard the bass as a more intellectual animal than either the horse or the ox. The lizard has a brain which bears the highest proportion to the body of 1 to 180. That is greater than that existing in the fox, the dog, the sheep, and several other mammals. The canary-bird and the Arctic sparrow have brains proportionately larger than those of any other known animals, including man, and yet no one will contend that these animals stand at the top of the scale of mental development. Man, who certainly stands at the head of this class of mammals and of all other animals, so far as mind is concerned, rarely has a brain more than 1-50 the size of the body, a proportion which is much greater in several other mammals, and is as we have seen exceeded by many of the smaller birds.

Even in absolute weight, independent of any relation to the rest of the body, the brain of man is not the largest, being exceeded by that of the elephant and the whale. But when we inquire into the matter of the absolute and relative quantity of gray nerve tissue, we find that in this respect man stands pre-eminent, and it is to this fact that he owes the great mental development which places him so far above all other living beings, for it is the gray tissue which originates mind, the white, as is well known, serving only for the transmission of impressions and impulses. Unless regard is paid to this point we would certainly fall into serious error in determining the relation existing between the mind and the nervous system; but, having it in view, the connection is at once clear and well defined, there being no exception to the law that the mental development is in direct proportion to the amount of gray matter entering into the composition of the nervous system of any animal of any kind whatever.

But all the gray tissue of the nervous system is not confined to the brain. A large proportion of it is found in the ganglia of the sympathetic and some other nerves, and an amount second only to the brain in quantity—and indeed in some animals larger—is present as an integral constituent of the spinal cord; and I propose to discuss on this occasion some of the more important questions connected with the qualities of the force evolved from this gray tissue of the cord, and to call attention to some of the phenomena attendant on its evolution.

By the term mind I understand a force developed by nervous action. It bears the same relation to gray nerve tissue that heat or electricity or light does to chemical or mechanical action. Why mind should result from the action of gray nerve tissue is no more a mystery than the fact that the mixing of water with sulphuric acid develops heat or the rubbing of a piece of sealing wax with a piece of silk causes the evolution of electricity. All are equally beyond our understanding; all are equally ultimate facts in science, and speculations in regard to the *rationale* of all are equally vain and unprofitable.

All the manifestations of which the mind is capable in its fullest development are embraced in four groups—perception, the intellect, the emotions, and the will. Either one of these may be exercised independently of the others. Thus, an individual may have a perception without any intellectual, emotional, or volitional manifestation, and so the intellect, the emotions, or the will may be brought into action without the necessary participation of each other. It is, however, clearly established that all mental processes of any kind have their origin in perception, and that an individual born without the ability to perceive, either from defects in the external organs of the senses or of the central ganglia by which impressions on these organs are converted into perceptions, would be devoid of intellect, emotion, and will—would be, in fact, lower in mental development than the most degraded types of animated beings.

Perception is the primary manifestation of nerve, and is that part, the office of which is to place the individual in relation with external objects. Thus an image is formed upon the retina, the optic nerve transmits the excitation to its ganglion, this at once functionates, the force called perception is evoked and the image is perceived. If the retina be sufficiently diseased the image is not formed; if the optic nerve is in an abnormal condition, the excitation is not transmitted; if the ganglion be disordered the perceptive force is not evolved. Therefore in order that a true perception may be experienced, an organ of sense, a nerve and a mass of nerve-tissue are necessary, and no other organs are required.

It is rarely the case that an individual perceives an impression made upon any one of the organs of the senses without a higher mental operation being performed. This is especially the case when the perception is of such a character as to be irritative. Thus, if an exceedingly bright light be allowed to concentrate upon the retina, the humors are coagulated, and if it be still more intense the eyelids are closed so as to shut it out altogether. If a very loud noise strikes upon the tympanum the head is turned so as to prevent the undulations of the atmosphere reaching the ear in full force. If the ether be irritated the part is, if possible, drawn away, and if the irritation be so great as to excite pain the whole body is thrown into contortions, and efforts are made to escape. Some of these movements appear to be involuntary, and seem to be performed in direct opposition to the will, and then they are said to be reflex—that is, that they are the result of the conversion of a sensation into a motor impulse.

Now, it is very true that some of the actions in question are apparently altogether involuntary, and are thus true reflex movements, and it is no difficult matter to separate them from those others which are clearly volitional, determinate, and be found with a definite purpose in view. If, for instance, an irritative substance be applied to the interior of the nostril, the action which we call sneezing is produced. This consists of a spasmodic contraction of certain muscles, by which the air in the lungs is forcibly expelled by the nostrils. It is automatic and preservative in character, the object being to get rid of the offending substance. It is always performed in the same way, the muscles brought into action are always the same, and it is spasmodic, sudden, and without deliberation or judgment, so far as we can determine from our own consciousness. Again, if the soles of the feet are tickled they are drawn away, although it is possible for the impulse to remove them to be restrained by the exercise of the will, and, indeed, some individuals can prevent sneezing by strong volitional power evolved from the higher ganglia of the brain. But let us suppose the case of a man with a disease of the upper part of the spinal cord of such a character as to prevent its conveying volitional impulses from the brain to the muscles of the lower limbs. Now, let the soles of the feet be tickled, and we will find that they are drawn away, and generally with very much more force than when the brain is allowed to act. Such a movement is probably one of a true reflex character; it is spasmodic and indeterminate, being more extensive than is necessary. But let us go still further in our suppositions and imagine that in such a case the mere drawing away of the foot was not sufficient to escape the irritation, and that the individual deliberately lifted up the other foot in the attempt to remove the offending object, and that this action not proving adequate he made two or three leaps in order to escape. What would we call these movements? Would they not be evidence of perception and will? Would they not be movements performed with a definite purpose, the very best possible under the circumstances, to escape from the irritation, even though the brain were unconscious of them? It must be remembered that consciousness is not the necessary accompaniment of volition, as we shall presently see from examples I shall adduce, and this being the case I cannot avoid the conclusion that actions performed under the circumstances I have stated would be based upon perception, and done through the power of volition. Warm blooded animals are for many reasons not suitable subjects for experiments such as are required in the study of the phenomena under consideration, but in some of the lower animals, as the frog, for instance, we find those conditions present which fit them for such investigations. Thus if the entire brain be removed from a frog the animal will continue to perform those functions which are immediately connected with the maintenance of life. The heart beats, the stomach digests, and the glands of the body continue to elaborate the several secretions proper to them. These actions are immediately due to the sympathetic system, though they soon cease if the spinal cord be materially injured. But, in addition, still more striking movements are effected—movements which are well calculated to excite astonishment in those who see them for the first time, and who have embraced the idea that all intelligence resides in the brain. For instance, if in such a frog the web between the toes is pinched, the limb is immediately withdrawn; if the shoulder be scratched with a needle, the hind foot of the same side is raised to remove the instrument; if the animal is held up by one leg it struggles; if placed on its back—a position to which frogs have a great antipathy—it immediately turns over on its belly; if one foot be held firmly with a pair of forceps the frog endeavors to draw it away, if unsuccessful it places the other foot against the instrument and pushes firmly in the effort to remove it—still not succeeding, it writhes the body from side to side, and makes a movement forward. All these, and even more complicated motions, are performed by the decapitated aligator, and, in fact, may be witnessed to some extent in all animals. I have repeatedly seen the headless body of the rattlesnake coil itself into a threatening attitude, and when irritated strike its bleeding trunk against the offending body. Upon one occasion a teamster on the western plains had decapitated one of these reptiles with his whip, and while bending down to examine it more carefully was struck by it full in the forehead. So powerful was the shock to his nervous system that he fainted, and remained insensible for several minutes. According to Maine de Biran Perrault reports that a viper whose head had been cut off moved determinately toward its hole in the wall. The subject has been well studied by Dr. Fowler, of New-Orleans, by Pflüger, Paton, Oaimus, and several others. I have performed a great many experiments, and made numerous observations relative to the matter, and have, for a number of years, taught in my courses on "Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System" the doctrine now set forth. That, whenever there is gray nerve tissue in action, then there is mind also. To the details of some of the experiments I beg to invite the attention of the society, merely premising that I have quite recently gone over the ground with great care, verifying with as much exactness as possible the results obtained by others and by myself, and extending the scope of the experiments in several important particulars.

Experiment 1—I removed the brain of a large frog, and then waiting a few minutes for the animal to recover from the shock of the operation, proceeded as follows: I pinched the left hind foot with a pair of forceps and the limb was at once withdrawn. I pinched a little harder, and the animal struggled vigorously to escape, and succeeding, made several leaps, each of two or three feet in length. I then touched the right side of the abdomen with a glass rod, on which was a drop of vinegar. The right hind foot was at once carried to the exact spot I had touched, and was rubbed energetically against the skin. The left side was treated similarly, and the rod being held in contact with the skin, it was pushed away by the left hind foot. The skin over the left shoulder was then seized with the forceps and tightly held. Efforts were made to remove the instrument with the left hind foot, then with the left fore foot, and these not succeeding, the whole body of the animal was violently agitated, and through the struggling the hold of the forceps was broken and the frog gave two leaps. Laid upon its back it immediately resumed the ordinary position on its belly with its hind legs drawn up. I then held the glass rod with a drop of vinegar against the right aural region. The frog tried to push the instrument away with its right hind foot. I cut off this foot, and it made similar efforts with the left hind foot. These not being effectual it made a leap of about a foot, and then scratched the irritated spot with the left hind foot.

Experiment 2—I removed the brain from a frog, and after waiting, as before, for the immediate effects of the operation to disappear, placed the animal in a tub of water. It immediately began to swim. I held my hand so that the animal's head would come in contact with it and prevent further progress. Continued efforts to swim were made for a few seconds and then ceased. Removing my hand the animal again swam. Of these movements Vulpian says that when the frog is placed in water an excitation is produced over the entire surface of the body in contact with the water; this excitation provokes the mechanism of swimming, and this mechanism ceases to act as soon as the cause of the excitation has disappeared by the removal of the frog from the water. If this were a true explanation, the movements of swimming would certainly be continued, notwithstanding the interposition of an obstacle; but, as we have seen, they are arrested. Onimus shows very conclusively, and I have verified his experiment, that Vulpian's explanation is not correct, for as he declares, with frogs without brains placed in water, and from which the skin has been entirely removed, the movements of swimming are continued when they are placed again in water, which proves that the excitation of the cutaneous surface is not the true cause of these movements.

Now, what do such experiments show? If they do not prove that the spinal cord has the power of perception and of volition, what do they prove? What more could the animal possibly do to escape the inconvenience to which it is subjected by having an irritation applied to its body? It must be remembered that it has but one sense—that of touch—left, and that one-half or more of all the gray nerve tissue of its organism has been removed. It will not suffice to say, with Dr. Maudsley,* "that they are no more evidence of consciousness and will than is the fact that in the double decomposition of a chemical salt one acid chooses voluntarily the other base; for, in the first place, the acid and the base are not organized and living substances, and in the next place, they always act in precisely the same way under similar circumstances, which is not the case in the movements of the frog deprived of its brain. It is true that there is a general similarity of actions, but so there is when the brain has not been removed; and so there is also in the higher animals—man included—when the circumstances determining certain actions are identical. And this is so well known a fact that we can predict with exactness what movements will be performed under known conditions, not only as regards the lower animals, but man himself. Dr. Maudsley admits that the actions in question are for a definite end, and have the semblance of predesigning consciousness and will, but he then says that they may be quite unconscious and automatic. But he forgets that in all our relations with our fellow creatures, the only evidence we have of their consciousness and volitional power is derived from our knowledge of their actions.† No one can say with absolute certainty that any other person is performing a conscious and voluntary act, that is a matter which is only known to the individual himself, and hence, however conscious the frogs submitted to such experiments may be, we have no means of ascertaining the fact except by the careful study of the psychical and physical phenomena manifested. We interrogate them, and the answers are perfectly logical and definite; no less so, in fact, than they would have been had the brain not been removed.

But there are many other facts which go to show that the spinal cord is something more than a mere centre for reflex actions, and a conductor of impressions to and from the brain. Paton, in a salamander, divided the vertebræ and spinal cord immediately below the brachial plexus, so that the anterior extremities were still in nervous communication with the brain through the upper part of the cord, while the posterior extremities were cut off from it, and only received nervous influence from the lower part of the cord.

After allowing a few minutes to elapse, the following phenomena were observed:

"The animal raised itself upon its fore legs and began to move forward, but did not drag its hind feet like an animal that had suffered paralysis, but supported its body on them as on its fore legs, and exerted them distinctly in the act of locomotion. I could observe no difference between these movements and those which it performed before the division of the cord, except that it now walked with less power and energy. I allowed the animal to remain at rest for a short time, and then slightly touched with the point of a needle the integuments of the right dorsal region, and it raised up its right hind foot and passed its toes across the part. On irritating the integuments of the left side of the abdomen, it raised up its left hind foot again and again to the part. After a short interval I touched with the point of a needle the upper portion of the left dorsal region, immediately below the division of the cord, and it raised up its left hind foot and passed its toes distinctly over the part. I continued the irritation, and the animal repeated the movement, raising up its left hind foot and passing its toes over the part."

This experiment was repeated with some variation of the details, but with the result of obtaining analogous movements. Thus it was clearly proved that the posterior extremities of the animal were capable of being brought into harmonious action with the anterior, though the former were separated from all nervous relations with the brain, and as a consequence that the spinal chord is a centre for perception and volition.

Dr. Carpenter says of frogs that if the spinal chord be cut across without the removal of the brain, the lower limbs may be excited to movement by an appropriate stimulus, though the animal has clearly no power over them, while the upper remain under its control as completely as before; and from this fact he deduces the argument that the spinal chord is not a centre of voluntary motion. But Patron's experiments with the salamander shows that however true this may be of frogs, it is not true as regards all other animals, and hence Dr. Carpenter's reasoning is of no force.

Dr. Carpenter then goes on to say that it is scarcely conceivable that sensations should be felt and volitions exercised through the instrumentality of that portion of the cord which remains connected with the posterior extremities, but which is cut off from the brain. For if this were so, he alleges, there must be two centres of sensation and will in the same animal, the attributes of the brain not being affected, and by dividing the spinal chord into two or more segments, we might thus create in the body of one animal two or more such independent centres in addition to that which still holds its proper place within the head.

This inference is very correct, but the condition which Dr. Carpenter assumes to be impossible actually exists not only in the salamander, as shown by Dr. Paton, but in other animals, especially those belonging to the class articulata.

Thus, in the centipede there is a closely united pair of ganglia for each segment of the animal's body, and at the anterior extremity of the body a larger pair, which may stand for the brain. Now, as is well known, and as Dr. Carpenter himself says: "If the head of the centipede be cut off while it is in motion the body will continue to move onward by the action of the legs, and the same will take place in the separate parts if the body be divided into several distinct portions. After their actions have come to an end they may be excited again by irritating any part of the nerve-centres on the cut extremity of the nervous cord. The body is moved forward by the regular and successive actions of the legs, as in the natural state; but its movements are always forward, never backward, and are only directed to one side when the forward movement is checked by an interposed obstacle. If this obstacle be not more than half the height of the animal, the body mounts over the obstruction and continues its course.

In kids the phenomena observed after the removal of the brain go to show that perception and will are equally, as in cold-blooded animals, seated in the spinal cord. Now when we come to man, and observe the experiments which are constantly being made, we cannot avoid placing the spinal cord much higher than it is usually placed by physiologists. Dr. Hammond gave examples of the fact that the spinal cord is possessed of perception and volitional power.

All cases of what are called absence of mind, he resumed, belong to the same category. Here the brain is completely preoccupied with a subject of absorbing interest and does not take cognizance of the events which are taking place. The phenomena of revery are similar in some respects to those of somnambulism. Dr. Hammond then gave illustrations of this. In somnambulism the brain is asleep, and this quiescent state of the organ is often accompanied, in nervous and excitable persons by an exalted condition of the spinal cord, and then we have the highest order of somnambulistic manifestations, such as walking, and those performances of complex movements; if the sleep of the brain is somewhat less profound, and the spinal cord less excitable, the manifestations do not extend beyond sleep talking.

The phenomena of catalepsy, trance, and ecstasy are also indications of an independent action of the spinal cord, inasmuch as the power of the brain is not exercised over the body, but is either quiescent or engrossed with subjects which never made a strong impression upon it.

Dr. Hammond then closed his address with the remark that he had by no means exhausted all the points and arguments which could be brought forward, but he thought he was justified in concluding First, that of the mental faculties, preception and volition are seated in the spinal cord as well as in the cerebral ganglia.

Second, that the cord is not, probably, capable of originating mental difference independently of sensorial impressions, a condition of the brain, also, till it has accumulated facts through the operation of the senses.

Third, that as memory is not an attribute of the mental influence induced by the spinal cord, it requires, unlike the brain, a new impression in order that mental force may be produced.

A brief discussion followed Dr. Hammond's address. Dr. T. Edwards Clark said he had the pleasure of being acquainted for some short time with Dr. Hammond's views on this subject, but he had never heard them so fully expounded before. The arguments and experiments which he had presented to show that the mind, considered as a natural force, was not limited to the cerebral position of the nervous system, but had its abiding place also in the spinal cord, were, he said, certainly forcible and interesting. He thought that most naturalists who had closely studied the lowest forms of life were of the opinion that mental characteristics were met with in the animal kingdom long before even the first traces of a nervous system made their appearance. When they came to the grand division to which man belonged they found structural peculiarities which led them to infer that the mind force working through them was not seated exclusively in the anterior or posterior part of the body. If he understood Dr. Hammond correctly, he limited the mind force to the gray matter of the cerebro-spinal system, but why, he asked, stop here? The nerve-fibres of the sympathetic system could not be distinguished from those of the cerebro-spinal system, and its cells exhibited essentially the characteristics of the cells of the spinal cord. The experiments which Dr. Hammond had presented certainly did not compel the exclusion of the mind from the ganglia of the sympathetic system, and might it not be true of man, as it appeared to be of the lowest forms of life, that the mind pervaded the whole body?

Dr. Parsons thought that the question turned in a great measure on the definition which one author or another might give to the mind, but in the main he agreed with Dr. Hammond's conclusions.

At the termination of the discussion the meeting adjourned.

1. The functions of the spinal marrow in wild animals, ect., published in Berlin, 1853.

2. On the receptive power of the spinal cord as manifested by experiments on cold-blooded animals.

3. *Journal di Anatomia et de Physiologia*, October, 1871.

**Body and Mind*, second edition, London, 1873, p. 9.

† *Principles of Mental Philosophy*, London, 1874, p. 69.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Friday, April 30, 1875.

The court having unexpectedly handed down a number of decisions to-day, we report a few of the most interesting cases decided.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—RATIFICATION.

Remingtons vs. Palmer.—In 1870 defendant owned certain premises in the city of Rochester which he agreed to sell to plaintiffs for $20,000, one-fourth down, balance in installments. The negotiations were conducted by telegram. Defendant appointed one Harris, an attorney at law, to close the matter and deliver the deed. Before the deed was delivered plaintiffs discovered an incumbrance upon the property, being an assessment for street improvements, amounting to about $300. Plaintiffs wished to deduct this amount from the $5,000 agreed to be paid down. Upon application by Harris for instructions, defendant telegraphed: "Do not want to pay it, but if it is an incumbrance like a judgment, suppose I should; will abide your decision," &c. The assessment not being then due, the plaintiffs paid the $5,000 to Harris for the defendant, upon the understanding that defendant should pay the assessment when due. The property has since been fully paid for by the plaintiffs, who have also been obliged to pay the street assessment, defendant refusing to pay it upon the ground that Harris exceeded his authority in agreeing to pay the tax, and also upon the ground that the acceptance of the deed for the property without covenants was a waiver or merger of all negotiations before such acceptance. Plaintiffs claim that the acceptance of the money for the property by the defendant was a ratification of the agreement made with them by his agent Harris. Upon trial, (Supreme Court, Rochester,) plaintiffs were non-suited, and their motion for a new trial was denied at General Term upon the grounds: First—There was no promise to pay the tax. Second—Harris was not authorized to bind defendant by a promise of future payment. Third—The receipt of the money by the defendant was no ratification, in the absence of evidence that defendant knew of the alleged promise by Harris; that a man cannot ratify what he does not know. The plaintiffs appealed from this judgment, and the Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial, costs to abide the event.

SAVINGS BANKS—RIGHTS OF DEPOSITORS—FORGERY.

Appleby vs. Erie Company Savings Bank.—In 1873 plaintiff had deposited with defendant to his credit $925 50. In April of that year one Clarkson abstracted the plaintiff's pass-book from his trunk, forged a receipt in the plaintiff's name for the money due thereon, and drew the same from the bank. The thief has not since been found. Defendant's by-laws provided that possession of the pass-book was sufficient evidence of ownership to authorize the payment of moneys due thereon without further inquiry on its part. There was some evidence going to show that Clarkson, upon presenting the pass-book at the bank, acted in a manner calculated to arouse suspicion, also that there was material difference between the forged signature and the plaintiff's signature, as written in the signature book of defendant. Defendant claims that, having over 25,000 depositors, it is impossible that the officers of the bank can recognize them all, or even become familiar enough with their signatures to always detect forgeries, and that the bank is protected by the by-law before mentioned. Upon trial (Superior Court, of Buffalo,) the court held substantially this view of the case, and directed a verdict for defendant. Upon appeal to General Term this ruling was sustained, and the plaintiff having brought his case here, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the court below with costs.

APPEAL TO COUNTY COURT—COSTS.

Bigsby vs. Warden.—This was an action in the nature of "trover" for the conversion of plaintiff's house by defendant. Plaintiff demands $100 damages. Case was tried in the first instance before a Justice of the Peace in Cortlandt County, and judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed. Defendant appealed from this judgment to the County Court, claiming that the judgment should have been more favorable to him. A new trial was had in the County Court before a jury, and judgment was here rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $83 88. Costs were taxed by the Clerk in favor of the plaintiff at $151 25, and plaintiff entered judgment for $235 13 against the defendant. Defendant moved to strike out the costs inserted in the judgment, and claimed that the judgment rendered in the County Court being more favorable to him by over $10 than the judgment appealed from, he [the defendant] was entitled to costs, under section No. 371 of the code. This motion was denied, and the taxation by the Clerk affirmed. Defendant appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court. The appeal was heard at Binghamton in 1871, and the order of the County Court denying the motion was affirmed with $10 costs. A reargument was subsequently granted, and in 1873, the General Term sitting at Albany reversed the order of the County Court, and set aside the adjustment of costs, and the judgment as entered, and directed the Clerk of Cortlandt County to adjust the costs in favor of the defendant and appellant, to deduct therefrom the damages awarded to the plaintiff in the County Court, and that defendant have execution for the balance. Defendant entered judgment against the plaintiff for the balance of $88 41. From this entry of judgment plaintiff appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court. Judgment was here affirmed with costs. An appeal was subsequently allowed to the Court of Appeals, and this court has now affirmed the judgment of the General Term with costs.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Heyne vs. Blair.—This was an action for damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, through malicious prosecution and false imprisonment, at the instance of the defendant. Plaintiff is a merchant at Syracuse; defendant is a note-broker at the same place. One Ackermann, of the same place, had been an indorser on plaintiff's notes. Defendant discounted two notes for plaintiff of $300 each; both purported to be indorsed by Ackermann. Upon examining the notes, defendant says he became convinced that the indorsement upon one of them was a forgery. He wrote to Ackermann upon the subject, and subsequently took the note to the bank where he did business and submitted it to the Teller, who pronounced the signature a probable forgery. Upon this information, defendant swore out a warrant and had plaintiff arrested. Plaintiff was kept under arrest all night. In the morning, Ackermann being found, acknowledged the genuineness of the indorsement, and plaintiff was discharged. Plaintiff claimed $5,000 damages. Upon trial, (Supreme Court, Onondaga County,) judgment was directed for defendant. Upon appeal to General Term, new trial was denied and the nonsuit affirmed, the court holding that the evidence showed the defendant to have acted in good faith, and upon sufficient grounds to justify his action. Plaintiff appealed to Court of Appeals, and this court has reversed the judgment of the General Term, and ordered a new trial, costs to abide the event.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE—INFANT TRUST ESTATE—TITLE TO PROPERTY, &C.

Hopkins vs. Braun.—This was a controversy arising out of an argument for the sale of certain property in Morrisania, Westchester County, by the plaintiff to the defendant, and disclosed the following state of facts. In 1869, one Margaret Gillen, widow of Thomas Gillen, deceased, presented a petition to the Supreme Court, in which she alleged that she was married to said Thomas Gillen in 1857, and at the time of her marriage was possessed of some $856, deposited in a savings bank, and being her own individual property. That in 1863, she drew this money from the bank, and placed the same in the hands of her husband, with directions to purchase the property in question, therewith, for her. That her husband purchased the said property with her money, and took a deed for the same in his own name, without her knowledge, or permission. That upon her suggestion, he promised to have the deed corrected, so as to vest the title in her, but died before he could take the necessary steps. That the only heir at law of said Thomas Gillen was one Christopher Gillen, an infant, and the child of his deceased brother. The petitioner prayed for an order directing the conveyance of the property in question, by the infant, to her. A guardian, ad litem, was appointed for the infant by the court, and the matter referred to a Referee. The only evidence produced before the Referee, were certain affidavits made by Margaret Gillen, the petitioner, and her sister, Bridget McGavy. The guardian ad litem consented to the introduction of this evidence, and the Referee reported thereon in favor of Mrs. Gillen's title to the property. Upon this report the guardian ad litem was directed to convey the property on behalf of the infant to the petitioner. The plaintiff in this controversy takes his title through Mrs. Gillen and the proceedings in her behalf here recited. The defendant objects to the title on the grounds: First—That the proceedings under the petition were irregular, and therefore void; that the Supreme Court had no power to direct a conveyance by the infant until after the fact that the infant held the property in trust for the petitioner had been properly adjudicated upon and decided. Second—That the evidence of the petitioner should not have been received, being offered against a deceased person, and the heir-at-law of such deceased person. Third—That the evidence admitted was improper in form, and the guardian ad litem had no power to waive objection to it. A case was agreed upon without action, and submitted to the General Term of the Supreme Court, (Brooklyn,) and judgment of specific performance was rendered thereon against the defendant. Upon appeal, the Court of Appeals have reversed this judgment, and dismissed the proceedings without costs.

THE BUILDING OF THE TENTH WARD SCHOOL.

John Schryer, as Assignee of Alonzo Dutch, brought suit against the City to recover a balance due upon a contract to build the Tenth Ward School. The City interposed several defenses, but admitted that the contract was entered into by the School Trustees, as agents of the City. An order was then entered to allow the City to amend the answer by setting up that the contract was entered into by the contractor with the Board of Public Instruction, for whose acts the City claimed not to be liable. From this order an appeal was taken to the Superior Court, General Term, and by that court it has now been affirmed.

A DISHONEST SALESMAN PUNISHED.

In April, Mr. John Johnston, proprietor of the dry-goods establishment at Broadway and Twenty-second street, had cause to suspect the action of a salesman named Morris Berry, living at No. 45 State street, Brooklyn. The salesman was watched, and was detected in the act of stealing a striped silk dress, a counterpane, and some flannel skirts. On being arrested, Berry acknowledged his guilt, and at his house in Brooklyn was found property stolen from Mr. Johnston's store. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, on being called up for trial by District Attorney Rollins, Berry pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to two years in the State Prison.

THE INCREASE OF THE CITY'S COMMERCE.

The Trustees of Columbia College brought suit to enforce against Anna M. Lynch a restriction in a deed against using a piece of property in the vicinity of Fiftieth street and Sixth avenue for business or manufacturing purposes. It was claimed on behalf of plaintiff that the restriction had been infringed by a portion of the premises being used as an office of a real estate agent, and another portion by an agent to take orders for paintings. The Superior Court, General Term, Judge Speir delivering the opinion of the Court, holds that the infringement in this case is so slight as not to amount to a violation of the restriction. The Judge further says that the restriction was made at a time when the necessities of the City's commerce were much less than now, and the subsequent increase has been so great that the equitable powers of the Court will not be used to enforce restrictions against the use of property for commercial purposes unless the violation thereof is so plain that there can exist no doubt on the point.

THE TAINTOR DEFALCATION.

When F. L. Taintor, the defaulting cashier of the Atlantic Bank, held that position, Samuel E. Williamson deposited with him, as such cashier, for sale 466 shares of the capital stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and also 300 shares of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company. A blank power of attorney was attached to the shares, and the proceeds were to be credited to Mr. Williamson. Taintor pledged these stocks to Wallace & Co. for a loan of $50,000, which was not paid. Suit was brought by Williamson to recover his stock from Wallace & Co., and Judge Van Brunt has now given judgment in favor of plaintiff, holding that Taintor, in making the pledge, acted outside the sphere of his duties as cashier, and that there were such facts known to defendants as ought to have put them on their guard.

NONFORFEITING POLICIES.

Edward M. Worden brought suit against the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company to recover on a $2,500 nonforfeiting policy on the life of his brother. It appeared that the terms of the policy provided that the insured should have thirty-five days' grace within which to pay his premium. The insured died with the premium twenty-four days overdue, which was then paid by his brother. The company defends on the ground that the thirty-five days' grace was personal to the insured, and could not be available to any other person. The General Term of the Superior Court holds that the terms of the policy was a practical insurance for six months and thirty-five days, (the premium being payable semi-annually,) and that the premium being in this case paid within that time the plaintiff was entitled to recover on the policy.

JAMES B. TAYLOR'S ESTATE.

The long-pending litigation about the settlement of the estate of James B. Taylor came on for continued hearing yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. Assistant United States District Attorney Smith made an application that $110,000 of the assets of the estate be reserved to await the event of a judgment in the United States District Court against the official bonds of ex-Postmaster Patrick H. Jones for that amount, on which bonds Messrs. Horace Greeley, Samuel Sinclair, and James B. Taylor were sureties. These bonds were sued to recover amounts that Postmaster Jones was short in his accounts, arising out of defalcations by subordinates. After Mr. Tracy, on behalf of the estate, had expressed the opinion that the application of Mr. Smith should be postponed until judgment had been recovered, an adjournment was taken for three weeks.

A WIFE'S TITLE TO REAL ESTATE.

The late Cortlandt Palmer held deeds of property from Mrs. Sophie A. Dixon to secure a debt of $55,000, owed by her husband. This debt was subsequently increased to $118,550, and the deeds were still held as security for that. The Executors of Mr. Palmer brought suit to enforce the latter amount against Mrs. Dixon, and to have the deeds declared absolute. Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term, before whom the case was tried, holds that Mrs. Dixon knew nothing of the increase of the debt beyond $55,000, and her property cannot therefore be held liable for more than that amount, and that as against it she must be credited with $25,703, received from the City by Mr. Palmer for a portion of the property taken for the Riverside Park.

MASON, THE COUNTERFEITER.

In reference to a report that President Grant intends to pardon George Albert Mason, the convicted counterfeiter, District Attorney Bliss said yesterday that he had received no information of any such intention, and expects to present affidavits when Mason is called up for sentence, next Saturday, showing that Mason has been engaged in counterfeiting for a number of years, and should receive the full penalty of the law. District Attorney Bliss has received a note from Mason, asking to be appointed Assistant District Attorney in place of Mr. Purdy, claiming that he is qualified, on account of his great rascality, to thoroughly discharge the duties of the office.

THE CASE OF JUSTICE FLANAGAN.

Civil Justice John Flanagan, of the Tenth District Court, against whom a new indictment has been found for fraudulently signing a pay-roll, appeared at the District Attorney's Office yesterday, and gave $500 bail to appear for trial at General Sessions. Philip Duffy, of Fordham, became surety for the accused. The "honorable discharge" of Justice Flanagan was published with a tremendous flourish of trumpets in an unreliable morning paper on Saturday last.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Ball vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—Order granted.

Dummer vs. King; Hook vs. The Mayor, &c.—Memorandums for counsel.

Hollister vs. Englehart.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Smith vs. Smith.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Clemens vs. Robinson et al.—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Feldman et al. vs. Stemmler et al.—An examination of the pleadings shows that this case must be referred.

May vs. Good; Krebbiel vs. Leslie; Loder vs. Newman.—Judgments for plaintiffs, with costs.

Kamp vs. Kamp.—The Court of Appeals have disposed of the only question in the case, and I cannot reverse their decision.

Lambert vs. Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Demurrer overruled with costs.

Lehmaier vs. Purcell.—Findings and decree signed.

Kelsey vs. Hegeman.—Findings settled.

Hooker vs. Martin; Bruner vs. Meigs.—See opinions.

Houbrie vs. Volkening; Palmer vs. Dixon; Williamson vs. Mason et al.; O'Rourke vs. Finegan.—Judgment for plaintiffs. See opinions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Sedgwick and Speir.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company vs. Barnes et al.—Motion for re-argument denied. Motion for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals granted. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

McClain, an infant, vs. Van Zandt.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Trustees of Columbia College vs. Lynch et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Speir.

Horner et al. vs. Aborn.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

McQuade vs. Irwin.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

McCall et al. vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Smith vs. Frost.—Exceptions of defendant sustained, new trial ordered, with costs to defendant to abide event. Opinion by Judge Speir.

Briggs vs. Partridge.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

O'Sullivan vs. Roberts.—Judgment reversed; both parties appeal; new trial ordered with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Speir.

Delcomyer vs. Chamberlain.—Order affirmed with costs.

Wilson vs. King.—Judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Judge Speir.

Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Johnson vs. Williams.—Judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Fairfax vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Reargument ordered.

Armour vs. Leslie.—Order overruling demurrer affirmed with costs.

By Chief Justice Monell and Judges Curtis and Speir.

Moody vs. Andrews et al.—Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the verdict with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Schreyer vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell and Judge Curtis.

Baldwin et. al. vs. Tallmadge.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Speir.

Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Weston et al. vs. Ketcham et al.—Motion for reargument denied with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Hogan vs. Laimbeer.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Speir.

The President, &c., of the Insurance Company of North America vs. Gardner.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Roberts vs. White et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs, and order modified, and as modified affirmed with costs.—Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Worden vs. The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.—Judgment for plaintiff with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

De Peyster vs. Murphy.—Judgment for plaintiff on verdict, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Eldridge et al. vs. Strong et al.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis, Chief Justice Monell dissenting.

By Judges Curtis and Speir.

Sander vs. Hoffman.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Wireman vs. The Remington Sewing-machine Company.—Order reversed, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

By Chief Justice Monell and Judge Speir.

Alfaro vs. Davidson.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Speir.

Hissong (by Guardian) vs. Hart.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell and Judge Speir.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

White vs. Talmadge.—Counsel will appear at General Term room on May 5, at 10:30 A. M., for settlement of order.

Rockwell et al. vs. McGovern et al.—Case settled and ordered on file.

By Judge Freedman.

Motions denied with $10 costs.—Knapp vs. Bergbans; Clapp et al. vs. Price; Wade vs. De Leyer.

Ludlow vs. Boylan.—Motion and extra allowance of five per cent. granted.

Otto vs. Reynders.—Motion granted and the matter complained of stricken out as irrelevant, with $10 costs.

Manilla vs. Williams.—Defendant's motion to vacate injunction is denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Bertrand vs. Carl.—As both parties object to a sale at the present term, the application is denied, without prejudice to a renewal at some future time.

Morgan et al. vs. Robbins et al.—Motion granted.

Hirsch vs. Newman et al.—See memorandum.

Way vs. Crofutt.—Motion for continuance of injunction dissolved, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.—Memorandum.

Knox et al. vs. Bangs et al.—Order settled.

Woolf vs. Jacobs et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Hancks vs. Stevenson et al.—Case settled and ordered on file.

Roe vs. Roe.—Case ordered on file.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Behrend vs. Saenger.—Judgment for defendant, with costs.

Judgment for Plaintiffs.—Buchheister vs. Pfeifer et al.; Arnold vs. Coar et al.

Earle vs. Thompson.—Judgment for defendant. Opinions in each of the above cases with the clerk of equity.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Peck vs. Weber.—Motion for new trial denied. See opinion.

By Judge Loew.

Waters, Receiver, &c., vs. Crawford.—Order settled.

By Judge Larremore.

Demarest et al. vs. Wesslau et al.—Allowance of two and a half per cent. to defendant.

COURT NOTES.

Mr. William F. Kintzing made a motion before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to have Annie Ihl, charged with causing the death of Mrs. Josephine Curtis by producing an abortion, admitted to bail. The Judge reserved his decision.

John Nelson, who has just served a term on Blackwell's Island, pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to an attempted burglary at the boarding-house of Louisa Koehler, No. 118 Walker street. The prisoner was sent to the State Prison for one year.

Argument on the motion on behalf of William M. Tweed to compel the Attorney General to furnish a bill of particulars in the six million suit brought against Tweed in the name of the people of the State was to have been argued in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, but was postponed until to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday John Jackson, charged with stealing wearing apparel valued at $30, the property of Lizzie de Vibreul, of No. 235 South Fifth avenue, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to two years and six months in the State Prison.

The May term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding and District Attorney Rollins prosecuting. Francis H. Armidon, of No. 222 Fifth avenue, was sworn as foreman of the Grand Jury, and after Judge Sutherland had delivered an elaborate charge the gentlemen of the grand inquest retired to deliberate.

John Powers, keeper of the Insane Asylum at Ward's Island, charged with having caused the death of a patient named De Vernon, was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday, and released on $5,000 bail. Dr. William Walsh, of No. 41 Greenwich avenue, and Joseph Hoff, of No. 23 Bank street, became sureties for Powers.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, two boys, named George Sterns and John Barry, were found guilty of stealing thirty-five cents from the overcoat pocket of Oscar Graber, on April 26, and each was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. James Duffy pleaded guilty to stealing a watch and chain, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

In the suit of Nathaniel W. Hooker against William R. Martin, Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term, holds that the taking of lands for the Riverside Park operated as a foreclosure of the mortgages on such land *pro tanto*, and that the mortgagees are entitled to collect the awards from the City. He further holds that the Commissioners of Estimate and Award should report benefits and damages separately, and that the mortgages should be reduced by the amount of the awards.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Honora Prout, a servant, residing at No. 508 East Fourteenth street, was held yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, to answer the charge of picking the pocket of Isaac Benotei, a cigar dealer at No. 18½ Spring street, of $16 50.

A young man named George O'Brien, who is respectably connected, was committed for trial yesterday in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of stealing $55 from Mrs. Rosa Burns, of No. 1,137 Second avenue, with whom he was boarding.

During an affray on Sunday night between John Malley, of No. 404 First avenue, and Thomas Benke, of No. 108 Grand street, the first named was stabbed by Benke. Benke was committed yesterday by Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court, to await the result of Malley's injuries, which are not deemed dangerous.

Charles Brown, of No. 309 East Sixty-first street, and John Flood, residing in East Twenty-fourth street, near Second avenue, were held by Justice Sherwood, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, in default of $2,000 bail each, to answer a charge of picking the pocket of Frank Jaycox, of No. 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, of a gold watch and chain, worth $60, on a Third avenue car. Jaycox said he saw Brown take the watch and pass it to Flood, and that they both then ran away.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3—Klinck vs. Anderson, &c.	170—Terwilliger vs. Corcoran.
5—Rexford vs. Bell, &c.	190—Leey, &c., vs. Gillett, &c.
6—Heraghty, &c., O'Pray.	228—Donovan vs. Linney.
8—Morey vs. Borger.	229—Blum vs. Wright.
16—Mackellar vs. Luce.	248—Wehle vs. Spelman.
137—McMahon vs. McDonnell.	249—Same vs. Same.
146—Hayes, &c., vs. Egerton, &c.	254—Phil. & R. C. & I. Co. vs. Excelsior Mfg. Co.
152—Bayles vs. Kiersted.	257—The People, &c., vs. Tweed.
160—Kiersted, &c., vs. Bayles, &c.	275—Reed vs. Tilden.
168—McCredie vs. McKnight.	

Call No. 276 up to and including No. 288.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1313—Schweitzer vs. Condit et al.	1441—Bruce vs. Clark.
1103—Bonnet vs. Lithauer.	1443—Reilly vs. Reynolds.
1095—Cook vs. Feyte et al.	1447—Bannon vs. Webster.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.	1449—Mech. & Trad. Nat. Bk. vs. Hotchkiss et al.
1251—Creep vs. Jacoby et al.	1451—Casper vs. Steinberg.
2783—Cahill vs. The Mayor, &c.	1457—Haight et al. vs. Nesbit.
843—Duncan vs. De Witt.	1459—Anderson vs. Jacobs et al.
1235—Clute vs. Emerich.	1461—Simon et al. vs. Dempsey.
1341—Howland et al. vs. Gillespie et al.	1463—Werner vs. Arthur et al.
1231—Van Nostrand vs. Gwynne.	1465—Kelso vs. Green.
2789—Bergen vs. The Mayor, &c.	1467—Bannon vs. Hoffman.
1606—Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.	1469—Rowitzer et al. vs. Cornwall W. Mills et al.
1393—Kierstead vs. Hennings.	1471—B'd of Com. of Pilots vs. M. & C. D. Co.
1403—Mallory et al. vs. Hasen.	1471½—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.
1143— ——— vs. ———.	1477—L. & S. Bk. (limited) vs. Clews et al.
1341½—Knowles et al. vs. Brennan et al.	1479—Taber et al. vs. Perkins, Jr.
2893—Day vs. The Mayor, &c.	1481—Gomez et al. vs. Reed.
1413—Tunk et al. vs. Merchant et al.	1483—Langeva. Altenbrand et al.
1415—Binding vs. Schultze.	1483½—Manufac. & Mer. Bk. vs. Wilson et al.
1417—Secombe vs. Beach et al.	1485—Conery vs. Manning.
1425—Jarvis vs. Alcott Iron M'f'g Co.	1489—Heywood et al. vs. Lee, impleaded, &c.
1427—Pollock vs. Gillikam et al.	1491—Schwartz et al. vs. Meyers.
1431—Chandler vs. City of Fond Du Lac.	1491½—Lyles et al. vs. Justice et al.
1433—Strange et al. vs. Cox.	1495—White vs. Black et al.
1435—Trask et al. vs. Hosford.	1497—Judd et al. vs. Young, impl'd, &c.
1437—Lowenstein vs. Lowenthal.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
268—Archer et al. vs. Hannon et al.	452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
1256—Dimock vs. Hutchinson.	1438—Luxow vs. Julian.
1708—Guerney vs. Peters et al.	1440—Wise et al. vs. Nicholson.
1168—Doyle vs. N. Y. Eye and Ear Inf et al.	1448—Guardian M. L. Ins. Co. vs. Atlantic Nat. Bank.
160—Willett adm'r., &c., vs. Kipp et al.	1454—Hagar vs. Williamson.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1464—Brainard et al. vs. Scott.
2774—People, &c., ex rel. Loutrel vs. McCabe.	1468—Koble et al. vs. Chemical Nat. Bank.
980—Mathes vs. Sewall.	1176—Laurence vs. Cecil.
1404—Powers et al. vs. Gross.	1486—Short vs. The Crossley Co.
1414—Platt et al. vs. Mount.	1522—Bailey, rec'r, &c., vs. Spofford.
1424—Claflin et al. vs. Quimby.	1562—Pollon vs. Smith.
714—Macfarland vs. H. & N. Y. S. B. Co.	2008—Winterton adm'r, &c., vs. Winterton.
	2788—The People, &c., vs. Conklin.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
241—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	55—Hall vs. Wood et al.
231—Nelson vs. Del., L. & West. R. R. Co.	1373—Johnson et al. vs. Lee et al.
537—The Meriden Tool Co. vs. Morgan.	1387—Henderson vs. Camp.
1201—Nash, Assignee, &c., vs. Combs.	1213—Cunningham et al. vs. Stokes et al.
1297—Culkin vs. The Mayor, &c.	1311—Fosdick vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1305—Strong, receiver, &c., vs. Janitor.	2791—Searle vs. Searle.
1023—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.	2575—Delaney vs. Maloney.
1185—Watson et al. vs. Dailey et al.	823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
299—Poole et al. vs. Lorillard.	837—Davis, receiver, &c., vs. Faust.
983—Worth, Ass. &c., vs. Van Name, imp. &c.	672—Kelly, Adm'r, &c. vs. N. Y. & R. R. & Trans Co. et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
81—Lambertson vs. Van Boskerck et al.	126—The People ex rel. Pacific Mail Steamship Co. vs. Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.
82—The People ex rel. Stout, Receiver &c., vs. Chapman, Jr.	132—People, &c., ex rel. Lewis et al. vs. Daly et al.
83—Platt, Assignee, vs. Valentine.	133—Matter of Com. C. P., &c.
86½—Shaw vs. Heyman et al.	134—Muller vs. The Mayor, &c., et al.
87— ——— vs. ———.	135—Dickel vs. The Mayor, &c.
88— ——— vs. ———.	136—Gilman, Executrix, vs. Gilman.
89— ——— vs. ———.	137—McLellan et al. Executors, &c. vs. Reddington et al.
90— ——— vs. ———.	138—Percival et al. vs. Gilman et al., Ex'rs.
119—Wiggins vs. The People, &c.	139—Gilman, Executrix, &c., vs. Reddington et al.
120—Godfrey vs. The People, &c.	140—Brown vs. Geary et al., Executors, impleaded, &c.
121—Brennan vs. The People, &c.	
122—Lavery vs. The People, &c.	
123—Allen vs. The People, &c.	
124—Rough vs. The People, &c.	
125—People ex rel. Elliott vs. New-York Cotton Exchange.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to May 10.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1567—Mayorga, Ex'r, vs. Mayorga.	535—Stoker vs. Brit. & N. Am. R. M. S. S. Co.
817—Reimoun vs. Levy.	413—Knowlton et al. vs. N. Y. & P. S. S. Co.
1005—Kimbell vs. Cham. Shore L. M. Co.	1863—Armour et al. vs. Mich. Cen. R. R. Co.
1919—Koehler vs. Levi.	1037—Sanfordvs. Flanigan.
1889—Boiler vs. The Mayor, &c.	1955—Adrience et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
199—Gibbons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	1957—Bacharach et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
995—Smith et al. vs. Michaels.	957—Powers vs. R. C. Engine Co.
681—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
902—Franklin vs. Saunders et al.	1194—Hennessy vs. Brennan.
1022—Duffy vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	1196—Lawson vs. Pinckney.
1054—Thurber vs. McAndrew.	916—Ryan, Adm'r, &c., vs. Kennedy.
1130—Jameson vs. Waterbury et al.	496—Halpin vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.
1174—Cushman et al. vs. Ellis et al.	918—Eagleton M'f'g Co. vs. Shepherd et al.
1052—Lawrence et al. vs. Cabot et al.	1138—Hewett vs. Morris.
1192½—Platt, Ass'nee, &c., vs. Smith et al.	423—Fiman vs. Mallory.
	1192—Johnson vs. Luxton.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., Freedman and Sedgwick, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
6—Pollock vs. Brennan.	15—Mitchell et al. Ex'rs. vs. Vermont C. M. Co.
11—Jones vs. Norwood.	16—Lynes, Rec'r, vs. Binns.
12—Blout vs. Rinaldo.	17—Smith, survivor, vs. Ryan.
13—N. Y. C. Prot. vs. Bleecker St. & F. Ferry R. R. Co.	18—Ladd vs. Arkell et al.
14—Clare vs. Nat. City Bank N. Y.	19—Cooper et al. vs. Smith.
	20—Hunter vs. Howard, Jr.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
22—Stilwell vs. Kelly.	19—Putnam vs. Schlich et al.
23—Hock et al. vs. Halsey Rec'r, &c.	21—Prince vs. Twenty-third St. R. R. Co.
37—Van Au vs. Seebald.	24—Joseph vs. Heid.
40—Manilla vs. Williams.	26—Harte vs. Nye.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.	Nos.
286½—Dornberg vs. O'Brien.	49—McCauley, Adm'x, &c. vs. Gans.
281½—Weble vs. Haviland.	1301—Weller vs. Congregation Israel.
523—Johnson vs. Moran.	1257—Sinnott vs. Lynch.
209—Wood vs. Ryckman, Jr.	803—Witt (by Guardian) vs. Thorn.
184—Mayor vs. Heywood.	1431—Quinn vs. Crawford.
1408—Fish vs. Napier.	624—Patterson vs. Brennan.
1265—Security Bank vs. Nat. B'k of Republic.	2340—Roe et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1382—Ballard vs. Hoi.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
91—Duperat vs. Behan.	105—Rosenfield vs. Palmer.
28—Murphy et al. vs. Bucheman, impl.	106—Norwood, Jr., et al. vs. Barcalow.
94—Winslow vs. Johnson.	107—Wallace vs. Simpson.
95—Heath vs. Hubbel.	108—Callahan vs. The Mayor, &c.
98—Burkart et al. vs. Hartog.	109—McAdam vs. Cooke.
99—Story vs. Yerby.	110—McArthur vs. Gold Heating Company.
100—Menges vs. Laytins et al.	87b—Sheehy vs. Tomlinson.
101—Manning vs. Hines.	87c—Manufacturers' and Brokers' Bank vs. Kierstead et al.
103—Iskiyan vs. Dimick.	
104—Drumstadler vs. Killian.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2258—Sears vs. Van Norman.	2261—Aldinger vs. Reineman et al.
2247—Webster vs. Deering.	2264—Treville vs. Sabrego.
1933—Griffin vs. Dougherty	2269—McGoew vs. Shuman.
2132—Shipman et al. vs. Dryfoos et al.	2273—Sullivan vs. McCann et al.
2211—Boyd vs. Dalton.	2275—Heinrich vs. Kraft et al.
2050—Jocks vs. The Mayor, &c.	2277—Hessberg vs. Sharp.
1763—Galvin vs. Oceanic S. N. Co.	2278—Hitchcock vs. Mounsey.
386—Cameron vs. Aughiltree.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
10—Beckel vs. Hewstevant.	2282—Kelly vs. Underhill.
2253—Haydock vs. Corwin.	2283—Grandy vs. Brehr.
435—Schefers vs. Mulgett.	2284—Meyer et al. vs. Cramer et al.
1592—Salomon vs. Lowenthal et al.	2288—Gould vs. Hutton, &c.
3184—Halliday et al. vs. Irwing.	2290—Price vs. Bush.
2279—Morris vs. Hughes.	2291—Slattery vs. Adams.
2280—Micael vs. Clark et al.	2293—Schumacher vs. Holtz.
	2294—Ferguson et al. vs. Brigham.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3597—Junker et al. vs. Kiefer et al.	3292—Marsh et al. vs. Diehl.
2016—Bossard vs. Ryan, impleaded.	3333—O'Kie et al. vs. Keyser.
2017—Same vs. Same.	2561—Gillig et al. vs. Specht.
3027—Mccabe vs. Longworth et al.	3381—Mech. and B's H. M. Co. vs. Crow.
3847—Marks vs. Harris.	3372—Merrill vs. Christie et al.
1529—Butler vs. Erben.	3334—Holmes et al. vs. Smith et al.
3063—Mackeron vs. Van Wie.	
3061—Norton vs. Simonson.	
2397—Lefevre et al. vs. Garrison.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Thomas Murphy, robbery.	James Steele, grand larceny.
John A. Mashado, perjury.	Alfred W. Bridgeman, grand larceny.
Timothy Madden, burglary.	Henry Downs, grand larceny.
Richard Davidge, felonious assault and battery.	Mark Wallace, false pretenses.
John Stewart, felonious assault and battery.	

RAILROAD NOTES.

The North-western Railroad Company has just had completed at their shops three new trains, consisting of six baggage, three postal, six second-class, and three smoking cars, together with twelve coaches and three new Pullman sleepers. These cars are for the Omaha and California line, and will be put on within a few days.

In the latter part of 1869, or beginning of 1870, a contract was entered into between the Erie Railway Company and the Jefferson Car Company, by which the latter agreed to furnish some fifteen hundred cars to the former at a yearly rental, on the mileage system, of some $10,000. This sum was afterward thought to be excessive, and some two years ago a bill was filed to set aside the contract, because of informalities existing in it. During the pendency of the suit, by agreement of the parties, one half of the rental only was to be paid by the railway company. The case was then referred to a Referee to take testimony and report. Some days since the Referee's report was made, finding in favor of the car company, deciding that the railway company should account to the car company in accordance with the terms of the contract. The Referee's finding is not final, and the case will be taken to the courts.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

A SENSATION CAUSED BY MRS. TILTON.

SHE RISES IN COURT AND PRESENTS A LETTER TO JUDGE NEILSON—THE COMMUNIST PROCESSION—MANY WITNESSES TESTIFY THAT TILTON WAS NOT WITH MRS. WOODHULL—OTHER IMPORTANT REBUTTAL TESTIMONY—MR. ALBERT B. MARTIN REFUTES BESSIE TURNER AND GEN. TRACY—MR. FRANKLIN WOODRUFF ALSO AGAINST TRACY.

The rush for admittance fell off considerably yesterday morning, but the room was comfortably filled when the proceedings commenced. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were early in their places. Mrs. Tilton sat between Mrs. Field and Mrs. Ovington, in the front row on the left. Judge Neilson was four minutes late. Messrs. Beach and Evarts had what appeared to be a serious consultation together pending the opening of the court. Ex-Judge Fullerton, Gen. Pryor, and Frank Moulton were absent. The jury roll was called at 11:08. Immediately Mrs. Tilton arose in her place, and tapping on the back of a chair with her fan, said, "Judge Neilson." Her manner was perfectly calm, but her voice was low and his Honor did not hear her. "Judge Neilson," she repeated a little louder, again tapping with her fan. By this time the audience began to comprehend what was going on, and a murmur ran through the room. Half a dozen voices called Judge Neilson's attention to the little woman. As soon as he turned his eyes in her direction she continued, "I have a communication (holding up a fancy blue envelope) which I beg your Honor to read aloud to the jury, or have it published." Judge Neilson said, "Mr. Evarts, will you see to that matter?" Mr. Evarts started up from his chat with Mr. Beach, who glanced around in surprise, and walked over to Mrs. Tilton, who handed him the letter. Looking at the superscription through his gold-bowed eye-glasses, he said, "It is addressed to your Honor," and, walking up to the bench, he handed it to Judge Neilson. The Judge adjusted his spectacles, and breaking the seal, read the communication through. Then, looking up, he said to Mrs. Tilton: "This matter will be considered deliberately, Madam." Mrs. Tilton, thereupon, sat down. The episode created a profound sensation.

Mr. Morris called Albert Berghaus. A tall, bald-headed gentleman, with a blonde complexion and mustache, responded. He is an artist by profession. He said that he was engaged on *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* in 1871, and saw the Communist procession before and after the start. He made a sketch of it. (Picture shown and identified.) The jurors manifested considerable anxiety to get a look at it. Witness named several of the figures in the procession, as Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin, Col. Blood, and Stephen Pearl Andrews. The women were immediately in the rear of the colored soldiers. The sketch represents the centre of attraction of the procession, only a portion of the line. Witness did not see Theodore Tilton. Mr. Evarts objected to the offer of the newspaper in evidence, but the question was laid over pending the cross-examination. Mr. Evarts tried very hard to get witness to acknowledge that the sketch might have been in part imaginary, but witness swore that the details were absolutely correct. In former times, when artists were few, it was sometimes customary to publish wholly imaginary sketches of events, and to draw such sketches before the events took place, but that, he said, was not done now. Mr. Morris, on the re-cross, drew from a box a small plaster head of Gen. Ryan, and witness identified it as a good likeness.

Henry Otis Fox, an exceedingly tall and thin, dark-complexioned young gentleman, who spoke of "Mistress" Woodhull in true Southern fashion, was the next witness. He has been a printer on the *Independent* for eight years, and knew Messrs. Tilton and Ryan very well. The plaster head was a good likeness of the latter person. Witness saw the Communist procession before its start, and continuously until it broke up. He saw Mr. Tilton several times. He was walking arm in arm with a gentleman whom witness recognized as Mr. Swinton. Witness saw Gen. Ryan in a carriage in the procession. There were ladies with Gen. Ryan. Witness did not see Mr. Tilton in a carriage during the day. Witness thought, in answer to Mr. Evarts, that a man who had never seen Mr. Tilton or Gen. Ryan would confuse the two men from the similarity of any general description of either. "You mean if a man never saw either of them," said Mr. Evarts, "he could not tell them apart?" [Laughter.] Mr. Evarts wanted to know if Gen. Ryan's hair was not stiff and straight. Witness answered "No;" that his impression was that it flowed.

The next witness was Mr. William Force, an under-sized gentleman, past the middle age, a member of the firm of Ridley & Co., confectioners. Mr. Force had known Theodore Tilton since he was a boy. He saw the procession at Great Jones street, and saw Mr. Tilton walking with a gentleman with a cloak. Mr. Tilton was not near the ladies. The colored troops walked just in front of the ladies. It had occurred to witness that they might have been placed there as a protection to the ladies in the event of a row. [Mr. Evarts laughed heartily.] The cross-examination was very amusing. Mr. Force said that he went over to see the procession with two friends, who were both sick, and who protested against standing to watch it pass. He stood it out, however. Both have since died. Mr. Evarts, with fun in his eye, asked witness if he did not regret having disregarded their protest. He answered that that did not kill them. [Laughter.] Subsequently, Mr. Force mentioned that after the procession had passed he took his two friends in and treated them. Mr. Evarts asked if that had had anything to do with their death. [Laughter.] Judge Neilson interposed the remark that they died after that time. "Oh, yes!" exclaimed the witness, innocently, "they could not have died before." [Laughter.]

Mr. Morris called out "Mr. Kane" twice, and there being no response, he added "the reporter." A gentleman arose and asked if he was meant. Mr. Morris answered "Yes." Mr. Kane excused himself for not answering before, on the ground that he had not been subpœnaed, and did not know he was the person meant. Judge Neilson, misunderstanding the remark, said, "That makes no difference. We've got you here now." [Laughter.] Mr. Kane testified that he wrote the description of the Communist procession for the *Sun*. He could not recollect anything about Mr. Tilton's position in line, not having refreshed his memory. Miss Claflin carried a red flag with a black border and a white centre containing an inscription. She marched in front of a band of women, one of whom had a baby. Mrs. Woodhull was immediately behind her, between Col. Blood and an old man who was said to be the man who swept out her office. There were other men there too. Witness had counted the women and printed the exact number. He believed it to be twenty-three. He was intimately acquainted with Gen. Ryan through his connection with newspapers. The bust looked something like the General, who was about five feet eight or nine in height, and wore his hair long. It was wavy on the bottom. He was accustomed to wear a very broad-brimmed hat, with a black cord. The General rode in a carriage with O'Donovan Rossa and a Cuban.

Mr. Theodore H. Banks, the Marshal of the famous procession, was the next witness. He is a tall young man, with a blond moustache, and looks like a sturdy mechanic of good intelligence. He described the formation of the procession and its route. The right formed in Eighth street, the Cubans in Seventh street, the printers in Sixth street, the Swiss in Fifth street, the catafalque in Fourth street, and the bricklayers and others in Third and Second streets. Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull were behind the Skidmore Guards, and with them were Stephen Pearl Andrews, Col. Blood, Mr. West, and several others. Mr. Tilton was not with them. There were eight or ten carriages. Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull were not in any of the carriages. Gen. Ryan was in a carriage with O'Donovan Rossa, the Vice President of the Cuban Junta, and another Cuban. After the close of the procession Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin hired a coach, and witness having received several letters threatening assassination, got in with them and Col. Blood and rode up to Twentieth street and Fourth avenue, where he got out. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Swinton walked past without looking to the right or the left, and disappeared. In the course of the cross-examination, which was a mere repetition of the direct, witness said that no disturbance took place because there were no police present. (Laughter.)

Mr. James W. Stillman, a New-York lawyer, of middle age and blond complexion, was the next witness. He has been personally acquainted with Mr. Tilton for six years. He saw the procession from the stoop of a house at Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. Witness at that time was personally acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin. He saw them in the procession, and described their position, in corroboration of the preceding witnesses. Mr. Tilton was not with them. Witness knew Col. Blood and Stephen Pearl Andrews at the time. The cross-examination was uninteresting. At its close the plaster head of Gen. Ryan was shown Mr. Banks, and he pronounced it a very good likeness. Mr. Evarts questioned Mr. Banks about the style of hat Gen. Ryan wore. Mr. Morris, holding up Mr. Tilton's hat, asked if it resembled that, and Mr. Banks instantly responded "yes." This brilliant flank movement was received with indignation by Mr. Beecher's lawyers. Mr. Hill derisively asked Mr. Morris why he did not produce Mr. Tilton's cloak. The audience laughed. Judge Neilson said he believed Gen. Ryan was dead. "Yes," responded Mr. Banks, "he was murdered at Santiago de Cuba." Here the court took a recess.

Neither Mr. Beecher nor his wife returned after recess. This is the first occasion since the begining of the trial that Mrs. Beecher has missed a session. Mrs. Tilton and her friends also remained away. Mr. Tilton was accompanied by Mrs. Anna M. Middlebrook and her daughter, whom he gave seats beside him. They are to be called as witnesses. Mr. Henry A. Bowen was also in court. He is a large muscular young man with close cropped hair. He is to testify in regard to the Gen. Butler matters in contradiction of Gen. Tracy. He is a nephew of Henry C. Bowen. Mr. Franklin Woodruff came in before the opening. Rev. H. D. Northrup, Rev. J. D. D. Blair, of Newark; Rev. J. E. Gorse, of Kingston, N. Y.; and Rev. J. P. Fort sat in a row behind Mr. Beecher's usual seat. Judge Neilson was four minutes late. Judge Reynolds was on the bench during part of the proceedings. Counsel for the defense arrived in a body sixteen minutes late.

Mr. H. P. McManus was called; had known Mr. Tilton by sight for at least ten years. He also knew Gen. Ryan. Witness was in the Communist procession from Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, and saw Mr. Tilton throughout the route. Witness marched so that he could lay his hand on Mr. Tilton at any time from the beginning to the end. Mr. Tilton marched with John Swinton, about the centre. Witness saw Gen. Ryan in a carriage, he thought, with two ladies, after the procession broke up. On cross-examination, witness said that he walked in the first rank of Typographical Section, and Mr. Tilton was in the last rank of the preceding section. Tilton walked on the left of John Swinton, who was in the middle, with a pale, intellectual young gentleman on his right. Mr. McManus said that he became a witness because the stories of the witnesses who had testified for the defense were "falsehoods, to say the least." "What would you call them if you wanted to be positive?" asked Mr. Evarts. "I can accommodate you if you want to know," replied Mr. McManus. Mr. Evarts said he did. "Well, I know you are a great lawyer, and I don't want to get into your clutches," said Mr. McManus, "but off the stand I would call them rank perjuries. I thought it a shame that this poor man should be persecuted by wealth and power, and in addition should have lies told about him in this matter, and I thought I would help him as far as I could."

John Bremmer, William Cook, and Charles Farrell were called without response. Albert B. Martin then stepped forward. He is a young man with sharp, regular features and clerical side whiskers. He is Superintendent of the Young People's Mission and the Sunday-school of Dr. Storrs' church. Mr. Martin had met Bessie Turner twice. He saw her at Mrs. Ovington's last Summer—the day she went before the Investigating Committee. He went there at 2:30 o'clock, and found her in the back parlor with Gen. Tracy. No one else was there. Witness went up stairs to see Mrs. Tilton, and remained there possibly half an hour. Witness and Mrs. Tilton came down and went on the back piazza, where they remained two hours. Gen. Tracy was still in the back parlor with Miss Turner. Gen. Tracy did not leave until 5 o'clock. [Bessie Turner gave the length of the interview as ten minutes, and Gen. Tracy said it was not as long as two hours.] A hard fight took place between counsel at this point, the defense seeking to prevent further details. Mr. Shearman accused Mr. Beach of imputing to Gen. Tracy what he did not say. Mr. Beach angrily retorted, "I have some memory and intelligence, and there I differ from the gentleman." [Laughter.] Mr. Shearman then tried to give the idea that Miss Turner had testified to a short interview she had with Gen. Tracy just previous to going before the committee, and that she had not been asked about the long interview. Mr. Beach thereupon hunted up the testimony of both Gen. Tracy and Miss Turner, and proved Mr. Shearman to be wrong. He added, warmly, "When the gentleman undertakes to question my accuracy again, he must be more certain of his own position." Mr. Martin continued that, after Mr. Tracy left, he remained at Mrs. Ovington's for tea, which was at 6 o'clock. After tea he conducted Miss Turner around to Mr. Storrs'; about 7 o'clock. Miss Turner remained at Mrs. Ovington's all the afternoon. After Gen. Tracy left, there was a conversation about the scandal, which was the principal topic all day. [Miss Turner testified that she had had no conversation on the subject that day with any person except Gen. Tracy.] Another fight took place in regard to the admissibility of this last answer, and the defense took an exception when his Honor overruled their objection.

To Mr. Shearman Mr. Martin said: In the Summer of 1874 he visited Mrs. Tilton at Mrs. Ovington's about twice a day until she went to the country. Witness lodged with Mr. Tilton before the break-up in his domestic relations, and lodges there now. He stayed two nights all night at Mrs. Ovington's. The night Mr. Tilton's statement was published he remained there very late to escort Mrs. Beecher home. Mrs. Tilton sat on the piazza with him on the evening testified to. She first went up stairs with him, presumably because the parlor was occupied. It was very warm in the room, and they went down again to the piazza. Mr. Shearman wanted to know if the piazza in the afternoon is not specially exposed to the sun about 3 o'clock. Witness answered that he never remembered having to leave it on account of the heat, although he had been there frequently morning and evening. Witness had no occupation during the day, and out of sympathy with Mrs. Tilton called very often, at Mrs. Ovington's invitation. He judged of the time by the fact that he went to Mrs. Ovington's after lunch and remained all the afternoon. After Gen. Tracy left, Bessie Turner came out on the piazza, and there was an hour's conversation before tea. In response to a juror, witness said that lunch is always served at Mr. Tilton's house at noon, and he took lunch there that day.

Mr. Franklin Woodruff then took the stand. Mr. Beach questioned him in regard to the conversation he had had with Mr. Tracy before the interview at which Mr. Tilton was present. He had had one. A long argument followed on the admissibility of proof that witness had given Mr. Tracy at that interview information that the charge against Mr. Beecher was adultery. Gen. Tracy had testified that he had received no such information. Mr. Beach, in a warm speech, said he proposed to show that long previous to the time Gen. Tracy excused himself for violating his pledge, the General was well aware of the "bottom facts." Judge Neilson allowed the question and Mr. Evarts excepted. Mr. Woodruff said that at that interview he told Gen. Tracy that Mr. Tilton's charge was adultery. The fight had been very hot over this point, and it was also very intense over the one that followed. This was whether witness had told Mr. Tracy at that interview that Mr. Beecher had given to Mr. Moulton, for the benefit of Mr. Tilton's family, $500. Gen. Tracy swore he did not. Judge Neilson allowed the question, and witness answered that he had. But two more questions were put to the witness. Both of them were fought with exceeding bitterness on both sides. They were in regard to the truth of Gen. Tracy's statements that Mr. Tilton had told him distinctly that the charge was not adultery, and that his wife was a pure woman. Mr. Beach having quoted this latter phrase "pure as snow," Gen. Tracy said that "snow" was not in his evidence. "So much the better for the snow," retorted Mr. Beach. [Laughter.] Judge Neilson allowed both questions, and the defense took exceptions. Mr. Evarts still objected to the form of Mr. Beach's questions. "Well, I wish you would frame the question for me," said the latter at last. "It is as much labor as I can bear to prevent you from putting it wrong," said Mr. Evarts. Mr. Beach then put the question to suit his antagonist, but was but half way through when Mr. Evarts again objected. Mr. Beach put on a comical look of despair, and the spectators laughed. The witness said he had no recollection of any such expressions or their substance having been used at the interview.

It was now 4 o'clock, and Mr. Beach said he had no more questions to ask. Judge Neilson wanted the defense to go on with the cross-examination on the ground that they had lost time by their tardiness in arriving after recess, but they protested that they would keep the witness an hour and a half at least. Mr. Beach suggested that Judge Neilson lock Mr. Evarts up for half an hour. His Honor replied that he "never made orders which will not be carried out." The Court then adjourned until this morning.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

The jury were called at 11:05, and the counsel were about to proceed with the case when Mrs. Tilton rose from her seat and addressed the court.

Mrs. Tilton—Judge Neilson—Judge Neilson, I have a communication which I beg your Honor to read aloud or to have published.

The Court—Mr. Evarts, will you see this lady?

Mr. Evarts then stepped over toward Mrs. Tilton and received from the hand of Mr. Caldwell a note which Mrs. Tilton had handed to him. Mr. Evarts presented the note to Judge Neilson, who perused it.

The Court—This matter will be considered deliberately—Mr. Morris, will you proceed?

Mr. Morris then called as a witness Albert Berghaus, who was then duly sworn and examined.

TESTIMONY OF ALBERT BERGHAUS.

Mr. Morris—Where do you reside, Mr. Berghaus? A.—In Hoboken, State of New-Jersey.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I follow the profession of what is commonly called artist.

Q.—What branch? A.—I am engaged in illustrating newspapers.

Q.—How long have you been engaged in that business? A.—For nearly twenty years.

Q.—In 1871 were you connected with *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you see the procession the 19th of December, 1871? A.—I did.

Q.—Where was it that you first saw that procession? A.—I saw portions of the procession for the time of an hour's duration before it started as such, and afterward, after the procession formed, after they were in rank and line, I saw them pass by me.

Mr. Morris—The different sections of them—delegations? A.—I did; I saw them all together.

Q.—And where was that, Sir? What point? A.—From the point which I occupied in Great Jones street.

Q.—Did you make a sketch of the procession? A.—I did.

Q.—Will you look at that, and say whether that is the sketch you made? [Handing paper to witness.] A.—This is a picture which represents what I saw.

The Court—Taken from your drawing? A.—Taken from my sketches, and also engraved from a drawing which I executed on wood from my own sketches.

The Court—And under your supervision? A.—Under my supervision.

Mr. Morris (to the jury)—I will first ask the witness a question. [To the witness]—Will you state who *that* is carrying the banner there—that lady? [Indicating a figure in the cut.] A.—This lady is, as I ascertained to be, Miss Tennie Claflin.

Q.—And who is *that* intended to represent? A.—Mrs. Victoria Woodhull.

Q.—And that gentleman there between? A.—Col. Blood, as I ascertained to be.

Q.—How many women were there—ladies—in the procession? A.—To judge from this drawing, which I have no hesitancy in pronouncing pretty nearly correct, from six to ten.

Mr. Evarts—From six to ten women? A.—From six to ten women;

Mr. Beach—Where were Claflin and Woodhull with reference to the head of the procession? A.—The two ladies were in the immediate rear of the colored band of soldiers.

Mr. Morris—And what was their position with reference to the head of the procession? A.—The band of soldiers?

Q.—Yes. A.—At the head altogether; following, if I am not mistaken, were two or three more.

Q.—That is the company of colored soldiers you speak of? A.—That is the company of colored soldiers.

Q.—And they were immediately in the rear? A.—In the rear.

Mr. Beach—The women, or the soldiers, in the rear? A.—The women were in the immediate rear of the soldiers—following the soldiers.

Mr. Morris—All the women? A.—All the women.

Q.—And who was in company, if any person, with Miss Claflin? A.—A gentleman, whom I ascertained to be, at a later period, Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews.

Q.—Yes? A.—And Col. Blood.

Q.—And who were immediately behind them? A.—Several women, whose names I do not know.

Q.—Were behind the ladies. They were in one section together, were they not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who were immediately behind? A.—A crowd of about from forty to fifty foreigners—apparently foreigners—carrying banners of different nations, our own, and I believe an Italian, and I am quite sure that there was a Swiss flag carried by one of them.

Q.—This sketch was intended, was it not, to represent the main feature of the procession? A.—That represents the centre of attraction.

Q.—Well, now—Mr. Tilton—did you see him in the section represented in this drawing? A.—I did not.

Q.—Well, you say after the procession—your drawing does not represent the whole line of the procession, does it? A.—Only a portion of it; the centre part of it.

Q.—Do you mean the centre of the procession or the central point of attraction? A.—The central point of attraction. Generally there is in such processions one point of attraction.

Q.—And about what length did that occupy—that section which is represented there? A.—Which is represented there? About a block and a half.

Q.—And how long was the procession altogether, do you think? A.—I should judge it to be about a half a mile.

Q.—You say that after the procession was formed and you made your sketch, the whole procession passed you? A.—I beg your pardon.

Q.—The whole procession, after it was formed, passed you? You saw the whole of it? A.—It passed the position which I occupied.

Q.—Did you observe Mr. Tilton at all? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you know him? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you then? Did you at that time, by sight? A.—I am not positive; I may have known him from pictures, but I am not positive whether I knew him by sight.

Q.—But you have since become acquainted with him? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—And was he in the vicinity of the ladies at all? A.—I believe not.

Q.—At all events, he was not in company with Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin? A.—Positively not.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will remember that we offered in evidence a written description of the locality of these people, and it was excluded. I am not aware that a graphic one is better.

Mr. Morris—More graphic. We bring the procession or a portion of it.

Mr. Evarts—At any rate, I would like to cross-examine about it before it is offered or introduced in evidence. Are you through?

Mr. Morris—No; but you can cross-examine.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. BERGHAUS.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Berghaus, this paper is dated Jan. 6, 1872. When did it pass through the press? When was that picture printed? A.—This picture was printed the week following the event.

Q.—Following the 17th day of December? A.—The 16th.

Q.—The 17th? A.—The 17th.

Q.—What day of the week was the 17th? A.—On a Sunday.

Q.—Now, during the following week that picture was printed, was it? A.—It was drawn and engraved, and whether it was published in that same week I am incapable of saying, or whether it was published the week afterward, I could not say.

Q.—Well, when was it—besides being drawn and engraved—when was it printed as distinct from publishing it? A.—As far as I believe, it was published as soon as the facilities of the establishment afforded after the event.

Q.—That does not convey any information to me. I don't know anything about that. Do you know anything about it? A.—I know that a certain time is required before a paper—in order to engrave—draw, engrave, and set type—a certain time is required for the issuing of a number of the paper.

Q.—What is that certain time which is required? A.—That is not within my ability to tell you exactly.

Q.—Very well; then by "a certain time" you mean that some time must necessarily be taken in preparation of such a picture as that for the press? A.—Exactly.

Q.—Now, as matter of fact, do you know anything as to how long it was before that picture of this procession was put—was in condition to be put on the printing-press? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Now, Sir, what share did you have in the production of that picture? A.—I made sketches on paper on the Sunday that the procession took place.

Q.—Yes. A.—Then from my own sketches I made a drawing on wood.

Q.—As an engraver, yourself? A.—No, Sir; as what is commonly called artist on wood; draughtsman on wood.

Q.—For the use of the engraver? A.—For the use of the engraver.

Q.—And from that the engraver made the engraving? A.—The engraver engraved my drawing.

Q.—And did your drawing, as you thus prepared it for the engraver's burn, did it contain that whole procession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As it now looks? A.—Yes. Sir.

Q.—Now, when you began to compose that picture on Monday, what had you already in the shape of a picture? A.—Nothing, save my sketches.

Q.—What were they? A.—They were sketches made for the paper.

Q.—I know, but what sort of sketches were they? A.—Of different features of this procession.

Q.—Which features? A.—Those features which I have represented in this picture, such as the band of soldiers—a company of soldiers—ladies, women, representatives of different nationalities; a band of drummers, a catafalque on wheels, drawn by six horses, and a crowd of different people following that, &c.

Q.—Now, Sir, how long were you in making all those pictures that you had in your possession before you composed this engraving of the procession? A.—You mean those sketches?

Q.—Yes. How long in the actual making of those sketches? A.—I believe it took me about an hour or an hour and a half to collect the material for this picture.

Q.—You mean on the spot? A.—On the spot.

Q.—Now, after you had done that on the spot, how long did it take you to make the sketches and reduce them to the shape in which you used them for the composition of this entire picture? A.—If I understand you rightly, Mr. Evarts, your question is, how long it took me to make the drawing on wood?

Q.—No; my question is this: You say you spent an hour and a half on the spot? A.—I think so.

Q.—Making certain sketches. Now, how long—how much work did you do on those sketches before you commenced the actual composition of this entire picture? A.—Nothing further than what I took there on the spot in the street.

Q.—Very well. Now, Sir, where did you stand that hour and a half? A.—I stood on—in different positions in different streets.

Q.—Did you draw while you were moving from place to place? A.—Why, these sketches were made when I was walking from one street to another looking at the different portions of the intended procession.

Q.—Yes? A.—They were in Seventh street, in Eighth street, and, if I am not mistaken, in Fourth street; the principal portions of what I sketched I found in Seventh street, in front of the armory of the Lafayette Guards.

Q.—Yes? Now where are those original sketches? A.—I have been trying to find them, but have not been successful.

Q.—Well, don't you preserve, as a habit, the sketches? A. (Shaking his head negatively.)—That would accumulate to an immense amount.

Q.—So you could not give us your original draughts? A.—I could not.

Q.—Well, no part of that was furnished to you by a photograph? A.—Not a single portion.

Q.—How much of detail or finish was in your sketches—anything but hints to accompany your principal—your idea of the picture? A.—No, Sir; nothing but mere hints.

Q.—Positive hints? A.—Positive hints to enable me to give a correct picture.

Q.—How was it in respect of detail or finish as you left? A.—Sufficient for me to produce the picture as it is represented.

Q.—Was it more than hints to you of the grouping and arrangement of the procession, made by yourself when you composed the picture? A.—It was what I call a *pro memoria* picture.

Mr. Evarts—That is what I call hints.

Witness—I would not call it hints.

Q.—What do you call it? A.—The outline of a future drawing.

Q.—Fixed in your memory and not for you to compose? A.—It would be utterly impossible to compose a picture of the procession in flying leaves.

Mr. Evarts—I should think so. How many of these people did you know personally? A.—Very few.

Q.—Did you know any of this group of ladies, I will call them, and gentlemen that accompanied them? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Which of them? A.—I did know the lady represented there as carrying a flag and the one on her immediate right.

Q.—That is Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, these other ladies? A.—I did not know any of them.

Q.—You are quite sure that they are all real ladies that you saw? A.—Real ladies?

Q.—I mean real persons? A.—Oh, certainly.

Q.—Or were they put in to enliven the scene? A.—No such thing, Sir.

Q.—Is this the exact number of women that were in the procession? A.—I believe that at that time the exact number was sketched by me.

Q.—And put in here? A.—And put in here.

Q.—And you were quite sure that there were no women in any other part? A.—I am quite sure that there were no other women at any other part of the procession that I saw.

Q.—Now, what do you mean by this: to show the centre of attraction? A.—The centre of attraction for myself or for the general public; which answer do you wish?

Q.—I take either—what do you mean by the centre of attraction, and who determines that? A.—I beg leave to determine in this case the centre of attraction was the mourning car with the catafalque on the top, and the immediate neighborhood of that, in front and behind, I tried to represent there.

Q.—Now, do you think you put the catafalque and the preceding procession and the immediate following so as to present the line as you saw it formed, or did you group it as you thought it would make the picture effective or attractive? A.—I represented it as it presented itself to me when passing that point.

Q.—Yes, but you said you went to various points of view and made sketches? A.—I beg your pardon; I said I collected material for this picture before the procession, and then I took a position in Great Jones street in order to see the procession for the representation of which I had collected the necessary material, and I saw it pass by, and I was enabled to place every object that I had sketched in its proper position according to the way it passed by.

Q.—And all the sketches that you had made beforehand came into the order that they are here? A.—Whether they were or not I can't tell you.

Q.—But these certainly were? A.—These pictures you saw represented there were certainly drawn from the sketches I made.

Q.—But in regard to the sketches in these papers are not a great many of them made without an absolute inspection of the scenes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And sometimes made before the thing takes place? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember any instance of that kind? A.—I may remember, if I search my memory.

Q.—Well, do search your memory. A.—But I can't be positive of the fact.

Q.—Still such things might have happened? A.—Perhaps in former years, at the time when illustrated newspapers were started and not a sufficient amount of funds to furnish the necessary material, such a thing might have taken place.

Q.—Now, did you write the letter-press that accompanies this? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever read it? A.—I happened to read it.

Q.—You did happen to read it? A.—A portion of it.

Q.—I observe a statement here, "in the middle of the line appeared Theodore Tilton and John Swinton." Now, this picture was in the middle of the line, was it not? A.—No, Sir; that would not be the middle of the line regarding the extent of it; this procession was a pretty long one, so to speak, and the feature represented in my picture was the head of the procession.

Q.—The head of the procession? A.—The head; the beginning of the procession.

Q.—So the centre of attraction in this case was at one end? A.—The centre of attraction in this case was nearer the commencement of it.

Q.—Now, Sir, were you personally acquainted with the gentleman that is represented here? A.—Not then.

Q.—Well, he was a pretty tall man? A.—A pretty tall man.

Q.—He had flowing locks? A.—Long hair apparently.

Q.—Flowing locks? A.—I don't know about that.

Q.—And a broad-brimmed, clerical hat? A.—A broad-brimmed clerical hat?

Mr. Evarts—Well, that is what I call it.

Witness—Well, they call it a Communist hat.

Q.—Well, but he wore a broad-brimmed brown hat? A.—Yes, Sir; he also wore brown flowing hair as I now recollect.

Q.—Who is this gentleman that this picture [indicating person on the illustrated paper] represents? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Who is this lady that carries a baby? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Who is the baby? A.—That I don't know.

Mr. Beach—Did you ask him whose baby it was? [A laugh.]

Mr. Evarts—No, I asked who the baby was.

Q.—You did not see Mr. Tilton at all, you have stated, in that procession? A.—I did not.

Q.—Now I was not alluding to your answer to the question which, I believe, was asked you, whether you knew Mr. Tilton by sight? A.—I am not positive.

Q.—You have no knowledge that you did know? A.—I could not say.

Mr. Morris—Were you not acquainted with Gen. Ryan at that time? A.—Well, I may have been, Sir.

Q.—Look at that and see if it is like him, [handing him a miniature statuette of Ryan.] A.—I recollect having made a drawing of a face like that; this is probably more specific and definite in its outline.

Mr. Morris—That is all.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY OTIS FOX.

Henry Otis Fox called by plaintiff and sworn.

Mr. Morris—Where do you reside? A.—In Brooklyn.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am a printer.

Q.—Connected with what paper? "The New-York *Independent*.

Q.—How long have you been on that paper? A.—Eight years.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Theodore Tilton? A.—I have a business acquaintance only.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—I have known him eighteen years in that capacity—simply in a business capacity.

Q.—Did you know Gen. Ryan? A.—I did, Sir, by sight.

Q.—State whether that is a correct representation of him? A.—I should state that that was a correct representation of Gen. Ryan.

Q.—How tall a man was Gen. Ryan? A.—I could not say as to that; he was not so tall a gentleman as Mr. Tilton; he was a somewhat tall man, and of slight build.

Q.—Did you see this procession that has been spoken of on the 19th of December? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—At what point did you first see it? A.—My impression is that I first saw that procession during its formation, near Cooper Institute, and from that time I saw it at different points, and perhaps continuously, until it broke up in Union Square.

Q.—You saw it at different points, you say? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see the whole of the procession? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Did you see the head of that procession when it started? A.—I saw the whole procession, whatever there was of it.

Q.—Did you observe the colored troops? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—By whom were they followed immediately in the rear—by ladies? A.—My impression at this time is that they were followed, if not immediately, quite directly followed by a lady with a red banner, the banner of the Commune, I presume it would be called.

Q.—Did you know who that lady was? A.—I did not; I have no knowledge who she was.

Q.—Accompanied by any gentlemen? A.—There were gentlemen in the line; I should not say, perhaps, that she was accompanied by them.

Q.—How near to her were the other ladies in the procession? A.—My remembrance is that the other ladies whom I saw in the procession were in a carriage; those are the only ones that I remember of at this time.

Q.—Did you know Col. Blood at that time? A.—I did not.

Q.—Or Mrs. Woodhull? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you at any part of that procession see Mr. Tilton? A.—I did, several times during that procession.

Q.—In company with any lady? A.—With no lady at all; accompanied by gentlemen at all the times that I saw him.

Q.—Walking arm in arm? A.—Arm in arm, I saw him.

Q.—Can you state the different points of the procession at which you saw Mr. Tilton? A.—I should not be able to state that.

Q.—Would you recognize Mr. Swinton? Turn around, and see if you recognize him. A.—I think that that gentleman with the gray hair is the gentleman I saw by the side of Mr. Tilton. That is the gentleman. I think so.

Q.—Was he in company with Mr. Tilton at the different points at which you saw him? A.—He was, whenever I saw him.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton when the procession broke up? A.—I saw Mr. Tilton in Union square, near the Lincoln monument.

Q.—Did you see where he went? A.—I did not follow him; I think I saw him when the procession came there and dispersed, and I dispersed with the other spectators.

Q.—Do you recollect seeing Gen. Ryan in the procession? A.—I did; he was riding in a carriage in the procession.

Q.—At what part of the procession was that? A.—I should not be able to identify it; perhaps it was not far in the rear of the colored troops; if I remember correctly, the colored troops led the procession; but I may be mistaken as to that.

Q.—Do you know who was with him in this procession? A.—I do not.

Q.—Was he accompanied by any person? A.—There were persons in the carriage with him.

Q.—Male or female? A.—I think there were two ladies in the carriage with him.

Q.—Did you know who they were? A.—I did not.

Mr. Beach—Did you see Tilton at any time in a carriage? A.—I did not.

Mr. Morris—Either before, during, or after the procession broke up? A.—At no time during the day did I see Mr. Tilton in a carriage.

Q.—And when you did see him he was in company with Mr. Swinton, was he? A.—I think that is the gentleman there.

Q.—At all events, some gentleman? A.—There was a gentleman on each side of him.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Evarts—What acquaintance had you with Gen. Ryan? A.—I had no personal acquaintance with him.

Q.—How and to what extent had you been in the habit of seeing him? A.—I had seen him several times on public occasions; he had been pointed out to me.

Q.—Was he a gentleman that you would think of comparing in height with Mr. Tilton? A.—I should not in height.

Q.—Was he a gentleman that you would think of comparing with Mr. Tilton in build of frame? A.—I think that from a general description, a person having never seen either of the gentlemen might be confused as to identity, on reading the description.

Q.—You think that a man who had never seen either of them could not tell them apart? A.—No, Sir; I do not say that.

Q.—The question is whether, to a man who had seen either of them and knew their persons, there was any danger of confusing them? A.—I should think not.

Q.—Was not Gen. Ryan a very dark-haired man? A.—He was a dark-haired man.

Q.—Quite dark—black? A.—I should think not decidedly black.

Q.—How many shades this side of black? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Was it not as dark as yours? A.—Perhaps as dark as mine.

Q.—Did he wear his hair flowing? A.—He did, Sir; wore it combed back behind his ears; it was in general appearance not altogether dissimilar from Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Don't you know his hair was very straight and stiff, not flowing, curling? A.—I don't know any such thing.

Q.—What is your view on that subject? A.—I have told you.

Q.—Was it flowing and curling? A.—It was not particularly curly; it was long, and perhaps you might say it "flowed"—was "flowing."

Q.—I leave that for you to say, whether it is flowing or not? A.—That depends upon the construction which one puts upon the term "flowing."

Q.—How was Gen. Ryan in respect to a beard or mustache? A.—I think he wore no beard or mustache.

Q.—Are you quite positive about it? A.—I feel quite positive of it, Sir; he might have had a slight mustache; I am not positive; I will not swear that he wore no other beard.

Q.—Than a mustache? A.—Than a mustache; I will not swear that he wore a mustache, or that he did not wear one.

Q.—You will not swear that he wore a mustache? A.—No, Sir; at that time.

Q.—Is it not your best impression that, being a military man, he did wear at least a mustache, if not a beard? A.—My impression is he had no beard at all.

Q.—Not even a mustache? A.—Not even a mustache.

Q.—At that time. Now, about this effigy [holding up to the witness the effigy of Gen. Ryan]; do you know where it came from? A.—No, Sir, I don't; I never saw it until the gentleman passed it up to me.

Q.—And, of course, you don't know when it was made, or its purpose? A.—I know nothing of it at all.

Q.—Where did you stand when you saw this lady carrying a banner? A.—Well, Sir, that would be a hard question to answer, because I stood all over the lot, so to speak; I was there as a spectator; part of the time I stood on the sidewalk, part of the time in the street; I was there to see the procession, and I saw it.

Q.—I mean, was it at the point of formation? A.—I could not be positive in that respect.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton at the time or point of formation of the procession? A.—I would not swear that I did see him at the initial point of that procession.

Q.—What is your best recollection? A.—My best recollection is that I went to see the formation of the procession, or the formation of the body, whatever it might be termed; the line came together gradually, the formation of it in the vicinity of Cooper Institute; I am not positive of where I stood, or exactly where the procession itself formed.

Q.—Did you then see Mr. Tilton? A.—I saw him about there.

Q.—At that time? A.—At that time, then.

Q.—And Mr. Swinton

—No. Sir; he did not; the gentleman who was with him looked different; I could tell a gentleman, if I saw him once, twenty years afterward; I have seen you a thousand times, and would know you again any time.

Mr. Beach—I hope you will see him a thousand years hence.

The Witness—Yes.

Q.—You did not follow the procession through its route? A.—No, on account of those two men being sick.

Q.—About this group of women—were all the women that there were in the procession at the same point of the procession? A.—There were a number of women, or ladies, walking together close; Tennie Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull were walking together.

Q.—You knew them by sight? A.—Yes; by seeing them around town.

Q.—The other ladies, did you know any of them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Aside from that group did you see any ladies in the procession? A.—I saw ladies in a carriage.

Q.—How many? A.—Well, I think not over two.

Q.—Was anybody in the carriage with them? A.—There was a gentleman.

Q.—Did you know either of those ladies? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Neither of them was Mrs. Claflin? A.—No.

Mr. Morris here called "Mr. Kane."

The gentleman referred to said, "That is my name."

Mr. Morris—Well, come forward.

Mr. Kane—I have received no subpœna.

The Court—No matter, Sir, you are here and will have to come forward.

TESTIMONY OF LAURENCE S. KANE.

Laurence S. Kane was then sworn and examined by Mr. Morris:

Q.—Mr. Kane, your are a reporter attached to the press? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see the procession on Sunday, 17th of December? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—At what point? A.—Well, I was with it all along. I was sent to report it by the *Sun*, and my recollection is that I followed it all through. I am not sure, though.

Q.—You were there in the capacity of a reporter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you know Miss Claflin or Mrs. Woodhull at the time by sight? A.—Yes, Sir, I did.

Q.—Did you see them in the procession? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—At what point? A.—I believe they were right after the colored troops—the Skidmore Guard.

Q.—Either of them carrying a banner? A.—Yes; Miss Claflin was carrying a banner.

Q.—Any gentlemen with them? A.—There were one or two gentlemen with them; one of them was pointed out to me as Col. Blood—I did not know him before—and the other I was told was the old gentleman that swept out Mrs. Woodhull's office; I don't know whether there were any others or not.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton at the time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have seen him since and know him since? A.—I have seen him since.

Q.—You did not see him in the procession? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not notice him in it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Gen. Ryan at the time? A.—I was very well acquainted with him.

Q.—Will you state whether that [statuette produced] was a representation of his head? A.—It looks something like him.

Q.—He wore his hair long? A.—He wore his hair long; yes, Sir.

Q.—Behind his ears? A.—Behind his ears.

Q.—And such a hat as that there represented? A.—Yes, Sir—the brim probably a little broader than that.

Q.—No beard? A.—He had no beard; no, Sir.

Q.—No mustache? A.—No mustache; I have no recollection of ever seeing him wear a mustache, and I have known him for a long time.

Q.—How tall was he? A.—Five feet eight or nine inches; I don't think he was taller than that.

Q.—How with reference to your height? A.—He was not as tall as me.

Q.—He was not as tall as you are? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see him that day? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Where was he? A.—He was in a carriage.

Q.—Any one with him? A.—He was in company with O'Donovan Rossa, and I believe a Cuban, whose name I don't know.

Q.—And did you see—how many ladies were there in the procession, do you recollect? A.—Well, there were a great number of them walking after Tennie Claflin; I think I counted them and gave the number in my report, but I don't recollect what it was; I think it was twenty-two or twenty-three in the whole procession, but I am not sure; I don't recollect.

Q.—There was a number, at all events? A.—There was a number.

Q.—And how were they situated with reference to the colored troops? A.—She walked right behind them; she was a kind of a commander there.

Q.—She carried a banner? A.—She carried a red flag with a black border and trimmings, and white circle in the middle.

Q.—Did you follow the procession during its entire route? A.—I believe I did, Sir.

Q.—And did these ladies maintain that relative position during the entire procession? A.—So far as I now recollect, they did, Sir.

Q.—And during the entire of the march did you see Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir; I did not know him; I did not take any notice of him; I don't recollect seeing him at all.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. EVARTS.

Q.—Mr. Kane, you are a reporter connected with the press? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And have been in attendance on the trial here? A.—For the past two weeks, yes, Sir.

Q.—You counted these ladies, and there were twenty-three of them? A.—I think so; I can't recollect the exact number.

Q.—At any rate you counted them? A.—I did, and gave the number in my report.

Q.—A considerable number? A.—A considerable number.

Q.—Did either of them have babies? A.—One of them carried a baby.

Q.—Did you see any ladies or females in any other part of the procession? A.—Yes, Sir; I think there were some in a carriage.

Q.—How many? A.—I don't recollect; I think there were two carriages.

Q.—How many ladies in each? A.—Well, I think there were three or four in each, but I am not sure, though.

Q.—Four ladies in each? A.—Probably; I can't recollect.

Q.—Did you know them at the time; were they made known to you at the time—these ladies in the carriage? A.—I believe I asked who they were, but I don't think we found out.

Q.—They were not known to you? A.—They were not known to me; no, Sir.

Q.—Were Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin known to you by sight? A.—Yes, Sir; I had seen them before.

Q.—Did you know any other of the twenty-three ladies in that procession? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Now, you say you saw the whole of the procession, as you understood. Did you stand at a given point and see it pass, or did you walk after it? A.—I believe I went after it the whole way, because I recollect of being at the start and finish; I think I went round all the way with it; I don't recollect though, but I guess—

Q.—Now, do you think that you were abreast of this crowd of ladies all the way? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—Were you any part of the way abreast of them? A.—I think so; yes.

Q.—How much of the way? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Now, what was the extent of your personal acquaintance with Gen. Ryan? A.—Oh, I had known Gen. Ryan for a long time; I had been with him, talked with him, had conversations with him in regard to the Cuban business, and he was associated in a newspaper on which I was employed part of the time.

Q.—What paper was that? A.—*Our Society*, a fashionable newspaper.

Q.—Published in New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So that you knew him very well? A.—I knew him very well.

Q.—You have often stood up in talking with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So you know whether he was as tall as you are? A.—He was not as tall as I am.

Q.—You put him at five feet eight? A.—That, I should judge so, yes.

Q.—Now in regard to his hair, was it not black? A.—No, Sir, it was not black.

Q.—Dark as yours? A.—Yes, as I remember, it was as dark as mine, or dark brown.

Q.—Was it of a curly temper or tendency? A.—Yes, Sir, it was at the end; he wore it long.

Q.—And it curled? A.—Yes, Sir, it was wavy.

Q.—Did he wear it down on his shoulders? A.—Well, not quite so long as that; he wore it along down here, [on the neck.]

Q.—Well, did he not wear a military hat? A.—Yes, Sir; he did.

Q.—A broad-brimmed military hat with a cord and tassel to it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And some gilding about it? A.—Some gilding about it—I don't think so, Sir.

Q.—Not about the cord? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In this procession he was with O'Donovan Rossa and some other gentlemen? A.—I think he was with a Cuban gentleman; I got his name at the time, but I don't remember it; he was back in the rear seat.

Q.—He was fronting the horse? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And there was no lady in the carriage? A.—There was no lady in the carriage, not that I recollect.

Q.—Well, if you had seen a lady riding on the front seat, and there was a gentleman there— A.—Well, I don't pretend to recollect all the details of a procession which occurred so long ago.

Q.—Well, did you make a record of it? A.—I did, Sir, but I have not looked at it since.

Q.—Do you remember whether your record made any mention of Mr. Tilton being in the procession? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have not looked to see? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—But whatever record there is in the *Sun* of the next day, is yours? A.—It is mine; yes.

TESTIMONY OF THEODORE BANKS.

Theodore A. Banks called by plaintiff and sworn:

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Morris—Where do you reside? A.—In New-York.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Theodore Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Gen. Ryan? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect this procession on the 17th of December? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were the Marshal, I believe, of that procession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you state where that procession was formed and the manner in which it came together? A.—As near as I can recollect, the right of the procession formed or was to form on Eighth street. In Seventh street the Cubans were to form. In Sixth street there were some of the trade unions—the printers or painters, I think. In Fifth street there were some other organizations—I think they were the Swiss. In Fourth street were the Internationals, the catafalque, and citizens. Below Fourth street, I think, there were some other organizations; I do not exactly remember what they were—I think the bricklayers. In Third street and in Second street—I do not know exactly who were there; I cannot remember who formed there. The right of the procession formed on Eighth street. The Skidmore Guards and the band formed in Eighth street, and started from Eighth street and marched down below to Great Jones street—each of the different sections falling in as the left of the divisions from each street marched down; the right of each division formed on to the left of the other, and so on until they had formed a continuous line. They marched through Great Jones street to Broadway; up Broadway a small piece; through Waverley place to Fifth avenue; up Fifth avenue to Thirty-fourth street; across Thirty-fourth street to Sixth avenue; down Sixth avenue to Fourteenth street; through Fourteenth street to the Lincoln Monument; around the Monument and dispersed.

Q.—Did you know Miss Tennie Claflin at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were they in the procession? A.—They were in the procession; yes, Sir.

Q.—At what part? A.—They were immediately after the band and the Skidmore Guards; they were both together; after them came the women; that was the place allotted to them, and they marched there.

Q.—How many women, according to your recollection, were in the procession? A.—While marching, I should think, there were about twenty women, as near as I can recollect.

Q.—Did either Mrs. Woodhull or Miss Claflin carry a banner? A.—Miss Claflin carried a banner almost all the way through; I believe that she was relieved a part of the time.

Q.—Were Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull accompanied by any one? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who? A.—Col. Blood, Stephen Pearl Andrews, Mr. West, and several others; I do not remember exactly who were the gentlemen there.

Q.—Did they maintain that position in the procession during the entire march? A.—All the way through.

Q.—Did you see, or was Mr. Tilton in company with them during any part of that march? A.—Not in any part of the march.

Q.—Were they in a carriage during any portion of the march? A.—They were not; I had seen the ladies before the procession, and Mr. Tilton was not with them before they started.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton in the procession during the march? A.—I saw him, I think.

Q.—Do you recollect what gentleman he was in company with? A.—I did not know at the time; Mr. Swinton was with him, but I was not acquainted with Mr. Swinton at the time.

Q.—But it was Mr. Swinton? A.—It was Mr. Swinton; yes, Sir.

Q.—You were paying strict attention to the procession during its entire march? A.—Yes, Sir; I had to do it to see that there were no breaks in the line, &c.; I had to continually look around to see that there were no breaks or halts, and at every corner I noticed the women marching, because it was a novelty; and I paid particular attention to them, and looked after them all the way through.

Q.—How many carriages were there in the procession according to your recollection? A.—After the procession had marched past, the Marshals and the band stood at the Lincoln monument, and we opened out, and they marched through. I should think there was eight or ten carriages.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton in either of the carriages? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are sure of that? A.—Sure of that.

Q.—Was Miss Claflin or Mrs. Woodhull in either of the carriages? A.—No, Sir; neither of them.

Q.—During no part of the procession? A.—During no part of the procession.

Q.—Did you know Gen. Ryan? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see him in that procession? A.—He was in a carriage with O'Donovan Rossa, the Vice-President of the Cuban Junta, and some other Cubans.

Q.—Did he maintain that position during the march of the procession? A.—Yes, Sir; that is, I cannot say that he did; I know that he rode past the Marshal at the end of the procession, and certainly followed, because we would not allow a carriage in the procession; we were opposed to carriages, anyhow, or horses; but they came there in a carriage and rode after the procession; we would not allow them to ride in the procession, and so they rode after it.

Q.—Were they at the foot of the procession? A.—Yes, Sir; at the foot of the procession.

Q.—Where were they when the procession was disbanded? A.—Standing at the Lincoln Monument; there the Skidmore Guards had presented arms; the band had halted there; the ladies halted there; Mrs. Woodhull consequently halted there, and Miss Claflin and Col. Blood; and I guess that the most of them that halted with the ladies halted there with the Marshals; at the halt Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin were both along side of me during all the time that the procession was marching through the crowd.

Q.—And they disbanded as they marched through? A.—They disbanded as they marched past us.

Q.—Where did you go after the procession disbanded? A.—After the procession disbanded, after they had marched through, there was a tremendous crowd there, and no Police protection, not a policeman anywhere, and we had to fight our way through the multitude, although it was peaceable; Mrs. Woodhull, or Miss Claflin, or Col. Blood hailed or hired a coach there; and after they had got in I intended to go away, but there was such a crowd calling on me for speeches and one thing or another, together with the terrible opposition that I had, [I had several letters threatening almost assassination,] and I was very glad to accept their invitation to get into their coach and ride away.

Q.—You got into this coach with Col. Blood, Miss Claflin, and Mrs. Woodhull, as the procession disbanded? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you rode away with them? A.—I rode away with them.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton there at any time? A.—While we were standing there Mr. Tilton was pretty well toward the latter end of the procession, and he marched past without looking at either the Marshals or the ladies, or any one else; he marched past and went away.

Q.—In company with the same gentlemen? A.—In company with the same gentlemen, and a great many other citizens—American citizens, as I took them to be.

Q.—You were the only persons in that carriage? A.—The only ones—us four.

Q.—You did not see Mr. Tilton after he marched past? A.—No, Sir; I did not see him.

Q.—Where did you leave the carriage? State where you went with Col. Blood and Mrs. Woodhull, and Miss Claflin. A.—I rode from Lincoln Monument, around the squre, took off my sash and crape, and mourning, so that I would not be recognized as an officer. I rode up Fourth avenue as far as Twentieth street. Then I got out of the carriage and rode back to disperse the crowd. They went home. I looked up the avenue after them as they rode away.

Q.—They went in the direction of Fourth avenue? A.—In the direction of Fourth avenue.

Q.—You left them in Twentieth street? A.—I left them in Twentieth street.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Evarts—You were the Chief Marshal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many aids or under Marshals had you? A.—I believe seven or eight Assistant Marshals.

Q.—Had you a definite place in the procession after it commenced its march? A.—Yes, Sir; at the head of the line.

Q.—Did you remain at the head of the line until the procession reached the Lincoln monument? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you look forward or backward most of the time? A.—I looked forward and backward both; I had to do so.

Q.—But mainly forward, I suppose? A.—Perhaps.

Q.—You glanced around, of course? A.—I glanced around, and looked backward also.

Q.—You turned around and looked backward, and marched backward, I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—A great way? A.—Not a great way; just a few steps.

Q.—You did not march back a whole block? A.—No, Sir; not so far as that.

Q.—You did not see Mr. Tilton until "the finish," as you express it? A.—Not until the finish.

Q.—And you did not see Mr. Swinton until the finish? A.—Not until the finish.

Q.—And you did not know him then? A.—I did not know him then, but knew him since.

Q.—And you think, from having recognized him since that he is the gentleman? A.—Yes.

Q.—Before the procession was forming and before the line was ready to proceed, did your duties engage you in attending to the formation of the different divisions and arranging them? A.—Yes, Sir; from Second street to Eighth continually.

Q.—In what point of time, and of the arrangement, did you assume the head and continue at the head during the march. After the whole procession was arranged? A.—After it was all arranged; about 2 o'clock or a little after that I assumed the head of the march.

Q.—Up to that time you had not seen either Mr. Swinton or Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—But you had seen the ladies—Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was this banner a large flag? A.—No, Sir; a small banner; simply a red flag; I should suppose about three feet by six.

Q.—That is, the bunting itself? A.—Yes.

Q.—And how was the flag-pole as to length, bulk, and weight? A.—I suppose it was seven or eight feet long; a small pole.

Q.—How did this lady support this flag? A.—She carried it in her two hands in *that* way, just like a man would.

Q.—She had no belt or socket? A.—Not any.

Q.—But held it in her hands? A.—She had it in her hands.

Q.—Do you remember whether that day was windy or not? A.—No, Sir; it was not very windy; it was a foggy, damp sort of a day.

Q.—Not very windy? Not a gale? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Still it was windy, was it not? A.—Not very windy.

Q.—If you were at the head of this procession with these colored troops, and the band of music between you and these people, how did you know that Miss Claflin carried that banner and walked the whole length of the procession? A.—I did not say the whole length of the procession; I said that I believed she was relieved; when I seen her she was carrying the flag.

Q.—When did you see her? A.—I seen her at the finish; I seen her at different points intervening and on looking around; I cannot say exactly where.

Q.—And at all these times this lady was carrying this flag in her two hands? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, why did you say that she was relieved at times? A.—Because I had heard say so, as I told you so before.

Q.—Whom have you heard say so? A.—I don't know who I heard say that some parties had relieved her; I don't remember who; I don't remember that she was relieved myself, only I heard so.

Q.—I ask you whom you heard say so? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—When did you hear say so? A.—Well, it was after the procession, and talked about the parade and one thing and another. I had heard that some other parties had; I don't know.

Q.—Whom were you talking with? A.—Well, I talked with so many people that it is pretty hard for me to remember now.

Q.—Did all of them tell you— A.—No, Sir; not all.

Q.—That she was relieved? A.—I could not have heard them by this time if they had.

Q.—Now, Sir; how near the finish did you first see Mr. Tilton? A.—Well, just as you could see a procession approaching up and see a tall gentleman, and could not be mistaken, marching up and marching past us.

Q.—Well, just within a few yards, I suppose? A.—Well, I don't know exactly; say fifty feet.

Q.—Yes? A.—Make that the distance.

Q.—So the last fifty feet of that procession was the only observation that you made of Mr. Tilton during it? A.—That is all.

Q.—Now, did you notice whether this entire group of women came out at the end of the procession and as they had gone in, or had some of them fainted by the way? A.—I do not know; I cannot say; some of them might have fainted; there might have been some ladies fell into the procession for all I knew after they started.

Q.—I don't know anything about it, whether they fell out and there were fewer at the end than there were at the beginning? A.—I don't know; I know the procession was twice as large at the finish as it was at the start.

Q.—Yes? A.—People fell in; they were in sympathy with it.

Q.—So that if it had kept on longer there never would have been an end to it? [Laughter.] A.—I hope so.

Q.—Now, about the carriages. You think there were eight or ten carriages? A.—Yes, Sir; as many as that.

Q.—No part of the procession was assigned for carriages? A.—They were allowed to join after the procession; they were not allowed in the procession; they were allowed to come afterward because we had no command after the procession was past.

Q.—There were no carriages in the procession in any other sense than that they followed after the procession? A.—That was all; they were not in the procession properly; did not belong to it.

Q.—Yes. And do know who were in any of the other carriages besides Gen. Ryan? A.—Yes; there was a Miss Rose McKinley and a Miss ——, another lady was with her, that rode in a carriage together; there was a Miss Palmer and another lady; Miss Palmer had a flag in the carriage in front, or was kneeling on one of the seats of the carriage and carried a flag; there were two or three ladies connected with the *Star*—two, I am sure—and all Internationals.

Q.—And was this a large flag or was it a little hand flag? A.—No; it was a small hand flag. There were fifty of them got up for the parade, and she carried one of those little red flags.

Q.—Not a very heavy concern? A.—Not a very heavy one; no, Sir.

Q.—Where did this flag that Miss Tennie Claflin carried all this way come from? whom did it belong to? A.—It belonged to the Twelfth Section; that was the section which she belonged to.

Q.—One of the banners of the organization? A.—Yes, Sir, of the organization; one of the flags, rather, of the procession.

Q.—And used in their processions? A.—Used in their processions.

Q.—Now, you were rescued from the crowd, as I understand it, and carried off in a carriage. Is that so? A.—I do not know that I was rescued; I accepted the invitation to ride in the carriage; it was not a great rescue.

Q.—Well, was it not a friendly act? A.—It was; yes, Sir.

Q.—To get you through the— A.—Better than making a speech.

Q.—To get you through the crowd? A.—Yes, Sir.

A.—And when you got fairly through the crowd you went off? A.—I got—further than that; I rode to Twentieth street; that was to Fourteenth street.

Q.—To Twentieth street and Fourth avenue? A.—And Fourth avenue.

Q.—And then you went off? A.—And came back to disperse the crowd so that it would be peaceable.

Q.—But you came back? A.—I came back so that if people might say there was any disturbance—I tried to avoid that.

Q.—There was no trouble? A.—There was none, because there were no Police there. [Laughter.]

Q.—That was the safety of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Morris then called James W. Stillman, who took the stand, and was affirmed as a witness.

Mr. Morris—I would like to put another question to Mr. Banks, if you have no objection.

Mr. Evarts—Certainly. Let him stand up right where he is.

Mr. Morris—Will you state about how tall a man Gen. Ryan was? A.—Well, I should take him to be about five feet eleven, or nearly six feet; I am very well acquainted with him, and have been in his company several times, and he was at least five feet eleven.

Q.—What is your height? A.—Six feet one.

Mr. Evarts—Did you see him standing up in the procession at all? A.—No, Sir; he rode in a carriage.

Mr. Evarts—That is all.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES W. STILLMAN.

Mr. Morris—You are a member of the legal profession? A.—I am, Sir, my office being at No. 128 Broadway, New-York City.

Q.—And how long have you been practicing? A.—I was admitted to the Bar in 1867.

Q.—Have you been in New-York City since that? A.—I have been in New-York City since September, 1872.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Theodore Tilton to know him by sight? A.—I am personally acquainted with Mr. Tilton, and have been so for five or six years, I think.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Gen. Ryan? A.—I was not.

Q.—Did you see this procession on the 17th of December? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—At what point did you see it, Mr. Stillman? A.—On Fifth avenue near Twenty-ninth street.

Q.—Did you see the whole of the procession? A.—I did.

Q.—Did it pass you? A.—It passed me as I was standing on the sidewalk, or rather on the steps of a house in Fifth avenue.

Q.—Did you at that time know Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull by sight? A.—I did, and was personally acquainted with them.

Q.—And did you see them in the procession? A.—I did.

Q.—In what part of the procession were they? A.—I cannot recollect the precise point of the procession, but my impression is it was near the head.

Q.—With reference to the colored troops can you state? A.—I do not recollect about the colored troops at all.

Q.—Was either of them carrying a flag? A.—Miss Tennie C. Claflin was carrying a flag, I believe.

Q.—Any one in company with her and Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews, if I remember correctly, was with Miss Claflin.

Q.—Who was with Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Col. Blood; they were walking arm in arm.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton? A.—I do not recollect seeing Mr. Tilton, although he might have been there; I might have seen him, but whether I did or not I don't now recollect.

Q.—He was not in company with either of the ladies? A.—He was not; that I am quite positive of.

Q.—Did you see them at any other point of the procession? A.—I saw them at that point and no other; I simply allowed the procession to pass me and did not follow it or see it afterward.

Mr. Beach—Twenty-ninth street, you say? A.—In the neighborhood of Twenty-ninth street; it may be Twenty-eighth, or Twenty-seventh, or Thirtieth street, but it was somewhere in that neighborhood; the procession was passing up Fifth avenue.

Q.—They were not in a carriage, I take it, Sir? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You knew Col. Blood at the time? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—And Stephen Pearl Andrews? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—You saw carriages there in the procession? A.—I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—Or at the end? A.—I don't recollect about the carriages at all.

Mr. Morris—That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. EVARTS.

Q.—How do you fix the point of your observation as being where you were at the time? A.—Because I recollect that was the point, that is all.

Q.—Well, do you reside in that neighborhood or was it accidental that you were there? A.—At that time I was not residing in the City of New-York, but was here on a visit, and was walking out that evening when the procession passed me.

Q.—You stopped and looked at it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You went out on the stoop and looked at it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many ladies were in the crowd of which Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull formed a part? A.—I don't recollect seeing any other ladies than Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin; there might have been other ladies, but I recollect seeing them and them only.

Q.—And to the best of your impression were there any other ladies in that immediate group? A.—I have no impression about it at all, Sir.

Q.—And in regard to the gentlemen—you were acquainted with Col. Blood and Mr. Andrews? A.—I was.

Q.—Personally, or only by sight? A.—I was personally acquainted with them.

Q.—And can you give me the names of any other gentlemen who were in the immediate neighborhood of Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin in the procession? A.—I don't recollect the other gentlemen; I don't know whether I was acquainted with any other gentlemen there or not; I was acquainted slightly with Mr. Banks, who has just testified, but I don't recollect what part of the procession he was in.

Q.—Do you remember whether there was a band of music? A.—My impression is that there was a band.

Q.—What part of the procession? A.—I think it was at the head or near the head.

Q.—Are you sure of that? A.—No, Sir; I am not sure.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Banks there? A.—I have just stated that my impression is that I did see Mr. Banks, although I would not be positive about that.

Q.—You are sure of that—that you knew him? A.—I did know him slightly at the time.

Q.—Do you remember what part of the procession he was in? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That is all.

Mr. Banks was recalled by Mr. Morris.

Q.—You have this head (statutette of Ryan,) Mr. Banks? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is that a picture of Gen. Ryan? A.—It is; and a very good picture, I think.

Q.—Did he wear his hair flowing down? A.—Yes, just as it is here.

Q.—No beard? A.—No beard.

Q.—And a broad-brimmed hat? A.—A pretty broad brim; perhaps a little broader than that; I recognize that as the representation of Gen. Ryan.

By Mr. Evarts—Do you know where this head came from? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—I mean have you seen it before? A.—I have never seen it before.

Q.—It seems to be taken from a statuette. You have never seen it before? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Banks, did not Gen. Ryan wear a military hat? A.—I think he wore somewhat such a hat as that there represented; I don't know whether it was a military hat or not; I am not a military man myself; I think it was a black hat; I think he wore a large cloak thrown over his shoulders—kind of dramatic.

Q.—Kind of dramatic—a dramatic arrangement of his cloak and a military hat? A.—I think it was a hat like that, Sir.

A.—With cord and tassels? A.—With cord and tassels.

Mr. Morris (producing a low soft hat)—A hat similar to that? A.—A hat similar to that.

The Court—Mr. Banks, Gen. Ryan is not living?

Witness—No, Sir; he was murdered in Santiago de Cuba.

A recess was then taken.

AFTER RECESS.

Henry P. McManus, called by plaintiff, was duly sworn.

Mr. Morris—Mr. McManus, where do you reside? A.—In the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am a printer by profession.

Q.—Connected with what paper? A.—THE NEW-YORK TIMES, as proof-reader.

Q.—How long have you been with THE TIMES? A.—I have worked, at several intervals, on THE TIMES, from the week it was started in 1851, I think; any way pretty near twenty-four years at different intervals; not continuously.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mr. Theodore Tilton? A.—I have known Mr. Tilton by sight for a period of at least ten years.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Gen. Ryan in his lifetime? A.—I used to see Gen. Ryan frequently in the neighborhood of Printing-house square and recognized him as a newspaper man; and I have known many; in fact—

Mr. Shearman—A little louder, if you please.

The Witness—With experience of pretty near twenty-five years in that vicinity, I know most of the men connected with the press.

Mr. Morris—Did you see the procession on the 17th of December, 1871? A.—I did, Sir; I took part in it.

Q.—Were you in a carriage or on foot? A.—I was on foot.

Q.—What part of the procession? A.—I say—I should judge, according to my best recollection, about the centre of it.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton in the procession? A.—I did, Sir, from the time I joined the procession until the procession was dismissed.

Q.—Where did you join it? A.—I joined it on the corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, by Delmonico's.

Q.—How near to him did you march? A.—There never was during the procession an interval of more than three paces I think at any time; by stepping I could have placed my hand on Mr. Tilton's shoulder.

Q.—That is enough. And from that point until the procession disbanded you marched in that— A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Who was in company with him? A.—Mr. John Swinton.

Q.—And was Mr. Tilton in a carriage during any part of that— A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Time? A.—No, Sir; he walked modestly and unassumingly along—

Q.—Answer my question.

Mr. Beach—Well, he is doing it.

The Witness—I am telling the truth, anyway. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beach—Tell it in your own way.

Mr. Morris—Did you continue in the procession until it disbanded? A.—I did, Sir, until it passed around the Lincoln statue in Union square.

Q.—Did you see any ladies in the procession? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—You were not near the head of the procession? A.—I cannot tell you really what position I was in the procession, and the manner in which I joined it; but I should imagine that I might have been about the centre from the subsequent reading of the divisions, &c.

Q.—Did you see Gen. Ryan that day in the procession? A.—Yes, Sir, I did.

Q.—In a carriage or on foot? A.—He was in a carriage.

Q.—Do you know who was with him? A.—My mind is rather confused as to who was with him. I should believe, although I am not going to swear it; but I would believe till the day I died that there were two ladies in the carriage with him.

Q.—You saw some ladies there in the carriage? A.—I did after the procession broke up.

Mr. Morris—That is all.

Mr. Beach—No, no. When was it you saw Ryan? A.—After the procession broke up.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. McManus, did you go over to New-York for the purpose of joining the procession? A.—Yes, Sir; I did, indeed; I sympathized with the—

Q.—Yes? Well, I did not know but you might have intended to join it. But you went over for the purpose of joining it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How happened it that you did not join at the formation of the procession? A.—Well, I have to work all night on a morning newspaper, and I was late getting up.

Q.—You did not get there as soon as you intended to? A.—No, Sir; not as soon as I wished to.

Q.—Or wished to. And you found the procession in motion? A.—It was, Sir.

Q.—Now, what route did you take to get to the procession so as to join it? A.—Well, I took the Grand street cars to the Bowery, and alighted there, and walked up the Bowery to the Cooper Institute; found the procession had moved—

Q.—Was it all out of sight? A.—Sir?

Q.—The whole of it out of sight? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—There was not a sign of it? A.—Not at that time, no; and I walked up Fourth avenue to Thirteenth street, through Broadway to Fourteenth street, in Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue, where I joined the procession.

Q.—Did you run? A.—No, I did not run; I was—well, I can't say that I was slow in walking; I had an anxiety to join the procession.

Q.—Well, you did not run fast? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Did you belong to any one of the organizations or divisions, so that you waited for that to come on and unite yourself with it? A.—No, Sir; I did not at that time.

Q.—At that time? So you went in about as soon as you got to it, you think? A.—I went in about as soon as I found an opening.

Q.—And it was this division that Mr. Tilton was in? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What division was it? Where was it? A.—It was in the division known as Typographical Section No. 1.

Q.—What was the title of the division that Mr. Tilton was in? A.—Well, I should think from the manner in which the procession was formed that he might have been considered as generally not in the regular portion.

Q.—One of the unaffiliated portions? A.—Well, no—

Q.—Well, he was in a different division from you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then you must have been near one end of your division and be near one end of the other? A.—Surely.

Q.—Was your division before his, or— A.—No, Sir; behind.

Q.—Then you were at the very tail of his division? A.—He was on the left of the division in which he walked; I was on the right in the first regular division in which I walked.

Q.—Was he in the last rank? A.—He was, Sir.

Q.—Of that division in which he walked? A.—Yes, Sir; he was.

Q.—Do you know who was with him? A.—Mr. Tilton walked on the left, Mr. Swinton in the centre, and a young, delicate, intellectual, pale-looking young man about twenty years of age; my impression is he had light hair, as I looked at him, and I thought it was a pretty rough day for him to be tramping around through the mud.

Q.—Do you know who he was? A.—No; I have not the slightest idea.

Q.—Whom did you walk with? A.—I walked with some friends of mine; typographic.

Q.—Well, gentlemen that were known to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Not casual? A.—Well, I cannot recollect one.

Q.—That is not material; they were persons you were acquainted with? A.—Persons I am acquainted with in my business.

Q.—Now, what was the route of the procession after you joined it? A.—After I joined the procession it went up Fifth avenue to Thirty-fourth street, and across into Sixth avenue, and down Sixth avenue to Fourteenth street, to the Lincoln statue, where they dispersed.

Q.—Where did you see Gen. Ryan? A.—After the procession broke up; all was confusion, of course, after the procession broke up, and I took a bird's-eye view around to see what was going on, and I saw Gen. Ryan in a carriage—a barouche.

Q.—Well, you did not see him in the procession at all? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Well, after the procession broke up, did you see what became of Gen. Ryan? A.—No, Sir; everybody was looking out for himself.

Q.—Did you see anybody carrying a flag there in a carriage or on foot? A.—I saw a lady when I was about half way of the block between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; looking behind, attracted by some noise incident to the day, I saw a lady with a miniature red flag waving it in a carriage.

Q.—When did you first think of this matter of having seen these two gentlemen, after the procession was over? How was it brought to your attention? A.—Through the falsehood, to say the least, sworn to here by the people connected with this case. A friend wanted to know about it.

Q.—And when you spoke to him about them, what did you call them? A.—He wanted to know about the truth.

Q.—And you told him that they were "falsehoods, to say the least of it"? A.—Mr. Evarts, I know you by reputation as a great lawyer, and I am afraid of getting into your clutches.

Mr. Evarts—I assure you, I am as harmless as a dove. I want to know who they are told by.

Witness—If you ask me as an individual who these witnesses are, I can tell you very quickly; I called it rank perjury.

Q.—You spoke your own mind? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you spoke your own opinion? A.—Yes.

Q.—So that you are very positive in your view, not only of your own testimony but in regard to the testimony of other people? A.—As regards Mr. Swinton's and Mr. Tilton's I am as positive as I am that I have got that hand on my body.

Q.—And you think that anybody who should state that he saw Mr. Tilton in any other connection than as you now state, would commit rank perjury? A.—No, I will not say that; I won't say that unless they say they saw him flaunting himself around in the carriage with them.

Q.—A moderate error, then, you would not characterize as rank perjury? A.—I do not propose to put myself up as a critic on any of them; I am not infallible.

Q.—You answered, as I understood you, that the first time you had your attention called, or your memory excited on this subject, was when you saw the statement of what other witnesses had said, and that then it occurred to you, from your own knowledge and observation, that they were not speaking the truth? A.—I never thought to have heard anything more of it, but when I saw in the newspapers this statement made in relation to Mr. Tilton, I remarked to my wife: "That is all a lie; I know it is; it is a shame to persecute this man, who is fighting wealth and power and everything else; here they bring up men to swear to rank perjury; I know it is so;" she said that she thought it was my duty to come up here and testify; I did not want the notoriety of being a witness.

Q.—That was the first that you have thought of it since then, I suppose? A.—Yes; I had no occasion to think of it.

A.—And that was the first time that you had thought of it? A.—Yes, Sir, it was.

Q.—And then this picture of yours— A.—What picture?

Q.—Why, the seeing of Mr. Tilton—came back to your mind? A.—Certainly it did.

Q.—You had no memorandum or anything of that kind? A.—Nothing of that kind.

By Mr. Shearman—Where do you reside? A.—In Williamsburg.

Q.—In what locality? A.—At No. 64 South Second street, near Second.

TESTIMONY OF ALBERT MARTIN.

Albert Martin called by plaintiff, and sworn.

Mr. Morris—Where do you reside? A.—No. 174 Livingston street.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I have been Superintendent of a free reading-room and evening school for street boys.

Q.—Under the superintendence of any church? A.—Under the superintendence of Dr. Storrs' Church, or, rather, conducted by the Young People's Association of Dr. Storrs' Church.

Q.—Are you a member of any church? A.—Yes; of the Methodist Church.

Q.—Where situated? A.—The Methodist Church in Nostrand avenue—Rev. Mr. Grifield's.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Bessie Turner, or Elizabeth A. Turner? A.—I met her twice.

Q.—Do you recollect last Summer of seeing her at Mrs. Ovington's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect what day it was? A.—I do not.

Q.—Was it the day that she went before the Investigating Committee? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time of the day was it that you saw her at Mrs. Ovington's? A.—I should think about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q.—Did you go there at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And was she there when you went there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who else did you see there? A.—I rung the bell, and was ushered by the servant into the parlor, and found that she was in the back parlor with Gen. Tracy.

Q.—You do not know how long Gen. Tracy had been there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was anyone else in the back parlor except Miss Turner and Gen. Tracy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—I went up stairs to see Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—How long did you remain up stairs? A.—I should think possibly half an hour.

Q.—And then where did you go? A.—Because of the heat, we came down stairs and went on to the back piazza.

Q.—Who do you mean by "we?" A.—Mrs. Tilton and myself.

Q.—How long did you and Mrs. Tilton remain on the back piazza? A.—I should think for at least two hours, or during all of the afternoon.

Q.—And during that time where was Miss Turner and Gen. Tracy? A.—In the back parlor until Gen. Tracy went away.

Q.—At what time did he go away? A.—I should think, as near as I can tell, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q.—Then, he was in the back parlor with Miss Turner from 2:30, when you went there, until about 5.

Mr. Shearman—How does he know that?

Mr. Morris—He tells you.

Q.—When you were on the back piazza did you hear Gen. Tracy and Miss Turner in the parlor? A.—I could hear them talking, but could not distinguish the conversation. I could hear the sound of laughing.

Mr. Evarts—Perhaps our learned friend will allow us to inquire to what point in rebuttal this witness is called.

Mr. Morris—With reference to two points: as to the duration of the interview which Miss Turner had with Mr. Tracy. Gen. Tracy himself contradicts her upon that; and we propose by this witness to contradict both Gen. Tracy and Miss Turner. Her evidence will be found at page 503.

Mr. Beach—How long does she say that Gen. Tracy was there?

Mr. Morris—Ten minutes; not to exceed that.

Mr. Evarts—I only ask for information; we do not propose to comment upon it now.

Mr. Shearman—She does not say just that.

Mr. Morris—I will read.

Judge Neilson—What page do you read from?

Mr. Morris—Page 503.

"Q.—How long before you actually went before the committee did you know that you were going before the committee? A.—About ten minutes. Q.—Not longer than that? A.—No, Sir. Q.—Had you not talked with any one in regard to your evidence before the committee? A.—Not until within ten minutes. Q.—With whom did you talk then? A.—With Gen. Tracy. Q.—Now, do I understand you to testify that from the time you went into Mrs. Ovington's house until you saw Gen. Tracy in the parlor, just before you went before the committee, the object of your visit was not spoken of by any one? A.—It was not spoken of by any one, as I remember; no, Sir. Q.—At what time did Gen. Tracy call to see you at Mrs. Ovington's? A.—He called, perhaps, between 7 and 8 o'clock; however, it was about ten minutes before I went before the Investigating Committee; and when I left I think it was between 7 and 8."

Judge Neilson—Go on with the examination, Mr. Morris.

Mr. Evarts—Then the cross-examiner proceeds:

"I am speaking of the intervening time? A.—Yes; I am talking about the conversation with Gen. Tracy."

Mr. Beach—She says that Gen. Tracy called on her about ten minutes before she went before the Committee.

Mr. Shearman—So he did.

Mr. Beach—And that she did not see him before that.

Mr. Shearman—She was not asked about that.

Mr. Morris—Yes, she was asked about it.

Mr. Evarts—How is it in the nature of rebuttal testimony? It is confined, as I understand, to fixing the duration of the time of that interview.

Judge Neilson—That may be the principal ingredient.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Tracy's evidence settles that, because he says that he was there about an hour, conversing with Bessie Turner on the subject of this case.

Mr. Evarts—On the piazza.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir. It was in the back parlor.

Mr. Morris—The point is very clear.

Mr. Shearman—This is another imputation upon Miss Turner, which is entirely unfounded upon anything in the examination, because Gen. Tracy was not asked one word about anything which he said at that conversation. He was asked nothing except whether he had an interview with Bessie Turner; he was asked nothing about what occurred there. We do not know but what he was talking groceries. There is nothing to show what the conversation was.

Mr. Beach.—That is another mistake.

Mr. Shearman—Will you be kind enough to refer me to any passage?

Mr. Beach—If you will give me the minutes I will look them over.

Mr. Shearman—Then why does the gentleman say that it is "another mistake" before he looks over the minutes?

Mr. Beach—Because I have some memory and some intelligence, and they are of a different sort from those of the gentleman who makes the inquiry.

Mr. Shearman—Look at the minutes, and you will see that your imputation has not a word, as a foundation upon which to rest.

Mr. Beach—We will see.

Mr. Shearman—Yes; we *will* see.

Judge Neilson—Mr. Morris, proceed with the witness.

Mr. Morris—I will, Sir. Now, Mr. Martin, when you were—

Mr. Shearman—Miss Turner was asked with regard to one specific interview—

Mr. Beach—Why does the counsel interrupt?

Mr. Shearman—I have a right to make a suggestion.

Mr. Morris—I have been directed by your Honor to go on with the examination.

Judge Neilson—Mr. Shearman has a suggestion to make; I will hear him.

Mr. Beach (reading):

"Q.—Did you not have an interview on that occasion with Bessie Turner, in which you conversed with her, in regard to her knowledge of this discussion, for over an hour? A.—I should say not, Sir, for over an hour."

That is what Mr. Tracy says, and there is the evidence of the gentleman's intelligence.

Mr. Shearman—"In which you conversed with her in regard to her knowledge of"—what?

Mr. Beach—"Of this discussion"—that were examining Gen. Tracy about?

Mr. Shearman—"This discussion!" What does "this discussion" mean?

Mr. Beach—Ah! That is another specimen of the gentleman's intelligence.

Mr. Shearman—He is asked simply whether he did not have a conversation of over an hour; and he could say that he did not have one of over an hour. He is never asked the question positively, so as to give him any chance to make any answer whether he had any interview with Miss Turner on this subject.

Mr. Beach—When the gentleman attempts to criticise my accuracy with regard to the testimony of a witness whom I examined, I would advise him to be a little more careful in his examination of the minutes before he does it.

Mr. Shearman—Miss Turner testifies to a conversation of a few minutes; Gen. Tracy does not testify to any at all. He is asked the question whether at any time he did not have an interview that exceeded an hour in length; and he replied, "None for over an hour." He was not called upon to say, and was not given an opportunity to say, whether, as matter of fact, he ever had any conversation with her upon the subject at all. Gen. Tracy confined his answers to the questions that were asked him. Miss Turner answered the questions that were asked of her. Her mention of one interview of ten minutes, between 7 and 8 o'clock, is not at all inconsistent with the fact that she might have had another interview as to which she was not inquired of. She had no opportunity to say that she had not another interview. She states that she only had a talk of ten minutes upon this subject. Gen. Tracy said, "I cannot be more positive than to give the best of my recollection," and was going on to say more, when Mr. Beach interrupted him, and said, "that answers it."

Mr. Beach—Miss Turner was asked:

"Q.—Was nothing said about the object of your visit to New-York or Brooklyn while you were at Mrs. Ovington's that afternoon or that day? A.—Not until I saw Gen. Tracy.

Q.—At what time did Mr. Tracy call to see you at Mrs. Ovington's? A.—He called between perhaps 7 and 8 o'clock; however, it was about ten minutes before I went before the Investigating Committee. When I left I think it was between 7 and 8 o'clock."

Now, we show by Mr. Tracy that he had a conversation of about an hour, not over an hour, he says, that afternoon at Mrs. Ovington's upon the subject of this trial, and now we show by this man that that very interview which Bessie Turner makes ten minutes before she went before the committee, and Mr. Tracy about an hour, was over two hours and a half.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Morris—Well, Mr. Martin, you say that you were on the piazza after you came down stairs, about two hours? A.—I should think so.

Q.—Gen. Tracy and Miss Turner were in conversation in the back parlor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—During the whole of that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Could you hear enough to designate the subject about which they were talking? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, after Mr. Tracy left at 5 o'clock where did you go then? A.—I remained at Mrs. Ovington's for tea; I remained there until about 6 o'clock, and then went to tea.

Q.—Had tea at 6 o'clock? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you go after tea? A.—Immediately after tea I took Miss Bessie Turner around to Augustus Storrs' house, in Monroe place, to meet the committee.

Q.—About what time was it, that you got to Mr. Storrs' house? A.—I should think, as nearly as I can remember, about 7 o'clock; possibly a little after.

Q.—Was there any reason for your taking her around so early? A.—I can only give you the reason she gave.

Q.—Then you went to Mr. Ovington's at about half-past 2 o'clock? A.—I should think so.

Q.—She was in conversation with Gen. Tracy, and you took her around to Mr. Storrs about 7 o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she remain at Mrs. Ovington's all the while? A.—During all the afternoon?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Until you took her to tea? A.—Until I took her to tea; I left her there.

Q.—After Gen. Tracy left, was there any conversation between Miss Turner and anyone else? A.—With reference to this case and the subject of her testimony before the committee, you mean?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Wait one moment.

The Court—The mere fact that there was a conversation, I think—

Mr. Evarts—Unless it is rebuttal.

Mr. Morris—Yes; she says she didn't talk with anyone there on the subject that day, except Gen. Tracy, for ten minutes.

Q.—Was not that the principal topic of conversation after Mr. Tracy left Miss Turner?

Mr. Shearman—One moment.

The Court—The witness is not interrogated as to what was said.

Mr. Shearman—No, but he is asked if there was a conversation on that subject, which answers all the purpose of bringing out the conversation.

The Court—Miss Turner says she had no conversation until ten minutes before she went, and then with Gen. Tracy.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, but if her attention was called to a particular person in accordance with the general rule, her recollection might have been refreshed. It shows the necessity of enforcing the uniform rule on cross-examination. The person is entitled to hear the name. Here is a person who lives in Mr. Tilton's house, and who has informed him of these things day by day, and went there, perhaps, to pick up information. Why was she not informed of the name of this witness?

Mr. Morris—Why, Miss Turner spoke of Mr. Martin on the stand, and she could not say whether she went around to the committee with him or some other person.

Mr. Shearman—Well, we object to the inquiry on the ground that no foundation has been laid.

The Court—The inquiry is the simple, naked fact whether she did have a conversation with any person other than Gen. Tracy.

Mr. Shearman—We don't object to the fact that she had a conversation, but we object to the subject being named unless the person with whom she had a conversation was named to Miss Turner when she was on the stand. We all understand it is perfectly easy to forget conversations unless attention is called to the person.

The Court—If this witness were called upon to give the conversation that objection would be sufficient; but I think it is competent for this witness to state whether she had any conversation.

Mr. Shearman—The name of the person with whom she was alleged to have been brought into conversation was not mentioned.

Mr. Beach—Well, she says she had no conversation with anyone on the subject. We might have named the whole city.

Mr. Evarts—You are obliged to mention some name.

Mr. Beach—No, we are not.

Mr. Shearman—Your Honor will note our exception.

Q.—You have answered the question, I believe, that she had a conversation on this subject after Gen. Tracy left? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, did not that form the principal topic of conversation until you left to go before the committee?

Mr. Shearman—We object.

The Court—We will take it.

A.—I think I can safely say there was not any other topic discussed or talked about during the afternoon.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Shearman—How frequently did you visit Mrs. Ovington's during July and August, 1874? A.—Immediately after Mrs. Tilton left her home I visited her once and twice each day.

Q.—For how long a period did you stay there? A.—Until the time Mrs. Tilton went to the country.

Q.—Where did you live at that time? A.—I lodged sometimes in Fulton street in the Clinton House. After Mrs. Tilton's house broke up I had not any home, and did not take boarding anywhere at that time; sometimes at Mr. Tilton's house.

Q.—You had lodged for a considerable time in Mr. Tilton's house? A.—Not for a considerable time. Two weeks after Mrs. Tilton went away I went away from the house.

Q.—How long previous to that had you lived in Mr. Tilton's house? A.—About a year or so.

Q.—You are lodging there now? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been lodging there now? A.—Regularly since January of this year.

Q.—When did you communicate this circumstance that you have testified to to Mr. Tilton first? A.—I am sure, Sir, I don't remember; I have been very careful of what I said to Mr. Tilton in reference to this case; but I should think, about the time Bessie Turner made this statement on the stand, possibly before; I am not sure of that.

Q.—You stayed frequently at meals at Mrs. Ovington's, did you not? A.—Not frequently; I have been there half a dozen times or less.

Q.—Did you stay there occasionally all night? A.—At Mrs. Tilton's invitation.

Q.—Did you not on several occasions stay there very late at night? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember any time being there late except the night on which Mrs. Tilton's statement was published. Then I remained there to escort Mrs. Beecher home.

Q.—This afternoon, when you stayed on the piazza, whereabouts did you stay? A.—The piazza is very small—if you have ever been on it—there is a swing there and a large chair; I think I sat in the chair.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton sit with you on the piazza? A.—All the time.

Q.—Where did she sit? A.—She sat on a chair, on the piazza, near by.

Q.—At which end of the piazza did you sit.

[The witness explained the position upon the piazza by the comparative location of the windows of the court room.]

Q.—When you first came in you saw Gen. Tracy in the room? A.—When I first came in I went in the parlor and saw Gen. Tracy and Bessie Turner. Mrs. Tilton called me up stairs, because the parlor was occupied—I presumed so, at least.

Q.—Was it very hot in the room then? A.—Very warm, Sir.

Q.—Did you come down pretty soon? A.—I should think I remained there about half an hour—nearly as I can remember.

Q.—Did you look at the clock when you went into the house, or at your watch? A.—No, Sir, I did not pay any special attention to it; I am simply giving you my best recollection.

Q.—Well, was it cooler on the piazza when you went down than up in the room? A.—Yes, Sir; we went down for that purpose.

Q.—Was the sun shining? A.—Not in the piazza, Sir.

Q.—Was the sun shining? was it a bright day? A.—Well, I should think it was; I don't remember its being a cloudy and a stormy day. I haven't any recollection about that, only that it was not a stormy day.

Q.—Not stormy, or you would not have been in the piazza? A.—Not stormy, or I should not be coming down there from my room.

Q.—You have been frequently at that house

Continued on Ninth Page.

STARVING OUR INDIAN PRISONERS.

INDIANS KEPT UNDER MILITARY GUARD AT THE FORT SILL AND WICHITA AGENCIES BEING STARVED—NOT HALF THE FOOD ISSUED TO THEM WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAS PAID FOR—DISGRACEFUL MALADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following report was received at the War Department to-day:

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT SILL, Indian Territory, April 10, 1875.

Assistant Adjutant General, Head-quarters Department Missouri:

SIR: Frequent complaint having been made by Indians camped near this Post that they are suffering from hunger, I have made an investigation and find that the complaints are well founded. The following is the ration allowed by the Indian Department: beef, three pounds, (gross, on the hoof;) one day in fifteen three-quarters of a pound of bacon is issued in lieu of beef; flour or bread, half a pound. To the hundred rations, four pounds of coffee, eight pounds of sugar, one pound of salt, one pound of soap, and half a pound of tobacco. This ration was established when the Indian could partly support himself by hunting. With no other help, it is barely enough to prevent hunger. It is not, however, all issued. There is at the agency no flour, and not over one-third the authorized amount has been issued during the present fiscal year. There is no sugar, and not over two-thirds the regular issue has been made during the same time. The beef lately issued has been shamefully bad. It is so poor that the gross is altogether out of proportion to the net weight. One of my officers reports the following as coming directly under his notice within the past few days: A beef just issued broke down in being driven less than two miles from the agency to the Indian village, and the chief was forced to send men to kill it and bring the beef into camp. The Indian Agent, Mr. Haworth, has been absent several weeks. The acting agent, Mr. Howard, acknowledges that the beef lately issued was unfit for food, but states that it was all he had for issue. Under these circumstances I have directed the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of the post to issue full rations of flour, or bread, and sugar to those prisoners of war who have been, until now, fed by the Indian Department; that department asserting that after this time they will be able to furnish beef of a better quality. It is not reasonable to suppose that the Indians would remain here and starve when a long day's ride would take them to the buffalo country; and were they once out, hostility would soon be renewed. Including the issues made by the military authorities under the above order, we shall be feeding less than one-third of the Kiowas and Commanches, who are here restrained from hunting. This new issue will, however, be a great relief to all, as when the provisions are out in one lodge the occupants go to another, where, if there is food, it is never refused. The number to whom we were before issuing is 280. In addition to this issues are made to fourteen prisoners, who are confined in the guard-house and attached to companies for rations.

Before closing, I would state that the condition of affairs at the Wichita Agency is worse than here. There has been no flour there for a long time. The agent is absent, and the Indians are killing and eating their horses. I am, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant. [Signed,] JOHN P. HATCH, Lieutenant Colonel Fourth United States Cavalry, commanding post.

[Endorsement.]

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 17, 1875.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, through the office of the Assistant Adjutant General Military Division of the Missouri. The attention of the proper authority is specially invited to the evident maladministration of Indian affairs which exists at the Fort Sill and Wichita Agencies. It is idle to expect that these Indians will remain peaceably upon their reservations, with the prospect of starvation in doing so. So long as this maladministration of affairs with these Indians exists the military authorities cannot be, and will not consent to be, held accountable for any outbreak which may occur on their part.

(Signed,) JOHN POPE, Brevet Major General, commanding.

THE METHODIST PREACHER'S MEETING.

Yesterday being the first Monday of the month, the meeting of the Methodist Preachers was given over to devotional exercises, which took the direction of memorial services of the late Rev. Dr. Wakeley, of Sing Sing. Rev. D. Foos presided. Brief addresses eulogistic of the virtues and labors of the deceased were delivered by Rev. D Crawford, Rev. W. P. Abbott, Rev. Elliott Osborn, Dr. De Vinné, Rev. George A. Hubble, Rev. Dr. J. B. Merwin, Rev. Dr. Thomas Lodge, Rev. William Lloyd, Rev. Dr. Roache, Rev. Dr. L. B. Adams, Rev. John Atkinson, and these were alternated with the singing of hymns. It was decided that the subject of the Roman Catholic invasion of the common school system should be discussed at next Monday's meeting, Rev. Dr. True to open the discussion. Rev. Messrs. Wheatley, Goss, and Lloyd were appointed a committee to draft resolutions on the subject for presentation to the Board of Education.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, May 3, the following legal sales were effected:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., in foreclosure, George P Smith, Esq., Referee, one four-story brick tenement house, with lot 17.8 by 100, No. 1,963 Third avenue, east side, 123.10 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth street, sold for $9,100. to Gustavus Wolfers, plaintiff in the suit.

By the same firm in foreclosure, same Referee, one two-story frame cottage, with lot 55.6 by 100.11 by 1 by 44.7, No. 133 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 390 feet east of Fourth avenue, sold to plaintiff in the legal action, for $4,000. This property was sold subject to a reservation of about 25.6 feet of the front of the lot which will be taken off by the extension of Lexington avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, north side, 175 feet east of Fourth avenue, sold for $8,800 to Thomas J. Crombie, the owner of a mortgage on the property.

The sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of the premises No. 637 Eleventh avenue, was adjourned to to-day, and Messrs. Lawrence & Co. withdrew from sale a lot on One Hundred and Eighth street, east of Twelfth avenue, the foreclosure proceedings having been arranged. This sale was by an error announced for to-day.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Trustees' sale to close estate of William P. Furniss, deceased, of twenty-eight choice west-side lots, with five water lots on the Hudson River, as follows: Sixteen full lots on One Hundred and Second street, north side, taking in the entire front between Riverside and Eleventh avenues; twelve full lots on Ninety-ninth street, south-east corner of Riverside avenue; four water lots on Hudson River, north-east corner of One Hundred and Second street, and one similar lot 75 feet south of One Hundredth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 388.9 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Executrix's sale to close estate of Robert Watson, deceased, of the premises No. 89 Thompson street, west side, between Spring and Prince streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a house 25 by 35 in front, and another 25 by 30 in rear. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, south side, 205 feet east of Third avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of eleven lots, together forming a plot in size 269.9 by 58.8 by 127 by 50 by 176 by 105 by 84 by 14.9 by 75.2 by 30.6 by 104.8 on East Forty-second street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue, opposite the Grand Central Depot. Also, similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot on West Twenty-first street, north side, 265 feet east of Eighth avenue. The lease is dated May 1, 1862, for a term of twenty-one years, the ground rent being $140 per annum.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 69.5 by 99.9, with improvements, on West Forty first street, south side, 320 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, north side, and on West One Hundred and Fifty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, the plot being in size 50 by 199.10.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq. Referee, of the building, with lot 19 by 63.3, No. 344 Water street, north side, east of Roosevelt street. Also, similar sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 637 Eleventh avenue, west side, 56.5 feet south of Forty-seventh street.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100.10 by 100, on Tenth avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-seventh street. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one house, with lease of lot, 25 by 100 on Ninth avenue, east side, 75.3 feet south of Fifty-fifth street; the lease is dated July 1, 1869, for a term of twenty-one years, the ground-rent being $300 per annum.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, MAY 3.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story brick tenement house and lot, No. 1,963 3d av., e. s., 123.10 ft. s. of 108th st., lot 17.8x100 ... $9,100

1 two-story frame cottage and gore lot, No. 123 East 124 st., n. s., 390 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 55.6x100 11x7x44.7, reserving front of 25.6 ft. for Lexington av. extension ... 4,000

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, East 112th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 20x100.10 ... $8 800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, May 1.

Broadway, e. s., 26.3 ft. s. of 55th st., 51.7x86.8; F. P. James to P. P. Corner and H. J. Beers ... $60,000
Broadway, e. s., 77.5 ft. s. of 56th st., 54.5x88.7; P. P. Corner and H. J. Beers to F. P. James ... 65,000
Carmine st., s. s., No. 84, 20x60; J. A. Starr to Eliza, wife of J. Lamb ... 9,000
Catharine st., w. s., near Oak st., 16.10x71, to alley in rear; Executors of H. McDonald to B. Gallagher ... 11,400
Delancey st., n. s., 32.6 ft. e. of Orchard st., 55x75; F. Heerlein to S. Zeimer ... 80,000
Essex st., e. s., 52.6 ft. s. of Rivington st., 17.6x50; Executors of H. McDonald to Ann E. Wallace ... 6,900
Same property; Susan, wife of G. Hobby, to same, Q. C. ... 150
Gramercy park, e. s., 19.8 ft. s. of 21st st., 19.8x80; Emily F. Mixer to Amanda E., wife of C. Judson and C. Ely ... 9,000
Henry st., s. s., (Nos. 320, 322, and 324,) 75.3x95.3; C. Curtiss and W. L. Shardlow to M. Rinaldo ... 27,000
Henry st., indefinite, 23x87; executrix and executor of J. Murphy to Margaret, wife of J. McMahon ... 10,650
Park st., s. s., (No. 41,) 25x about 97.9; F. C. Bartow, Referee, to E. Richardson ... 11,900
Roosevelt st., (No. 48,) 22.9x100.6x24.11x98.2x3.4 to beginning; F. Smyth to E. G. Brown ... 5,275
West 12th st., s. s., 59.2 ft. e. of 8th av., 20.6x62.1; E. V. Haughwout to I. J. Myers ... 12,500
18th st., s. s., 485.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 24.6x87; The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to C. T. Lewis ... 24,600
19th st., n. s., 420 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x92; W. Mackay to R. Irvin, Jr. ... 30,000
20th st., s. s., 217.4 ft. e. of 6th av., 32.8x92; Margaret L. Winslow, widow, to Elizabeth A., wife of R. D. Hitchcock ... 60,000
21st st., n. s., No. 425 West, 22x104; E. V. Haughwout to J. L. Jewett, Jr. ... 18,500
23d st., s. s., No. 402 West, 25x98.9; Mary, wife of J. F. Seymour to C. H. Mount ... 22,500
29th st., n. s., 224.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 74.6x98.9; Ann, wife of P. Ord, to The Association of the Bar, New-York ... 100,000
31st st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x98.9; Dionesia Millet de, wife of B. Gallol, to Clara C., wife of E. Edgerton ... 46,000
Same property; Clara C., wife of E. Edgerton, to Sarah A. Sanches ... 48,000
31st st., s. s., 168 ft. w. of 7th av., 21.6x98.9; Executor of C. Gwyer to B. Frey ... 11,000
32d st., s. s., 168.10 ft. e. of Broadway, 21x98.9; J. H. Gilbert and Catharine W. Chester, widow, to Rose A. Rigney ... 29,000
32d st., s. s., 77.5 ft. e. of 9th av., 23x98.9x17.3x49.4x6x49.5 to beginning; Trustees of J. Boorman to F. C. Tucker ... 14,600
32d st., s. s., 133.4 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x98.9; Emilie, wife of E. Heye, to E. H. Kain ... 12,000
38th st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x98.9; Marie L. G., wife of W. W. Thompson, to Miranda R., wife of D. Knowlton ... 35,000
40th st., s. s., 156.8 ft. w. of 9th av., 18.4x98.9; J. M. Mayer to Margaretha, wife of S. A. Noll ... 13,500
45th st., s. s., 288 ft. w. of 5th av., 21x100.5; Catharine, wife of E. S. Ruddock, to Eleanor C., wife of P. F. Munde ... 35,250
47th st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x80; Adelaide B., wife of E. Owen, to W. S. Watson ... 25,000
47th st., s. s., 306.3 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.9x100.5; Sarah E. Mortimer, widow, to Isabel Turicaldi ... 16,500
50th st., n. s., 88 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.5x100.5; L. Jacobs to F. Sulzberger ... 12,300
50th st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x50.6; W. D. Judson to S. S. Fisher ... 8,000
55th st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; J. S. Peck to W. H. Van Allen ... 25,000
55th st., s. s., 83 ft. w. of 2d. av., 17x100.4; H. Immen to G. Killing ... 12,150
55th st., n. s., No. 29 West, 17.6x100.5; H. Loewenthal to Emily A., wife J. F. Scott ... 35,000
56th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 125x100.5; S. Zeriner to F. Heerlein ... 50,000
57th st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x100.5; W. Vogel to E. W. Freeman ... 35,000
61st st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5; Isolin Graff to Catharine A., wife W. H. Barker ... 18,000
62d st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5; Nancy C., wife of J. W. Weston, to Anna M., wife of S. Lynch ... 30,000
63d st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x100.5; Urania P., wife of W. M. Welling, to W. McDermot ... 8,000
65th st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.5; J. L. Lindheim to C. Wagner ... 10,500
74th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5; W. McDermot to W. M. Welling ... 33,000
83d st., s. s., between 2d and 3d avs., 25x100; T. H. Skidmore to Frances, wife of B. Wolff ... 6,500
105th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.11; E. S. Dakin, Referee, to The First Union Co-operative Land and Building Society of New-York ... 3,000
113th st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 3d av., 15x100.11; G. W. Poucher to E. S. Inness ... 4,900
117th st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.11; Catharine, wife of J. Meighan, to H. M. Trapbagen, ½ part ... 6,500
126th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d av., 30x99.11; J. Anderson to Bridget, wife of A. Coyne ... 5,000
127th st., s. s., 271.3 ft. w. of 4th av., 18.9x99.11; C. L. Meade to C. MacGregor ... 14,000
127th st., n. s., 366.5 ft. w. of 5th av., 18.9x99.11; C. Price, Referee, to Grace L., wife of J. Stevens, Jr. ... 12,500
Lexington av., s. e. corner 26th st., 24.8x62; A. Fowler to Jane Nunns and H. Twamley, ⅓ part ... 3,000
Lexington av., e. s., 61.9 ft. south of 28th st., 12.4x60; C. B. Huntington to B. Hart ... 13,000
Lexington av., e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 53d st., 20x64; J. H. Ford to Victoria, wife of H. Fibel ... 18,000
Madison av., e. s., 26.6 ft. n. of 39th st., 25x115 ft.; Executors of P. H. Holt, to Nettie, wife of S. M. Mills ... 60,000
Madison av., e. s., n. w. corner Fitch st., runs n. 162 ft., thence w. 50 ft., thence s. 54 ft., thence w. 50 ft., thence south 108 ft. to Fitch, st., thence e. 100 ft. to beginning, Tremont; W. V. McDaniel, Referee, to R. M. Harrison ... 13,750
2d av., w. s., 76.3 ft. n. of 85th st., 25.4x75; Margaretha Noll to Agnes, wife of J. M. Mayer ... 18,000
3d av., n. w. corner of 49th st., 100.5x200; A. J. Risz and J. O. Dowling to A. F. Holly ... 127,000
3d av., s. e. corner of 129th st., 25x59.6; Margaret E. Adrianse to B. French ... 26,500
6th av., n. e. corner of 26th st., 74.1x100; B. J. Hart by H. Morrison, Attorney, to A. S. Thorp ... 115,000
7th av., e. s., 79 ft. s. of 24th st., 19.9x80; M. Abrahams to Dora, wife of M. Leon ... 12,000
9th av., e. s., No. 382, 24.8x83.3; Trustees of J. Boorman to W. H. Smith and Rosina G. Hartman ... 16,100
9th av., e. s., No. 386, 24.8x55.11; also, lot on rear of above, 41.5 ft. s. of 32d st., 8x21.5; same to R. Walsh ... 14,000
9th av., s. e. corner of 32d st., 98.9x100.6; Executors of J. Boorman, to A. Norrie, and J. B. and J. T. Johnston, Trustees ... 45,000
9th av., s. e. corner of 32d st., 24.9x53.1; A. Norrie, J. B. and J. T. Johnston, Trustees to J. Diederich ... 21,200
9th av., e. s., 49.5 ft. s. of 32d st., 24.8x83.3; A. Norrie, J. B. and J. T. Johnston, Trustees to Francis M. O'Connor ... 15,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broad st., Nos. 4 and 6, and Wall st., No. 19, Rooms Nos. 2, 6, 7, and 8, on first floor, 2 years, per year ... $5,000
Cedar st., No. 77, store and { 1 year, per year ... 3,000
basement, 5 years ... { 4 years, per year ... 3,250
Delancey st., No. 28, 10 years, per year ... 1,000
Essex st., Nos. 139 to 145, Harmony Rooms, 3 years, per year ... 8,500
Gold st., No. 77, 5 years, per year ... 2 000
4th st., No. 291 East, 5 years, per year ... 1,200
55th st., No. 58 West, 3 years, per year ... 2,200
8th av., No. 846, s. e. corner 51st st., 3 years, per year ... 2,500
40th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9, lease 23 years, per year; B. Aymar to G. H. Ranch ... 750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

W. N. GRISWOLD,

NO. 744 BROADWAY, ASTOR PLACE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—On most favorable terms, beautiful cottages at Throgg's Neck; all the modern improvements, bathing, fishing, boating, and perfectly healthy exquisite views of the Sound and inland.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Lots and plots of the most beautiful in natural advantages, Fordham Park, Lorillard estate; can be paid for on the installment plan; little money and full advantage in the rise that must take place at once, for on the completion of the splendid depot now building on the ground we shall be but forty minutes' from 42d st. via Harlem Railroad. Will advance to build if desired.

TO LET—For one or more years, the fine stable property No. 213 Mercer st., rear of Grand Central Hotel, formerly occupied by Arnold, Constable & Co.; 25x70x100. Terms very easy.

TO LET—The splendid store corner 12th st. and Broadway; most prominent corner on the east side of Broadway; terms reduced.

ELEGANT FLOOR—No. 8 Union square, 25x60x100; splendid lodge-room; all improvements.

TO LET—No. 7 Clinton place; first-floor parlor for business; also basement.

TO LET—Parlor store floor, show window, No. 11 Clinton place; very central location for piano or book business.

TO LET—The house No. 13 Clinton place; in perfect order; terms very reasonable; call and examine.

TO LET—The house No. 133 8th st.; eighteen rooms, all facing street; in perfect order, newly painted; a rare chance for boarding-house purposes.

ALSO, OFFICE AND FLOORS over the well-known Hegeman drug store, corner of Broadway and 8th st.

TO LET—The elegant house No. 63 East 9th st., near Broadway, in whole or in floors; all modern improvements.

TO LET—Several most desirable and profitable houses, central locations, at moderate rates.

TO LET—Parlor and second floors in building No. 25 Clinton place; all improvements.

TO LET—Banking office, Insurance office, and office on second floor No. 744 Broadway, one of the most central locations in the City; is well suited for the book trade.

TO LET—In Metropolitan Steam-power Buildings, Nos. 9, 11, 13 Baxter st., one loft 25x100, one 50x60, two 25x25, at moderate rates; all modern improvements; fire alarm telegraph, fire extinguishers, steam and water pipes, steam boiler, &c., &c.

TO LET—Several most desirable and profitable houses in central locations, at moderate rates.

TO LET—Parlor and second floors in building No. 25 Clinton place; all improvements.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE WELL-ARRANGED full-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling No. 620 5th av., (west side,) in the centre of the superb block between 49th and 50th sts; fine open sunny rear; lot 25x100; a bargain.
Offices, No. 11 Pine st.
and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET. —The elegant four-story brown stone house, No. 10 East 46th st., 25x62x100; will be sold at a very low price on easy terms, or rented for a number of years.
S. EDDY, No. 1 Park Place.

ONE OF MADISON AV.'S BEST CORners, near a Park entrance, (four lots,) to exchange for stores or dwellings. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 12 Pine st.

COMBINATION PERFECT COOKING RANGES that heat the rooms above; economical, durable; warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A MOST DESIRable suburban residence on the banks of the Passaic River, opposite the City of Belleville, with three or more acres. The house contains fifteen rooms, with modern improvements; water throughout from springs on the place. The situation is a delightful one, having a beautiful river and mountain view; within fifteen minutes' walk of two railroads and horse-cars to Newark; time to New-York, thirty-five minutes. Address Key Box No. 34, Newark, N. J.

SARATOGA LAKE.—FOR SALE, ON THE BANKS of Saratoga Lake, the Schuyler mansion and grounds, containing about thirteen acres, beautifully located, adjoining the residence and grounds of Frank Leslie, and near Moon's, the celebrated drive and resort for Saratoga's fashionable society, offered at a bargain by the Executors to close an estate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—TERMS MODERATE—AT RICHFIELD Springs, Otsego County, N. Y., a country-seat, situated on an elevated position overlooking the village, at a quarter of an hour's walk from the depot, with eighty acres of land in fine farming condition; also, dwelling-house, (Swiss cottage,) barns, carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) &c. Apply to
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 68 Wall st., New-York,
Or ELLWOOD & TULLER, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

OYSTER BAY PROPERTY.—HALF MILE SHORE FRONT.—Beautiful building sites at private sale by owners; extensive view of Long Island Sound, Oyster Bay, and Cold Spring Harbors; quantities from 10 to 200 acres. For particulars apply to THOMAS YOUNGS, Oyster Bay, Long Island, or YOUNGS & KENT, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—MINERAL LANDS for sale; valuable parcels, favorably situated in the mining region; also several silver and gold bearing veins will be sold on royalties. Apply to W. C. JOHNSON, Newburyport.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and thirty-six acres, near Brown's dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to
A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE OR TO rent, furnished and unfurnished, in all desirable locations. For particulars, apply to
O. G. BENNET, No. 111 Broadway, Room 8.

FOR SALE IN ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Forty-eight acres of lime and cement lands, cheap. Apply to owner, C. R. N. CHAMPLIN, Rondout, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

103 LOTS,

comprising the

TWO BLOCKS OF LAND BOUNDED BY 2D AV., THE EAST RIVER, 100TH AND 101ST STS.,

with

WATER FRONT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

By order of THOMAS J. McCAHILL and ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, Attorneys, the 103 City Lots, bounded by 2d av. and the East River, 100th and 101st sts., comprising TWO BLOCKS OF LAND, WITH WATER FRONT. The sale will be absolute and in lots to suit purchasers.

60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

For maps and full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; THOMAS J. McCAHILL, No. 9 Pine st.; THOMAS P. FOWLER, (Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler,) No. 29 Wall st. (Drexel Building.)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL KAUFMAN, HENRY MAYER, and CHARLES H. KAUFMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Trustees of the estate of Samuel Kaufman, Henry Mayer, and Charles H. Kaufman, individually and as copartners composing the firms of S. Kaufman & Co. and H. Mayer & Co., bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, through Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the house and lot known as number twenty-nine (29) Broad street, in the City of New-York, formerly the individual property of Samuel Kaufman, and more particularly described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the First Ward of the City of New-York, on the south-easterly side of Broad street, now known and distinguished as number twenty-nine (29) in said street, bounded westerly in front by Broad street, easterly in the rear by a lot of land now or late belonging to Jacob Sherred, deceased; north-easterly on one side by ground now or late of Joseph Stickler; south-easterly on the other side by ground now or late of Jane Sherred, widow of said Jacob Sherred, deceased, containing in breadth, in front on Broad street twenty-six (26) feet and four (4) inches, in the rear twenty-six (26) feet and two (2) inches; in length, on the north-easterly side seventy-eight (78) feet and five (5) inches, and on the south-westerly side seventy-eight (78) feet and six (6) inches, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, April 17, 1875.

JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
EDWARD MORGAN,
LAWRENCE WELLS,
Trustees.
EUGENE S. BALLIN,
JOSE M. HURTADO,
DAVID S. GREENBAUM,
Committee.

MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN,
ap20-law3wTu Attorneys, &c., No. 200 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS,

ON RIVERSIDE AND 11TH AVS.,

99TH AND 102D STS., AND

WATER-LOTS, ON 12TH AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MAY 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned Trustees, under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased, twenty-eight very valuable lots, situate on Riverside and 11th avs., 99th and 102d sts., also, five water-lots, on 12th av., between 99th and 102d sts.

Title perfect. Sale absolute, and without reserve.

Seventy per cent may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

S. R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN, } Trustees.
JACOB D. VERMILYE,

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED States District Court, in Bankruptcy, of No. 29 Broad st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New York, by order of Joseph Seligman, Edward Morgan, and Lawrence Wells, Trustees in Bankruptcy of Samuel Kaufman.

BROAD STREET—The four-story and basement Dorchester stone front building and lot, known as No. 29 Broad st., adjoining southeast corner of Exchange place; lot, 26.4 front, 78.6 deep; building covers nearly entire lot, and is well rented.

Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine st., and at the office of Morrison, Lauterbach, & Spingarn, Attorneys for Trustees, No. 200 Broadway, New York.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 5,

At 12 o'clock, at the

EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,

Supreme Court sale in partition,

No. 100 Columbia st., four-story brick house (with store) and three-story brick rear house and lot, size 25x100. This is splendid renting property, from its central location. Sale absolute; sixty days allowed to complete purchase.

MAURICE LEYNE, Esq., Referee, 27 Chambers st.
JAMES A. OLWELL, Esq., Plaintiff's Att'y, 52 William st.

Maps and further information at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON AVENUE A, 122D AND 123D STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

AVENUE A—One lot, north-west corner of 122d st.; also, three lots, west side, 25.10 feet south of 123d st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET—One lot, with two-story brick house thereon, north side, 100 feet west of Avenue A.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET—One lot, south side, 100 feet west of Avenue A.

Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR THE superb establishments of Messrs. Charles O'Conor and James Gordon Bennett, only forty minutes to Wall st.—Elegant modern double mansion and grounds for sale or to let very low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND—Thirty minutes from Wall st. by steamboat—a gentleman's mansion; seventeen rooms; all improvements; commanding situation, with view of the bay; four acres ground, with shade trees, stable, and coach-house.

Also, a house with ten rooms, all improvements, and a house with nine rooms, on grounds bounded by the bay; the situation unsurpassed for beauty in the vicinity of New-York; fine kitchen garden, fruit and shade trees; large stable and coach-house. Rent low to good tenants. Apply to JOHN MACKAY, No. 14 Broadway.

TO LET—A TASTEFUL AND CONVENIENT French-roofed brick house, on lot 50x119 feet, on Washington av., near Fulton st.; drawing-room, library with bay window, and dining-room on first floor; eight bed chambers; very substantially built, in thorough order, and freshly painted and decorated. Apply to C. W. KNOWLTON, No. 983 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 80 Broadway.

TO LET, CHEAP—THE HANDSOME FOUR-story English basement brown-stone house No. 51 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs., containing fifteen large rooms, with every improvement; well suited for a family or boarding-house; rent, $1,500. Apply to A. SOUBIROUS, No. 294 6th av.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE, thoroughly furnished, to let at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County; garden well stocked with all kinds of fruit, vegetables, &c.; one hour from Wall st. by boat and cars. Apply to HENRY A. COSTER, No. 320 5th av., before 11 A. M. Rent moderate.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOMES in Norwalk, Darien, and vicinity, that truly beautiful and healthful region of country, situated on the Sound and New-Haven Railroad, can be secured by lease or purchase on favorable terms. Apply to MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

TO LET—FOR FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS A SMALL house nicely furnished, containing nine rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, and wash-house; garden has every variety of fruit. Possession can be given immediately. Good reference required. Address B. C., Box No. 221 Sing Sing Post Office.

TO LET—AT HEMPSTEAD VILLAGE, A TWO-story and basement house; contains seven rooms and an attic; pleasantly situated within five minutes of the depots of the Central and Long Island Railroads; rent, $300. Inquire of A. H. SEABURY, Real Estate Agent, corner of Main and Fulton sts., Hempstead.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON, THREE MINUTES FROM DEPOT.—A furnished cottage, nine rooms, to let for season or year; immediate possession; rent moderate. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to rent, at Greenwich, Riverside, Stamford; all prices; many beautiful places for sale. Address
J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE FRENCH FLAT, EIGHT rooms, modern improvements, perfect order, strictly respectable, on West 38th st.; reduced. R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 919 Broadway.

NINTH WARD.—APARTMENTS TO SUIT APPLIcants; private houses, pleasant location; reduced rents; 1 or 2 families to a house. Owner, 107 Barrow st.

TO LET CHEAP—COMMODIOUS DWELLING IN order, No. 330 East 57th st. OWNER, No. 334 same street.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—RECEPTION AND bed room, with hot and cold water; also two hall rooms, at moderate prices; references.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO RENT FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Building No. 838 Broadway: 26 feet front, 95 feet deep, 11 feet on 13th st.; substantial house: independent wall on north side; will be altered to suit tenant, and leased for five years. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine st. Brokerage paid on consummation of a lease.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 446, 448, and 450 Water st.; will be let singly or together, and altered to suit tenant. Apply to
C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

HOTEL TO RENT OR FOR SALE—MODERN and elegantly furnished, at Waterbury, Vt. For particulars address E. D. DILLINGHAM'S Advertising Agency, Hartford, Conn.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

TO LET—TWO LARGE STUDIOS AND ONE OFFICE, corner Broadway and 30th st. HENRY LANE, No. 1,227 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN the subscribers under the firm-name of SCOTT, STRONG & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. GEORGE S. SCOTT, retiring.

The business of the late firm will be settled by their successors, WORK, STRONG & CO.

Dated May 1, 1875.

GEORGE S. SCOTT,
WILLIAM E. STRONG,
GEORGE WOOD,
FRANK K. STURGIS,

FRANK WORK.

Referring to the above, the undersigned give notice that they have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WORK, STRONG & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm as Bankers and Brokers, including the negotiating of loans and the buying and selling of stocks, bonds, and gold on commission.

Dated May 1, 1875.

FRANK WORK,
WILLIAM E. STRONG,
GEORGE WOOD,
FRANK K. STURGIS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of JOHN LOWITZ & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by JOHN LOWITZ, who alone is authorized to sign the firm's name in liquidation.

JOHN LOWITZ,
OTTO VON HEIN.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

I will continue the business of the late firm at No. 449 Broadway, as heretofore. JOHN LOWITZ.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1875.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CAMBLOS & MYERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will attend to the settlement of the business.

H. S. CAMBLOS,
T. W. MYERS.

H. S. CAMBLOS will continue the stock and gold commission business at Nos. 22 and 24 New st.

NEW-YORK, 1st May, 1875.

MR. G. GRANVILLE WRIGHT RETIRES this day from our firm in this City, and from that of WRIGHT & CO., of Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. JOHN S. WRIGHT becomes a partner in both houses from this date.

WRIGHT, BROWN & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

THE INTEREST OF PULASKI BENJAMIN in our firm ceases from this date.

W. L. STRONG & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the library, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 4, at 8 o'clock. JAMES PARTON, Esq., will read a paper on MANNERS AND MORALS IN THE LAST CENTURY.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB. A regular weekly meeting of the club will be held TO-DAY (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock P. M. at the rooms of the institute in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,500—PARTNER WANTED—ONE WILling to travel; an opportunity to realize from $12,000 to $15,000 within a year and without risk, as will be shown upon an interview. Address PROFIT, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington: at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

INSTRUCTION.

IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SCHOOL, where music is a leading study and French the language of the house, a little girl would be received on favorable terms, as class-mate to an intelligent child under twelve. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 7, Babylon, Long Island.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGton, Mass.—This school, finely located, in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under thirteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY for the Summer or year, with instruction if desired, at Mrs. CONOVER'S Home School, Old Bridge, N. J. Terms moderate.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,

No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts., open during the Summer.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

TEACHERS.

A BARRISTER.—PROFESSOR OF THE UNIVERsity of Brussels, married and without children, well acquainted with ancient and modern languages, would receive a young gentleman of good family and education, whom he would prepare for the study of the law or any liberal profession. Apply to the Belgian *News*, initials Y. Z., at Brussels, Belgium, or to LEON LAUVAUX, Superintendent at the Clark Mine, Copper Harbor, Mich.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF PRINCEton, who has traveled extensively and is familiar with the modern languages, would like to take charge of a few boys to travel with him, or to act as private tutor; unexceptionable references as to character, ability, &c. Address S. H. J., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS GOVERness; will teach German, French, and English. Address Governess, No. 1,238 Broadway.

PROF. B. KUTTNER, TEACHER OF GERMAN language and literature; English to foreigners; terms moderate. Call or address No. 993 2d av., or Dolbear's College, No. 1,193 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 2D AV., CORNER 63D ST., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE on and after May 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of North America.

WILLIAM S. THORN, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.

CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE from tax, was this day declared, payable on and after May 10. Transfer-books are closed until May 11.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI LOAN.

$1,500,000 MUNICIPAL BONDS.

THE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THE 7 3-10TH LOAN OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI

Are offered for sale in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each bearing seven and three-tenths (7 3-10) per cent. annual interest, payable half yearly, Jan. 1 and July 1, at the American Exchange National Bank, in New-York, where also the principal becomes due in 1902.

These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction, BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, which, being owned by the city, its income is paid directly into the Treasury of Cincinnati. THE AMOUNT NOW OFFERED FORMS THE ENTIRE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THE LOAN; eight millions and one-half having been heretofore marketed, and are mostly held by leading insurance companies, savings banks, and estates.

Each proposal will state the rate of premium that is bid, to which will be added accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of payment, and NO BID LESS THAN 102 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST WILL BE CONSIDERED.

Full payment may be made and the bonds delivered on MAY 15, or at the pleasure of the bidder, at any date not later than July 1. In case of deferred payments a marginal deposit of five per cent. will be required.

Allotments to the highest bidders will be made as early as possible after the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid, should the total bid for exceed the amount offered.

The undersigned, under authority of the Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, will receive sealed proposals at the

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

FOR

$1,500,000 7 3-10 Per Cent. Bonds,

being the balance of the said city loan, in accordance with the above advertisement.

Bids will be opened MAY 10, prox., at noon.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1875.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS;
GREAT WESTERN INS.; NATIONAL TRUST;
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD, and
New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Stocks,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY W. C. NOYES, 4 AND 6 PINE ST.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, April 30, 1875.

The Union Trust Company of New-York has been appointed transfer agent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and will hereafter pay its matured coupons.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Utica plan is now ready on application to all First Mortgage Bondholders. To be sent free, by applying to A. D. MATHER & CO., Utica, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill.,

7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS,

Offered for Investment by

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

NO. 12 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Hyde Park is a continuation of the City of Chicago, adjoining it upon the south at 39th st. Within its corporate limits is located the GREAT SOUTH PARK, and, to a large extent, the residences of the wealthiest citizens of Chicago.

Assessed Valuation - $19,196,809
Total Debt - - - 500,000

George Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business. RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

The attention of stockholders is particularly called to the fact that an official notice has been issued, calling a meeting for the election of Directors on the usual day, May 11, 1875, notwithstanding the resolution passed by an overwhelming vote at the meeting of stockholders held March 25, 1875, that the election should hereafter be held on the third Tuesday in June. Stockholders who cannot be present are therefore requested to send their proxies without delay to the Nominating Committee, at the office of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company.

B. B. WHITEMAN,
JOHN A. MURPHY,
ROBERT BROWN.

CINCINNATI, May 1, 1875.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of DAVID P. WEBSTER, CHARLES C. LEWIS, and ALMAR P. WEBSTER, will sell, by Blackwell & Utley, Auctioneers, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on May 26, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, 3,000 shares, being the entire capital stock of The New-York Lead Smelting Company.

Dated May 3, 1875.

GEORGE W. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 20 Maiden lane, New-York.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the third (3d) day of May next.

The polls will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 4, 1875.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY, for the election of Trustees and such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 152 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 13, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY will be held at their office in Trenton, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

LEROY H. ANDERSON, Secretary.

MAY 1, 1875.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD AND other defaulted railroad bonds a specialty, and bought by the old established house of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DEFERRED BONDS, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK STOCK.—A few shares for sale by
W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

NEW JERSEY MORTGAGES—CASHED BY A. J. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 12 Pine st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

PROPOSALS.

NEW SOUTH WALES, NEW-ZEALAND, AND SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE—ENLARGEMENT OF TIME FOR RECEIPT OF TENDERS FOR MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmasters General of New South Wales and New-Zealand are prepared to receive, on or before the 1st day of June next, tenders for the conveyance of mails between those Colonies and San Francisco, once each way in every four weeks during a period of not exceeding eight years from the commencement of the service.

Full particulars of the number and description of ships required to be employed, the character of the service, the routes to be traversed, the regulations to be observed, and the conditions of the contract, with forms of tender, may now be obtained at the office of E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq., C.B., the British Consul General at New-York, where the form of contract the contractors will be required to enter into, and the form of bond to be given, if a bond be required, may be seen.

Tenders are to be delivered to one of the Agents General in London of the said Colonies not later than the day above named.

Dated this 5th day April, 1875.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 1, 1875.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received from iron manufacturers only until noon of the 11th day of May, 1875, for the metal-work for completion of the superstructure (dwelling and tower) for the light-house for South-west Ledge, entrance to New-Haven harbor, Long Island Sound, in accordance with plans and specifications therefor, which, with forms of bid, bonds, and other information can be obtained from Major P. C. Hains, Engineer, Secretary Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.; Major F. Harwood, Light-house Engineer, Baltimore, Md., and from the undersigned.

I. C. WOODRUFF, Colonel of Engineers,
Engineer Third Light-house District.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING THE CITY RECORD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, May 14, 1875, for printing and distributing the *City Record* for the term of one year, commencing June 15, 1875.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DRY GOODS, LUMBER, LEATHER, CODFISH, &c.—Proposals, Department of Public Charities and Correction, until May 6, 1875. "See *City Record.*"

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE ROAD TO RUIN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Lewis, Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Miss Florence Richmond, Mr. F. B. Warde

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE—RENATA DI FRANCIA, OR THE HUGUENOTS.—Mme. Ristori.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—YACUP—QUIET HOME NEAR HARLEM—Mr. George W. Thompson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES (per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES (per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES (per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES (per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

☞Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No.* 1,257 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

It is to be hoped that Gov. TILDEN will persevere in his intention of writing a Message to the Legislature on the subject of municipal charters. We have no great faith in the proposal likely to be introduced by such a Message, namely, the appointment of a commission to draft a model charter which should be suitable for all cities over a certain population, and which should be calculated to withstand all partisan or personal assaults. But we should like to have some authoritative exposition of what is the true Democratic policy on the question of city government. We have had so many contradictory versions of that from the Governor's own party, that it would be a genuine relief to have something which could be pointed to as the acknowledged Democratic standard of municipal rule.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the questions so long in dispute between the State of Maryland and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is a highly important one. The suit arose out of a refusal of the railroad company to pay over to the State one-fifth of the passenger earnings received on the Washington branch of the road between 1860 and 1870. The company had accepted the charter for this branch of its road with the proviso referred to attached to it, but after paying to the State for years twenty per cent. of the money received for passenger transportation, it refused payment, on the ground that any such stipulation was unconstitutional, inasmuch as it imposed a tax on inter-State commerce. The Supreme Court has decided that the terms of a bargain between a State and a railroad corporation belong to a totally different category from the interference with, or regulation of, commerce between States. It is added that "the power of a State to construct railroads and other highways, and to impose tolls, fare or freight for transportation thereon, is unlimited and uncontrolled. The disposition of the revenues thus derived is subject to its own discretion." In accordance with these principles, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad must pay up the arrears of that pretty large portion of the passenger fares on its Washington branch which belongs to the State of Maryland.

Several important bills affecting New-York City were ordered to a third reading in the Senate last night. Two of these provide for the reduction of the year's taxes by authorizing the Controller to transfer to the general fund certain balances standing to the credit of the City, and by dividing the year's installment of the Fourth avenue payment between 1875 and 1876. Another bill is that introduced by Senator BOOTH with reference to street-cleaning. It enables the Police Commissioners to let out the whole or part of the work by contract, and thus neutralize the political influence which is the sole remaining obstacle to the efficiency of the Street-cleaning Bureau. Other two minor bills, with the view of relieving the City Treasury from unjust charges on the score of work rightly payable out of assessments, were also ordered to a third reading.

"Shad with roe" is just now a favorite dish in the breakfast bill of fare at most of the City hotels, restaurants, clubs, and family tables. So large is the catch that the newspapers mention the abundance in the market, as well as the reasonable prices of this delicious fish. This is all very well; but we should like to see a scarcity of shad for a few weeks, if we were assured that the lack of the fish arose from the fact that the shad fishermen were obliged to hoist their nets for twelve hours each day. It ought to be known that the shad are now going up the Hudson to deposit their spawn. They are caught and brought to market. Hence, "shad with roe." If this proceeding is persisted in, we shall have no Hudson River shad by 1880.

In another column will be found a pretty full report of Dr. HAMMOND'S inaugural address before the Neurological Society yesterday. Dr. HAMMOND undertakes to show what many people may regard as a startling paradox, viz., that the brain is not the sole organ of the mind. On being looked into, however, his position is found not to be so paradoxical after all. It simply amounts to a very interesting exposition of the scientific fact that the brain is merely the largest collection of nerve substance in the human organism, performing functions which do not essentially differ from those devolving upon the tissue forming the spinal chord and the nervous ganglia. Dr. HAMMOND illustrates very clearly the difference of function between the gray or cellular, and the white or fibrous, nerve tissue. The first is the generator of nerve force, the second serves as the medium by which the force is transmitted. The gray tissue is found equally in the brain, spinal chord, and ganglia of the great sympathetic and other nerves, and it is to the remarkable distribution of function among what may be called the minor nerve centres that Dr. HAMMOND'S highly instructive address is mainly devoted.

The petition presented to the Senate last night in favor of the bill now pending in regard to the Court of Arbitration in this City deserves more than the mere passing attention usually bestowed on such documents. The bill has already been ordered to a third reading, and there seems to be no reason why it should not be promptly passed. Tammany Hall Democrats may have a natural objection to giving a permanent organization to a court from which no political benefits are to be anticipated. But we know of no other quarter from which there is any opposition to the bill, and the fact that it receives little favor from Tammany is only one reason the more why the bill ought to pass.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

These Spring days a century ago—which, by the way, were far more Spring-like than the present season has been—were full of events and changes of opinion and feeling, many of them not recorded in history, but which produced the greatest results in modern times. The skirmish on Massachusetts soil, where the first armed resistance was made to British rule, was described with intense interest from fireside to fireside throughout this sparsely-settled country, and everywhere produced the profoundest emotion. Like the firing on Sumter, men saw that this was the opening of tremendous events. The timid dreaded the losses, desolation, and defeat of a contest with a power then at the head of Europe. The loyal felt the old and historical ties to the Fatherland and to many relatives and friends, and hesitated to break them. The future of a struggle of the few colonies with a great Empire seemed dubious in the extreme. But the old English spirit was abroad, and during the last days of April, as the news of Lexington spread, almost every community in the colonies sprang to arms, or took such measures as indicated the possibility of war.

New-England, of course, led the van, and soon had around Boston an army, heterogeneous indeed, badly supplied, and, somewhat like the three months' levies she sent first in the Civil War, but brave and enthusiastic. The forces of each colony had their own officers, but an old and cautious officer—who proved utterly inefficient—was finally put at the head of all. New-York rose at once, and, characteristically, called a great public meeting, where appeared names which have become historical. South Carolina proved as prompt in the good cause as she has been since in the bad. North Carolina was as eager, and in one county outran the whole nation—for we still see no reason for doubting the Mecklenburg resolutions of independence. Virginia continued her struggle with her royal Governor, and finally, in June, drove him to a British frigate. Each State, in some form or other, made manifest to the British Ministry that there must be an entire change of policy or the colonies would be in rebellion.

In England, the news of Lexington called forth as much sympathy for the colonists as loyalty for the crown. CHATHAM thundered for the rights of the descendants of Englishmen. The opposition pressed the Ministry with the utmost vigor. And but for the supreme obstinacy of a crazy King, England would have retained her colonies perhaps for another generation. At any rate, they would have parted from her with good will on both sides. In France, the news of the stand of "the embattled farmers" called forth unbounded sympathy, and prepared the way for the important assistance which afterward came. In those Spring days, LAFAYETTE was first won by the news of this heroic skirmish as a friend of the future Republic.

At home, it was in these early days of May that one of the most brilliant strokes of the opening of the war was made, the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, a victory which had a not inconsiderable moral influence on the country. Early in May, too, the second "Continental Congress" met in Philadelphia; a body with but little power, and not heated to the revolutionary fever of the rest of the people; but which prepared the way for the greater work of the following year. In that Spring it was the people that were most aflame, and not their leaders. These were men of much power and prudence, who waited for every means of conciliation before finally throwing down the war gauntlet.

The great event of the Spring, however, was the action of Massachusetts—foreshadowing the future Union, when State lines should be only local divisions—in requesting the appointment of a Southern man, a Virginian, to the command of her own armies. The New-England army became a "Continental Army," and by the middle of June Gen. WASHINGTON was chosen Commander in Chief of the "American Continental Army." From that happy day may date the practical beginning of the American nation.

"FANCY" ADVERTISING.

A reader of THE TIMES complains to us of a petty annoyance to which he, with most of us, is subjected, from the "fancy" advertising by which some persons—unwisely, we think—seek to increase their business, whether it be trade, or insurance, or what not. He says that his letter-box at home and his Post Office box are daily "made the recipients"—to use a big phrase for a small thing—of a lot of envelopes, which he is put to the trouble of opening, and which he finds contain only advertisements of articles that he does not want to buy, or of companies or professional persons that he does not wish to employ. Elegant envelopes, elegantly addressed, are brought to him and to his wife by the servant, as having been specially left at the door; and they, too, being opened, in expectation of an invitation to dinner or such like pleasant entertainment, prove to contain advertisements. He has slips of paper thrust into his hand in the street, which vexes him, and he is annoyed by having the curb-stones opposite his door plastered with "Sapolio" and "Cleauzine," and other hideous words, meaning he knows not what. He wants to know if this nuisance cannot be stopped; and he asks why he must be called on to read other people's advertisements of their wares, "willy-nilly," and if it is right that his servant should be called to the door and sent up stairs with a delusive envelope, that some other person may have a chance of selling a bottle of patent medicine, or a newly-invented saucepan.

We fear that there is no hope of a very speedy relief of our correspondent and his fellow sufferers; there are too many unwise people in the world; and indeed the annoyance, although it does exist, is not a matter to fret one's self about. But he makes one remark that is well worth the consideration of those who spend their money in this irregular and fanciful sort of advertising, which is that even if he wanted such goods or such services as are offered by the persons who thus thrust themselves upon his notice, he would not take theirs, or any such that were brought to his notice in a similar manner; he would go to dealers or to professional persons whom he knew of; or, failing such knowledge, he would consult the advertising columns of THE TIMES, or ask the advice of some friend. In this feeling we are sure that he has the sympathy of the whole community, or of so large a portion of it that the remainder is hardly worth consideration, certainly not worth the money and the trouble that are spent upon this sort of advertising. For who of us is there that receives these things—extravagantly got up many of them, gorgeous in gold and colors—that does not fling them aside with a "pshaw," or quietly drop them into the waste-basket to serve the fire-kindling needs of Bridget? With a very large proportion of buyers, such advertisements are prejudicial, and in purchasing they would carefully avoid the dealers who brought themselves to their attention in this irregular way. With other probable buyers, and those the largest number, such advertising goes for nothing, one way or the other; it produces no impression that lasts half a minute, and is forgotten in a minute, even if it is read, which is rarely the case. The residue is so infinitesimally small in number that the money spent upon these private announcements, for so they may be called, is absolutely wasted.

Advertising, discreetly used, is one of the very best means of obtaining business. Indeed, there are only two others which are legitimate—the establishment of a good reputation, and the forming of a good connection. But advertising may be so badly managed as to be a mere source of expense without any return; and one of the ways in which it may become so is the making it obtrusive. If a man has a big show, to which he wishes to attract the miscellaneous riff-raff of the streets, it may be well for him to thrust it upon their attention in as "stunning" a manner as possible; but the merchant, the respectable tradesman, the honest manufacturer, the professional man of good repute—in short, those who form the great mass of the business world, will not win a well-grounded, enduring success by any such means. For when probable purchasers, decent, respectable folk with money, wish for anything, and do not know exactly where to go for it, they look into the advertising columns of some respectable newspaper, and there, under its proper head, they find what they want—that is, if the dealer has been wise enough to advertise in a discreet and profitable way, instead of wasting his substance upon a sort of announcement which, at best, is useless, and which, with the better class of buyers, might cast suspicion upon him. Newspapers have become the accredited and well-established medium of all kinds of announcements to the public. From a proclamation of the head of the Government to the announcement of a house-maid that she wants a place, communication with the public is naturally and properly conducted through newspapers. It could not well be otherwise, considering the place which the daily newspaper holds in modern civilization. Advertisements in newspapers have, therefore, a propriety, a sort of legitimacy, and a weight which pertain to advertisements in no other form. A discreetly-worded advertisement in a respectable paper is in itself a sort of promise of discretion and respectability on the part of the advertiser. Irregular and fanciful advertisements, on the contrary, are likely to do something at least to cast suspicion, in these very particulars, upon the person who makes use of them. There is no way of forcing people to buy; hardly any of forcing the attention of those who wish to buy. What can be done is to give information to intending purchasers where their wants can be supplied, and that is effectively done only in the columns of newspapers of good standing.

REVISING HISTORY.

To the average American citizen, the discussion of claims of various localities to pre-eminence in ante-revolutionary history is not of great account. But to the people immediately interested, these debates are almost vital. A man who does not run his genealogical line of descent back to some old county or town of the thirteen colonies of America may be excused if he is not consumed with zeal when the rival claimants to historical conspicuousness make themselves heard. But we should think lightly of a Westmoreland County man who did not defend the right of that division of Pennsylvania to be considered among the first to declare for American Independence. We have entered upon the centennial of the events which preceded the final severance of the ties which united us to the mother country. The current literature of the day will be filled with reminiscences, historic data, antiquarian research, debate, and a multitude of doubtful matters now rescued from oblivion, and once more tested as to their real value. Great will be the rummaging among the dusty archives of our colonial history, and severe the scrutiny which these records must undergo. Was the first blood spilled in the Revolution shed in a sea-fight off the coast of New-England? or at Westminster, Vt., where WILLIAM FRENCH was killed by "King GEORGE the Third his tory crew?" or at Alamance, N. C., where the Regulators fought the British troops? or at Lexington and Concord, whose centennial has just been honored? If these and a multitude of similar questions shall now be finally settled, discussion will not have been unprofitable, and those who celebrate in 1975 will be saved a world of trouble.

The truth of history ought to be vindicated, whatever may become of the local pride of towns, counties, and individual States. Since we are supposed to be in doubt as to what the Pyramids were built for, who wrote SHAKESPEARE'S plays, who discovered America, and who was the author of the Declaration of American Independence, we may as well do our share toward settling things for the next generation. The intention of certain communities to celebrate events which are said to connect their localities with the overt acts of the Revolution, is sure to bring out all the historical facts on both sides of any dispute which may arise. The people of Westmoreland, Penn., for example, propose to commemorate, on the 16th of May, the alleged declaration of independence made in that county May 16, 1775. To be sure, we can hardly call that a declaration of independence which begins with a formal affirmation of "the most unshaken loyalty and fidelity to his Majesty King George the Third." Nor does the resolution that the association shall be dissolved "when the British Parliament shall have repealed their late obnoxious statutes" sound much like an assertion of political independence. But, considering the times in which these utterances were made, the rigor with which contumacy was punished, and the immediate antecedents of the protestants, the action of the Westmoreland people was highly patriotic as well as courageous. Their protest, it will be observed, was directed against the Parliament rather than the King. Even earlier than this, several counties of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New-York, fired by the news from Lexington, had made ardent declaration of their intention to resist tyranny. The Freeholders of Westchester County, N. Y., April 11, 1775, before the Lexington and Concord shot was heard, passed a vote of thanks to "the virtuous minority of the General Assembly of the Province of New-York" for their endeavors to preserve the rights and liberties, and to facilitate the union of the colonies. The counties of Monmouth, Morris, and Newark, N. J., at the instance of their Chosen Freeholders, voted to raise money and means of defense, to repel "invasion" and protect their liberties. And many acts of this sort are recorded as antedating the spirited proclamation of the people of Mecklenburg, N. C. It is undoubtedly true that the Mecklenburgers did take a noble, and what must then have been a dangerous stand. It is not worth while to revive now the acrimonious disputes which the striking resemblance between the Mecklenburg declaration—as published forty years after—and the Congressional declaration, provoked in JEFFERSON'S time. Notwithstanding the formidable array of documents fortifying the genuineness of the Mecklenburg paper, which was made by the North Carolina Legislature in 1830–31, there will always be grave doubts as to the claim of the latest edition to be a genuine copy of the original declaration. In his *American Archives*, that painstaking collector, PETER FORCE, puts the date of the Mecklenburg convention at May 31, 1775, instead of May 20, and his version of the resolutions materially differs from the later one, which he prints in a foot-note. Dr. J. SEAWELL JONES, in his angry attack on JEFFERSON, for his presuming to doubt that North Carolina anticipated the Continental Congress in making a declaration of independence, does not accuse the sage of Monticello of plagiarism. But Prof. TUCKER, of the University of Virginia, in his somewhat partisan biography of JEFFERSON, accepts the conclusion that the striking verbal resemblance of the two documents shows that one must have borrowed from the other. He decides that the North Carolina declaration was in some sense "a patriotic fraud." Of course, the assertion that some of these corresponding phrases were common in historical documents is hardly worth serious consideration.

Now that JEFFERSON has taken a place among the ancient worthies of American history, we should all be sorry to see his good name successfully assailed. We can afford to overlook the sharp bargain which he drove with Congress when he sold his not rare collection of books to the nation. We may even inquire curiously into the effect which his study of BURLAMAQUI'S works may have had on his life and writings. But we really cannot afford to give up without a struggle our faith in the honesty and intellectual originality of the great Virginian. For all historic purposes, at least, THOMAS JEFFERSON is the author of the Declaration of Independence. When his dignified figure is overthrown, all generous men will feel like the Westerner, who, on reading "Some Historic Doubts Respecting CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS," said, "No, no, I really cannot give up CHRIS.!" If the microscopic critics succeed in disturbing the foundations whereon our fellow-citizens have built their memories, we must accept such unsettling as due to the historical student of the future. But, after all, we shall be glad to live with our old version of our national chronicles unshaken by the burrowing of "searchers after terewth."

TWO CAUSES OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The completion on Sunday last of the new tracks of the Central and Hudson River Railroads, in Fourth avenue, marks a change of principle in the construction of such roads which ought to be more generally adopted. Since the time when GEORGE STEPHENSON'S locomotive engine, imported for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, was exhibited in Water street, in this City, great changes have taken place. Although less than half a century ago, many of the conditions under which railroads at that time might have been safely constructed have changed or disappeared. Population has multiplied, small villages have grown into large cities, and hundreds of towns have come into existence which then were hardly thought of, even by the most sanguine speculators. At that time it was important that railroads should be built as cheaply as possible. Even now the attainment of high speed is not the rule, but then it was much less essential. People were quite contented with only a moderate improvement upon former means of travel, and their requirements were fully met by what the several companies gave them. Roads accordingly were built as nearly as possible upon the natural level, To accomplish this it was often necessary to take a longer route than would have been necessary for a direct line, but cuttings and embankments were avoided, and bridges and viaducts were constructed only in places where it was quite impossible to escape them.

In Europe all the circumstances were entirely different. The countries were settled. Towns and cities were all definitely established. In some instances, villages which had once been dependent upon the stage system dwindled into comparative insignificance, and others which had long existed in obscurity sprang into note and opulence. But for all practical purposes, the settlement of the lands was everywhere defined, and consequently, too, the rights of owners became a more weighty factor in the consideration. For reasons such as these, the systems of construction in Europe and America differed widely. In the former they assumed a permanent character. Legislation was framed with due regard to the rights and safety of a close population. Money was not considered, but when companies were organized to construct a road, they were compelled at all cost, both of labor and money, to pay regard to existing privileges.

In this country the formation of the road was often a primary object, and necessarily so. To secure railway communication between two places at the smallest possible cost was the end to be attained. Hence, while European roads were durable and substantial structures, American roads were little better, as a general rule, than temporary expedients. As our population increased, it is true, the permanent ways became more solid and substantial, so that now many of them leave nothing in that respect to be desired. But some of the evils of the early system still remain, and among them none is more dangerous than that which has just been corrected in Fourth avenue. Without going very far away, any one may observe the extent to which it has become an evil who will go to Newark, Paterson, Elizabeth, Rochester, or many other places which will at once occur to anybody who has been a few miles out of New-York. Nor is it remedied entirely even in the City, as passengers on the west side frequently are reminded to their peril. But it is time that, in all populous places at least, level crossings should be prohibited. It is impossible to estimate the number of deaths and injuries that have resulted from them, but if any record existed or could be obtained, we believe that the evidence would be not a little startling. In some of the towns, accidents are of constant occurrence. Newark, especially, has attained to an unenviable notoriety in this respect, and it is gratifying to know that in the State of New-Jersey there are indications of an approaching war against level crossings. But it should become general. No railroad company ought to be allowed to run engines and trains across legally established thoroughfares without going either under or over them. The danger of infringing such a rule increases every day, with the increase of business and population. Every day also adds to the difficulty and cost of correcting the present system, and as, sooner or later, it must be corrected, there is every reason against delay.

Similar considerations are in favor of the duty of the companies to fence in their property throughout the country. Cattle straying on the roads are liable to destruction, but that is of little importance compared with the danger which their presence brings to the trains and their passengers. A short time ago, three men were killed on one of the Irish railroads through a train running into a herd of cattle. In that case it was proved that the owner of the cattle was to blame. He was, therefore, arrested, and is now in jail awaiting trial on a charge of manslaughter. We see no reason why companies, when the blame for such accidents rests with them, should not be made similarly responsible. It may be alleged that provisions for fencing property already exist. But practically they are evaded. Private owners very naturally object to be made liable for the full cost of fencing, even when quite willing to pay their share of it. But the companies have proved exceedingly prone to do nothing in that direction. They are deaf to representations made to them, knowing well that private persons will, as a rule, much rather pay the entire cost of a piece of fence than incur the expense and annoyance of fighting a wealthy and influential corporation. In this way either the roads remain unfenced, or the companies obtain their object, while evading a duty which they owe to the public. If the laws upon these two points were more explicit, and the action of local authorities more determined, there can be very little doubt that many accidents would be avoided, and many lives saved.

NEVER GIVE UP.

A few years ago a party of four sat down to a very enjoyable dinner. They were men appreciative of good cheer and good company, and during the meal all went merrily. The host's little girl came in with the dessert, and begged one of her father's guests to tell her one of his delightfully horrible stories. He forthwith proceeded to comply, and presently was relating a terrible tale as to how some robbers had seized an unhappy man and cut his throat. In illustration he took up his dessert knife and drew the back of it across his own gullet, when the father, in a tone of great distress, protested—but in vain. It then occurred to the recollection of another of the four that the ugly scar across the father's throat had been self-inflicted, while his opposite neighbor had attempted to shoot himself. Here then were two men who had been so abjectly wretched that they desired to put a period to their lives, but having, by merciful chance, been prevented, lived to see very happy days.

The circumstance carries a strong moral with it, and one which it is but too evident that a great many people would do well to lay to heart. The deaths by suicide in New-York are stated on good authority to be more numerous than anywhere else, a circumstance which may be largely accounted for by the great number of persons in desperate circumstances who seek our shores; but the suicides are by no means confined to foreigners. Three weeks ago, a Southern gentleman, who had formerly been in affluent circumstances, killed himself in a leading Brooklyn hotel; and since then a once-thriving merchant shot himself at a well-known hotel in this City. This gentleman had been engaged in the iron-smelting business, and, as every one knows, everything to do with iron has for a long time been terribly at a discount. His health gave way, probably through brooding on his troubles, and he went to Florida, only to put an end to his life two days after his return.

There is no doubt that the excessive business depression which has so long prevailed weighs terribly upon the minds of those who allow themselves to brood over their affairs. The only chance for men of an anxious temperament in such a plight is to be as little as possible alone, and to insist on looking at the bright side, and to remember the number of men who, in all walks of life, have by persistent energy succeeded, after conspicuous failure, and when success seemed out of the question. They need scarcely go beyond the President of the United States for a case in point. Was there ever a more remarkable and perfectly unforeseen leap from comparative obscurity to a position which vies with that of the most powerful monarchs? A man may be in the depths in 1875, and on the top of the wave ten years later; indeed, there is no country where such changes are so likely as in this. There is in New-York to-day a gentleman who sat beside the present Prime Minister of England on that memorable night when he was hooted down as an impertinent absurdity, and, in rage and chagrin at the laughter and hooting with which he was greeted, made that prophecy which he has so amply fulfilled. Yet DISRAELI'S disappointment and mortification were at that moment probably scarcely less keen than the business man's who despairs of success.

BULWER tells us that there is "a profound and excellent satisfaction for the man who can look back on past struggles, and feel that he has not lived in vain." It was doubtless that sympathy—such as makes the whole world kin—with such satisfaction that caused his countrymen of all parties to regard so kindly Mr. DISRAELI'S advent to power. They saw in his success a gleam of sunshine on the rugged path of struggling humanity.

COMMERCIAL CHARTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of May 1, under the title of "Commercial Progress," you suggest the use of graphic maps or charts to show the relative proportions of our foreign commerce. While in Washington a few days since I saw in the room of the "Senate Committee on Transportation Routes" a chart showing at a glance the relative proportions of the foreign commerce of the principal nations of the globe, and was much interested by it. Upon inquiring I found it was prepared in 1871, by Joseph Nimmo, Esq., who is now the clerk of the above committee. This chart, with the simple reference figures attached, shows at a glance what it would take days to ascertain by poring over tables of statistics, and exhibits an amount of originality and thoroughness of research, coupled with facility of explanation and demonstration, which it would be well if the Bureau of Statistics would emulate. Commercial statistics have become a necessity to the proper conduct of business, and it is not enough that they should be collected, arranged in tables, and published at long intervals in ponderous volumes, which no business man has time to study; they should be fresh, and so arranged that their meaning can be taken in at a glance. In this connection it may not be out of place to state that, aside from the census reports, our entire producing, manufacturing, and mercantile interests are without statistics of our vast internal commerce, which is variously estimated at from ten to twenty times the amount of our combined exports and imports. To the average business man it is entirely incomprehensible that the public should maintain an expensive Bureau of Statistics for our one thousand millions of foreign commerce and let our ten or twenty millions of domestic commerce go wholly unprovided for. This subject has been considered by various commercial organizations, and so important has it seemed to them that recommendations for the creation of a department or bureau of internal commerce have been made in every instance, yet Congress as yet has done nothing.

Any such institution would be a convenience to every business man, and if at its head could be placed a man of original ideas and peculiar talent for the place, it would be of inestimable value to the whole nation. Gen. Myer, at the head of the signal service, and Postmaster James, in our New-York Post Office, have shown what the right men in the right place can do, and it is to be hoped that we may ultimately obtain a Bureau of Statistics for our internal commerce, conducted in an equally efficient manner. May we not hope for the influence of THE TIMES in following up this subject, and doing what it may to bring it to the notice of our statesmen?

MERCHANT.

SALE OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

MOBILE, Ala., May 3.—The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad was sold to-day by the Master Commissioners to the Trustees for the first mortgage bondholders for $1,200,000 over and above the lien created by the Receiver's certificate, court costs, &c.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day, H. B. Webb, of counsel in behalf of Dimon Hubbard, assignor of Osgood & Stetson, and the claimant under case 1184, entered a motion to consolidate that case with Nos. 27, 29, 30 and 31.

The first calling of the calendar was continued, commencing at case No. 42.

The following cases were submitted upon the testimony, and the argument of counsel, Hon. Cor. DENNIS COLE appearing for claimants, and Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL for the United States: No. 52, Corson Bros., of San Francisco, vs. the United States; Nos. 53 and 55, Main & Winchester, of San Francisco vs. the United States; Nos. 54 and 56, Havens & Lawton vs. the United States. No. 57, James Hagne vs. the United States was also submitted, J. W. Denver for claimant, Hon. J. A. J. Creswell for the United States.

To-morrow is set for argument upon the question of the amendment of petitions.

OBITUARY.

MR. WILLIAM HUBBELL.

The death of this gentleman occurred early yesterday morning, suddenly, at his residence, No. 107 East Tenth street, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Hubbell was born in Norwalk, Conn., and went West when he was a young man. He engaged in business in Logansport, Ind., and by his business talents soon became known throughout Southern Indiana. He afterward entered the employment of a large fur house engaged in business in this City and in St. Louis, and later became the Western partner in the fur house of Martin Bates, Jr., & Co., of this City, with his head-quarters at Evansville. In this connection he amassed a considerable fortune, and was a Director in one of the Evansville banks. He was also the manager of the line of telegraph from Evansville to Terre Haute, and, by his skill and judgment, brought the stock of the company from almost nothing to par. Ten or twelve years ago he came to this City and engaged in business in Wall street, operating in stocks and bonds. In this he was highly successful, and by his fine business capacities and strict honor commanded the confidence of a large Western connection. The catastrophe of the "Black Friday," however, brought disaster to him and involved him in considerable loss. He was recovering from this when the recent panic brought fresh trouble, and for a year past Mr. Hubbell had not actively engaged in business. His health failed under the burden of his misfortunes, and the final crisis, though not altogether unanticipated, was a shock to the large circle of friends, to whom he was endeared by a genial and generous nature. He leaves a wife and two step-daughters and a step-son to mourn a devoted husband and a tender father. The funeral services will be held at the New-Jerusalem Church, in Twenty-fifth street, between Lexington and Park avenues, at 5 P. M. to-day, after which the remains will be removed to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

STILLMAN WITT.

Mr. Stillman Witt, one of the most respected, wealthy, and influential citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, died at sea on the steam-ship Suevia, which left this City a week ago last Thursday. Thirty-five years ago he was the agent of the People's Line of steamers at Albany. Ten years later he went to Cleveland, and became interested in railroad matters, being for many years the partner of Mr. Stone. Mr. Witt leaves a widow and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of D. P. Eels, of the Commercial Bank, of Cleveland. The other is married to Judge Ira Harris, of Albany. Mr. Witt was between sixty-five and seventy years of age.

THE CANADIAN CANALS.

THE CONTEMPLATED ENLARGEMENT OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SYSTEM AND DEEPENING THE BED OF THE RIVER.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 3.—Important modifications of the canal works now in progress have been resolved upon by the Government. With reference to the completion of the works on the Welland Canal, it is stated that the depth in all locks of twelve feet will be adhered to, and that the harbors at Port Colborne and Port Dalhousie will be deepened to sixteen feet and the guard locks at each end of the canal will also be deepened to fourteen feet. Also, a new aqueduct will be built for the Welland River. Preparations for a fourteen-feet system throughout having been made at both ends and at the aqueduct, the necessary change to be made at a future time can be accomplished at small expense, and without inconvenience to navigation. Preparations are being made to let out the main works on the Lachine Canal, and provision will be made for ultimately obtaining fourteen feet of water, by having guard locks and other works made to shut that depth. The canals between Prescott and the Long Sault are to be enlarged; also the Cornwall and Beauharnois Canals. These portions of the St. Lawrence works will occupy the attention of the Government after the Welland and Lachine Canal have been attended to. Greater difficulty will be encountered in deepening the bed of the St. Lawrence than in deepening the canals and enlarging the locks, as for many miles the river will have to be excavated to obtain the required depth, especially in Lake St. Louis, between the Lachine and Beauharnois, and between the latter and Prescott.

CROP PROSPECTS.

REPORTS FROM INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 3.—Reports from various portions of the State show but little additional damage done by the heavy frosts of Saturday night last. The temperature since the extreme cold of the middle of April has not been high enough to cause much development of buds or grain. The fruit crop in the southern portion of the State is generally considered gone, while a partial crop is expected in the northern counties.

GRASSHOPPERS KILLED BY THE COLD.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 3.—Reports from all parts of the State say that the prospects of the crops of all kinds were never better. The frosts of Saturday night did no damage to wheat. There is considerable hatching of young grasshoppers in some localities, but cool rains are killing them as fast as they appear. The average of wheat in the State is much larger than last year, and more corn is being planted than last year. All things considered the agricultural outlook in Kansas is more encouraging than it has been for the past three years.

HALF A CROP OF WHEAT IN MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 3.—Reports from the counties in the north-west part of the State lead to the belief that there will not be more than half a crop of wheat on the upland prairie. It was badly Winter-killed, while that on the bottom lands was not much. A much larger area of corn than ever before will be planted. Notwithstanding the severe frost last Saturday night the fruit, which had escaped to that time, has not been materially injured.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 3.—The prospects for good crops in this section this year are bad, on account of the backward Spring and very cool weather. The frost on Saturday night injured all kinds of vegetables. Corn was also injured. Not much wheat was planted, and that was not far enough advanced to be hurt by Saturday's frost. Fruit does not appear to be injured, generally speaking.

THE OUTLOOK IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 3.—As far as can be learned from conversations had with farmers living in this county, the freeze of last Saturday did comparatively little damage. On the high lands some fields were touched, but in sheltered places and low lands no trouble is noticed. The wheat crop of this county will be much smaller than usual, an unusual amount having been killed by the severe Winter. Some of the finest land in the county sown in wheat last Fall is being plowed up. For this or some other reason flour has advanced considerably during the past few days.

THE FROST IN KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 3.—The frost Saturday night was severe, and did some damage to early vegetables, but none to wheat and oats. Fruit is just coming into bloom, and was not sufficiently forward to be severely injured. The crops of all kinds in this locality are looking well. The late cool damp weather has been favorable for Fall wheat, which is stooling out finely. The farmers are well up with their work, and a greater breadth than usual is under the plow.

NO DAMAGE DONE IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 3.—The snow on Saturday, and cold weather Saturday night throughout the central and southern portion of the State, did little or no damage to the crops. The ground is very dry. The snow melted very rapidly, and rain is very much needed.

THE CROPS IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., May 3.—On account of the backwardness of the season, the recent frosts have done but little damage, and the prospect for wheat, oats, and fruit is believed to be the best ever known in this vicinity. Orchard and fruit-tree planting has been very extensive this season. It is thought the late frosts have destroyed the embryo grasshoppers.

THE SUPREME COURT.

THE MARYLAND PASSENGER TAX.

JUDGMENT OF THE STATE COURT OF APPEALS AGAINST THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY FOR $500,000 AFFIRMED BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Supreme Court, to-day, prior to adjournment, rendered, among others, the following decisions:

No. 29.—*The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company vs. The State of Maryland.*—This was an action by the State to recover the one-fifth part of the whole amount of the moneys received by the railroad company for the transportation of passengers over the Washington branch of the road from 1860 to 1870.

The claim of the State was based on the charter under which the Washington branch was constructed, one condition of which was that the company should pay this proportion of the passenger earnings of the road into the Treasury of the State. The charter with this condition was accepted by the company, and the payment made as required for many years, but finally the constitutionality of the stipulation was disputed and further payment was refused. Upon these facts this court hold that a stipulation in the charter of a railroad company that the company shall pay to the State a bonus or a portion of its earnings is not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. Such a stipulation is different in principle from the imposition of a tax in the movement or transportation of goods on persons from one State to another. The latter is an interference with and a regulation of commerce between the States and beyond the power of the State to impose; the former is not. The power of a State to construct railroads and other highways, and to impose tolls, fare, or freight for transportation thereon, is unlimited and uncontrolled. The disposition of the revenues thus derived is subject to its own discretion; but a State cannot impose a tax on the movement of persons or property from one State to another. The cases of Crandall vs. Nevada, (16 Wall, 42,) and the Freight Tax cases (16 Wall, 232,) are recited and reaffirmed. Relief from burdensome and onerous rates of transportation, imposed under State authority, must be sought in the competition of different lines, and perhaps in the power of Congress to establish post roads and to facilitate military and commercial intercommunication between different parts of the country. The charter of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for constructing and operating the branch railroad between Baltimore and Washington contained a stipulation that the company at the end of every six months should pay to the State one fifth of the whole amount received for the transportation of passengers. This condition was within the power of the State to impose and it was accepted by the company. It was a contract to pay, and not a receipt of money belonging to the State, and if it were unconstitutional the objection could be set up as a defense to an action brought by the State to recover the money. The alleged unconstitutionality of the stipulation being set up as a defense, the State court was bound to pass upon it, and, having decided against the exemption claimed, this court is authorized to review the decision. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion. Mr. Justice Miller dissented, holding that the statute of Maryland, making this requirement of the road in respect to passengers over the Washington branch, confined as it was exclusively to this part of the road, was intended to raise a revenue for the State from all persons coming to Washington by rail, and had that effect for twenty-five years, and that the statute is therefore void within the principle laid down in Crandall vs. Nevada.

This case is cited also by the court, as will be seen above, in support of the majority opinion.

OTHER DECISIONS.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK AGAINST THE UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA—GAUSSEN, EXECUTOR, AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER CASES.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following decisions were also rendered in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 202.—*The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank vs. The Union Bank of Louisiana.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—The plaintiffs sued in the Sixth District Court of the Parish of Orleans to recover of the Union Bank $130,000, which they had paid under the compulsion of a judgment given by the Provost Court of New-Orleans in 1862 when the city was occupied by Government troops under Gen. Butler. The argument was that the establishment of the Provost Court, the appointment of the Judge, and the proceedings in the case before him were invalid because in violation of the Federal Constitution, which vests the judicial power of the Government in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time establish. It is here held, reaffirming the decision in the case of the Grapeshot, that the court instituted in this case by the authority of the President, as Commander in Chief, to hear, try, and determine civil cases, was lawfully authorized to exercise such jurisdiction. Its establishment by military authority was held to be no violation of the Constitutional provision referred to above, and it is said that that clause has no application to the abnormal condition of conquered territory in the occupancy of the conquering army. The power to establish by military authority courts for the administration of civil as well as criminal justice in portions of the insurgent State occupied by national forces is precisely the same as that which exists when foreign territory has been conquered and occupied by the conquerors. What that power is has been several times decided. The case of Lietesdorpe and Haughton vs. Webb, growing out of the conquest of New-Mexico in 1846, (20 Howard, 176,) is cited as a notable illustration of that power. These similar courts were established without any legislation of Congress, and they were held to be lawfully instituted by this court. In view of these decisions it is said that it is not to be questioned that the Constitution does not prohibit the creation by military authority of courts for the trial of civil cases during the civil war in conquered portions of the insurgent States. It was but the exercise of the ordinary rights of conquest. The plaintiffs, therefore, were properly subjected to the power of those courts, and had no rights of immunity. Gen. Butler, being in command in Louisiana, he was invested with all the powers of making war except so far as they were denied to him by the Commander in Chief, and among these powers was that of establishing courts in the conquered territory. It must be presumed that he acted under the orders of his superior officer, the President, and that his acts in the prosecution of the war were the acts of his Commander in Chief. Although the order by which the court was created did not define the nature and extent of its jurisdiction, and while it is true that a Provost Court ordinarily has cognizance only of minor criminal offenses, still a larger jurisdiction may be given to it. But whether such further jurisdiction was given in this case, the court is not called upon to determine. Having affirmed the decision below as to the right questioned, the only point which entitled the case to be heard here, this court declines to inquire whether the Provost Court acted within its jurisdiction or not. That is said to be a question exclusively for the State tribunals. The State Constitution of 1868, ordaining that all judgments, contracts, &c., obtained and made in good faith and in accordance with the existing laws of the State, between the 26th May, 1861, and the adoption of the Constitution should be valid, impaired no implied contract on the part of the Union Bank to refund in case the judgment of the Provost Court was void for want of jurisdiction, because, if the court was lawfully established, no such promise was raised. Besides, the court cannot admit that the Legislature of a State may not validate the judgments of a court in fact, though in giving the judgments the court may have transcended its jurisdiction. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion. Mr. Justice Field dissented.

No. 143.—*Gaussen, Executor, &c., vs. The United States, and three other cases.*—Appeals from the Court of Claims.—These were the cases known as the Elgee cotton cases. Another question raised on the argument was whether the contracts under which the several parties claimed were forbidden by the non-intercourse acts, and if not, whether by their true meaning the claimants were entitled to recover. The view taken by the court, however, renders it unnecessary to decide the former question, and the decision is confined to the latter. The cotton was raised by Elgee, in Wilkinson County, Miss., in company with one Chambers, but before seizure the latter had abandoned his interest, and his title had become vested in Elgee exclusively. In May, 1863 one Gordon, the authorized agent of Elgee and Chambers, made an agreement with one Lobdell, transferring to the latter their cotton crop—about 21,000 bales—at ten cents per pound currency, the cotton to be delivered at the landing at Fort Adams, and to be paid for when weighed, but to be at his risk after the contract. Thirty dollars were paid on this contract. The contract stated that the cotton was to be received and shipped by a certain house at New-Orleans. Lobdell then employed an agent to watch the cotton where stored, and it remained in his care until seizure by the Government. But it does not appear that there was any surrender of possession to this agent, or that there was any change of possession at this time. The region where the parties were was greatly disturbed by the war, and the cotton was in danger of being burned by the Confederate forces, and of capture by the United States. Under these circumstances, and it appearing that Lobdell was to furnish the material for baling and putting the cotton in a condition for delivery, and that he did not do it; and, further, that the cotton was to be weighed before transfer, the court are of opinion that the contract was simply an agreement to sell, and that no title vested in Lobdell. The stipulation that the cotton was to be at the risk of Lobdell after the contracts, and the payment of the $30 to confirm the latter, do not make out a sale in the face of all the other circumstances showing the contrary. So with the contract claimed by Nutt to have been made in October, 1863. Assuming that it was not void under the non-intercourse act, it was still insufficient; it did not state what cotton was sold, nor how much, and was altogether too vague and indefinite. It was but an executory contract, and possessed no property in the cotton. The result is that the title remained in Elgee, and his personal representatives are entitled to the proceeds. Reversed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion. Dissenting, Justices Messrs. Bradley and Hunt.

No. 33.—*Rodd, Administratrix, et al., vs. Heathet et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—In this case it is decided that while the general maritime law is the basis of the maritime law of the United States, as well as of other countries, it is only so far operative in this or any country as it is adopted by the laws and usages thereof; it has no inherent force of its own in particular matters, especially such as approach a merely municipal character. The received maritime law may differ in different countries without affecting the general integrity of the system, as a harmonious whole. The general system of maritime law, which was familiar to the lawyers and statesmen of this country when the Constitution was adopted, was intended and referred to when it was declared in that instrument that the judicial powers of the United States shall extend to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. This adopted, it became the maritime law of the United States, operating uniformly in the whole country. The question as to the true limits of maritime law and admiralty jurisdiction is exclusively a judicial question, and no State law or act of Congress can make it broader or narrower than the judicial power may determine those limits to be. But what the law is within those limits, assuming the general maritime law to be the basis of the system, depends on what has been received as law in the maritime usages of this country, and on such legislation as may have been competent to affect it. The decisions of this court illustrative of these sources and giving construction to the laws and Constitution are especially to be considered, and when these are failures we must resort to the principles by which they have been governed. It is settled by repeated adjudications of this court that material men furnishing repairs and supplies to a vessel in her home port do not acquire thereby any lien upon the vessel by the general Maritime law of the United States. While it cannot be supposed that the framers of the Constitution contemplated that the Maritime law should forever remain unalterable, the courts cannot change it. They can only declare it. If within its proper scope any change is desired in its rules, other than those of procedure, it must be made by the legislative department. Congress, under the power to regulate commerce, has authority to establish a lien on vessels of the United States in favor of material men uniform throughout the whole country. In particular cases in which Congress has not exercised the power of regulating commerce, with which it is invested by the Constitution, and where the subject does not in its nature require the exercise of that power, the States, until Congress acts may continue to legislate upon it. Hence liens granted by the laws of a State in favor of material men for furnishing necessaries for a vessel in her home port in such State are valid, although the contract to furnish the same is a maritime contract, and can only be enforced by proceedings *in rem.* in the District Courts of the United States. In the State Courts parties can only avail themselves of their common law remedies, or such as are equivalent thereto. Any person having a specific lien on a vested interest in a surplus fund in court may apply by petition for the protection of his interest under the forty-third Admiralty rule. Separate libels were filed in 1871 against a steam-boat for wages for salvage and for supplies furnished at her home port, and for the amount due on a mortgage, held that the lien for supplies had not been perfected under the statute law, and if it had been that the libels for such supplies would not be sustained prior to the recent change in the twelfth Admiralty rule; also, that the libel upon the mortgage could not be sustained as an original proceeding but that the mortgagees having petitioned for the surplus proceeds of the vessel, were entitled to have the same applied to their mortgage. Reversed. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion. Mr. Justice Clifford dissented.

No. 288.—*Dillon vs. Barnard et al., Assignees in Bankruptcy of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, and other Trustees.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Massachusetts.—In this case it is decided that a demurrer to a bill in equity does not admit the correctness of the averments as to the meaning of an instrument set forth in, or annexed to the bill. That to create for the future services of a contractor a lien on the particular funds of his employer, there must be not only the express promise of the employer to apply them in payment of such services upon which the contractor relies, but there must be some act of appropriation on the part of the employer relinquishing control of the funds, and conferring upon the contractor the right to have them applied when the services are rendered. In an indenture of mortgage executed by a railroad corporation to Trustees to secure bonds issued to raise moneys to pay off its existing indebtedness and to complete and equip its road, the corporation covenanted with the Trustees, among other things, that the expenditure of all sums of money realized from the sale of the bonds should be made with the approval of at least one of the Trustees, and that his assent in writing should be necessary to all contracts made by the company before the same should be a charge on any of the sums received from such sales. It is held that a contractor agreeing with the corporation to construct a portion of the road, and obtaining the assent of two of the Trustees to his contract, and subsequently doing the work, did not acquire any lien for the payment of his work under this covenant of the indenture on the funds received by the corporation from the bonds. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 234.—*United States vs. Farragut et al.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This is the case of the commander and officers of the fleet engaged in the capture of New-Orleans to recover prize-money and salvage. The court sustains the decree entered below, based on the findings of the arbitrators that the capture was the achievement of the fleet and not a conjoint operation of the Army and Navy, and that the value of all the captured vessels is to be computed in the distribution, as well those which were subsequently restored to the loyal owners from whom they had been captured by the enemy as those which were condemned as prizes. The item of military salvage, computed at ten per cent. on the value of the restored vessels, is disallowed; and as to the rest the decree is affirmed, the court holding that they could not review the case on the facts on appeal from the decision of the arbitrators, there being no allegations of fraud or other sufficient grounds for revision. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 203.—*Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York vs. Young, Administrator of Young.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of California.—In this case numerous points of interest were raised on the argument, but the decision of the court turned upon the question as to how far a contract of insurance, or to insure, had been actually made. The deceased applied for a policy of insurance to the general agent of the company at San Francisco, giving his note for the first payment of premium, and taking from the agent a receipt, which treated the note as cash and stipulated for the delivery of the policy on certain terms set out in the receipt, if the application should be accepted by the company. The application was accepted and a policy sent to the general agent, but the policy sent differed in the amount of premium payable and the times of payment from the terms mentioned in the receipt. The deceased died without having assented to the policy as sent to the agent. The court ruled that there was no binding contract between the parties that the receipt was only qualifiedly accepted by the company by sending the policy, but the terms of the policy not having been accepted by the deceased there was no meeting of the minds of the parties and hence no contract. Reversed, with directions to enter judgment for the company. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

On motion of Mr. Attorney General Williams, William W. Morrow, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Hon. George F. Edmunds, James Burrill Beales, Esq., of St. Paul, Minn., and Cutler McAlister, of San Francisco, Cal., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court.

On motion of Mr. R. D. Mussey, Albert Small, of Hagerstown, Md., was admitted to practice as attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 826.—*Margaret Ray, appellant vs. Henry T. Ray et al.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Idaho.—On motion of Mr. J. D. McPherson, ordered by the court that the appeal in this cause be docketed, and dismissed with costs.

No. 827.—*The United States, appellants, vs. Urbano, Odon, and Manuel, Indians, and the Joaquin and Rome Railroad.*—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of California.—On motion of Mr. J. D. McPherson, ordered by the court that the appeal in this cause be docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 274. *The National Union Building Association, appellant, vs. The South Washington Building Association.*—On motion of Mr. J. D. McPherson, on behalf of counsel, the case was dismissed with costs.

No. 828.—*James P. Robinson, appellant, vs. John Satterlee, administrator, &c.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California. On motion of Mr. Cutler McAlister, ordered by the court that the appeal in this cause be docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 231.—*The Steamer Rio Grande, &c., appellant, vs. William Otis et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion of the court affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause with costs and interest.

No. 227.—*Harry Fox et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Edwin W. Gardner, assignee, &c.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Wisconsin.—Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgement of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 805.—*The First National Bank of Selma, plaintiff in error, vs. George W. Colby.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama.—Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the judgment of the said Supreme Court, with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions to discharge the attachment and the property of the bank.

No. 832.—*Charles E. Wood, appellant, vs. John F. Bailey, assignee, &c.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the court, affirming decree of said Circuit Court in this case with costs.

No. 229.—*The New-York Harbor Protection Company, appellants, vs. The American schooner Clara, &c.*, and No. 230—*The Steam-tug Clara Clarita, &c. appellants, vs. Augustus M. Cox et al*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinions of the court, affirming the decrees of the said Circuit Court in these cases with costs.

No. 33.—*Catharine A. Rodd, Administratrix., &c., et al. appellants, vs. Henry G. Hoarth et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana.—Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions to enter a decree.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

An historical drama by Giacometti, called "Renée of France," was last evening represented at the Lyceum Theatre, with Mme. Ristori in the titular rôle. It is a very long and parlous play, divided into a prologue and five acts, and the progress of its story is slow, and seldom effective. "Renée" is a piece in the style of "Marie Antoinette," but its episodes are not nearly so dramatic, and the spectator's thorough knowledge of the closing events of the reign of Louis XVI, together with the sympathy which still attaches to the Marie Antoinette of romance, if not of history, give to the familiar work an interest which more than offsets the tediousness of its dialogue. It would not be possible within the limits set us to review "Renée" in detail. Its heroine, the Huguenot *Duchess of Montargis and Chartres*, in a desire to reconcile the religious factions of the period, becomes the dupe of the Catholics and the unwitting accomplice of *Catharine de Medici* in the poisoning of *Jane of Albret*, and she only awakes to the reality when *Charles IX.*, firing a musket on St. Bartholomew's night, summons his vassals to their bloody task. Mme. Ristori has in "Renée" some fine opportunities for the rapid changes of expression which are a strong element of her power, and her rare intensity of feeling, shown with marvelous impressiveness by the simplest, because the most artistic, methods, now and then asserts itself, as in the scene in which her son refuses to embrace her; in that in which she becomes convinced that *Jane* is indeed the victim of poison, and in the dénouement, when she overwhelms the *King* by her malediction. Unfortunately, there is too little of Mme. Ristori in the drama, and a superabundance of history and words. The general performance was good. Signor Majeroni's *Charles IX.* merits particular notice, although it bore a rather closer similarity to the actor's happiest effort—*Duca Alfonso* in "Lucrezia Borgia"—than admirers of originality could wish. The costumes in "Renée" are alone worth seeing, as rich and accurate in no common degree. But when scenery and dress were so appropriate, the minuet from "Don Giovanni" ought not to have been heard coming from the Louvre, in 1571, upward of two centuries before Mozart sought the coöperation of Da Ponte in the production of his immortal opera. "Renée" is to be played this evening for the second and last time.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

It is an agreeable task to chronicle the complete success of a play like Holcroft's "Road to Ruin," now the attraction at this theatre. "The Road to Ruin" is thoroughly well acted, and the stage setting is most tasteful; hence quite natural that its audiences should be large. A long run can, with safety, be predicted for a piece in which Messrs. Gilbert Montague and Beckett are concerned, and upon the scenic attire of which Wallackian industry and judgment have been expended.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Signor Campanini has effected his rentrée at Drury Lane Theatre, in London, in "Lucrezia Borgia."

Mlle. Albani has reappeared at Covent Garden in "La Sonnambula." She is announced to sing *Elsa* on May 8.

A daughter of Signor Varesi, the original baritone in "Rigoletto," has made a pretty successful début as *Gilda* at the Drury Lane Theatre.

Mr. Mapleson's Spring season was commenced with "Fidelio," Mme. Titiens, of course, singing *Leonora*, Herr Behrens representing *Rocco*, and Signor Costa directing the orchestra.

From the tone of the London newspapers it is quite clear that the production of "The Merchant of Venice" at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, in London—Mr. Coghlan personating *Shylock*—has resulted in a *fiasco.*

"A Drama under Philip II," is the title of a four-act drama in verse just now produced at the Paris Odéon. It is from the pen of a wealthy gentleman named M. de Porto-Riche, and although it rather lacks originality of form, it seems to have been successful, because cleverly put together and effective.

The Liverpool *Daily Post* of April 22 refers to the opening night of Mr. Rosa's English opera season at the Alexandra Theatre. It says: "Of the principals, perhaps, Mr. Celli, as *Count Arnheim*; Miss Goodall, as the *Gypsy Queen*, and the hilarious but always trustworthy Mr. Aynsley Cook, as *Devilshoof*, were the most perfect. Miss Gaylord, however, the graceful *débutante* who played *Arline*, though occasionally faulty in tone, and sometimes uncertain in her high notes, was on the whole highly successful, and Mr. Nordblom sang all his songs with power and in good voice."

According to French newspapers, these are the different sensations French authors undergo on the first nights their works are produced: Sardou feels too nervous to go to the theatre on these occasions; he remains at home, and one of his friends runs to his house between each act and reports how the audience seem impressed. Alexander Dumas hides in the corner of a proscenium box, and eventually shows himself—if he thinks affairs are taking a good turn. Barrière is in a high state of fever and excitement, and keeps walking restlessly from his seat to the back scenes, from the back scenes to the manager's room, and *vice versa.* Albert Millaud's emotion surpasses everything—he has been seen on a first night to tremble from head to foot, and he often admits it afterward.

AN INHUMAN POLICE ORDER.

On Saturday evening last, about 6 o'clock, John Beck, of Gouverneur street, was run over by a passing train, near the Mott Haven Station, in the new Twenty-third Ward. His foot was severed from the leg at the ankle, and he was rendered insensible for a time. Dr. Ernest McNeill was summoned, and seeing that immediate amputation was necessary, recommended that the injured man be at once removed to the Ninety-second Street Hospital. Mr. Huntington, of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, was present, and volunteered the use of his carriage and coachman to take Beck to the hospital, but before he could be started Sergt. Kenney, of the Thirty-third Precinct, arrived with two policemen, and took charge of the man, who had recovered his senses. They said he must be sent to the station, (which is about equally distant with the hospital from the scene of the accident, but in the opposite direction,) and there await the coming of the hospital ambulance. Dr. McNeill remonstrated in vain, saying that the man was in too dangerous a condition to allow of the delay. Mr. Huntington also renewed his offer of the use of his carriage and coachman, but was told by the Sergeant, "You'd better shut up. You've got nothing to say about it." The unfortunate man was accordingly removed in a wagon to the station, and some hours later was taken to the hospital, where amputation was at once performed. He now lies in a critical condition, if he is not already dead. The Police say their orders from head-quarters are to take all such cases to the station and send for a hospital ambulance.

ESCAPE OF A NOTED BURGLAR.

James Rice, alias Dobbins, a noted burglar, escaped from the State Prison at Wethersfield, Conn., yesterday morning, with another convict. Rice, or Dobbins, by which latter name he is best known, is a desperate character, and one of the most expert burglars in the United States. He first became known to the detectives at Police Head-quarters in connection with the breaking open of one of the down-town banks, for which he and a companion named King were arrested. In this case he saved himself from a long sentence by turning State's evidence against his companion and friend. King was convicted on Dobbins' testimony and sentenced to ten years at hard labor in the State Prison at Auburn, where he is now confined serving out his sentence. Dobbins was next heard of in connection with Conory, Griffin, and Kelly, as one of the principals in the masked burglaries, which created much excitement some time ago. Although most of the other persons connected with these burglaries were arrested, Dobbins, notwithstanding the great exertions made by the detectives of this City to capture him, managed to keep out of reach. Dobbins was, however, shortly after captured for a burglary in Collinsville, Conn., for which he was sentenced to four years in the Wethersfield Prison. He had not been long an inmate of that institution before he made an attempt to escape. With the aid of confederates outside of the prison, he managed to dig a large hole partially through one of the walls of his cell before he was detected. After this discovery, he pretended to have morally reformed. For his good behavior and intelligence he was made a hall-tender, in which position he was allowed certain privileges which were denied the other prisoners. These privileges finally led to his escape yesterday. The Police say that he will give this City a wide berth.

THE MINING REGIONS.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

NO SIGNS OF A RENEWAL OF WORK—BEGGING COMMITTEES OF THE MINERS SOLICITING FUNDS TO AID THE STRIKERS—THE MEN AT WORK ON THEIR GARDEN PATCHES—NO VIOLENCE REPORTED ANYWHERE.

From our Own Correspondent.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Monday, May 3, 1875.

There are no signs of a resumption of work in the coal mines of this region. They have now been closed for four months, and many of them from one to two months longer than that, but both parties are still firm in the positions taken at the outset. There was a rumor last week that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company was about to make an effort to start its collieries on the 1875 basis "outside the union," but no foundation can be found for the report. Even if the company had made such an attempt it is almost impossible that it could have succeeded. The men are expecting much from the efforts of the begging committees sent to New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities. It is reported here that these committees are meeting with great success, and if this is so there is no telling how much longer the strike will last. Many persons still profess to believe that it will not outlast the present month, but it is difficult to discover what they base their opinion on.

The region is perfectly quiet. There are no acts of violence reported, and the excitement which ran so high a short time ago has entirely subsided. The miners are making garden and planting their potato patches, of which every shanty has one, and seem disposed to await the issue of events with patience and resignation.

There is no scarcity of coal here, as this place is supplied by small collieries, worked for local consumption only, and these have not succumbed to the strike. We hear of great destitution elsewhere, however, and coal-dust, which is usually thrown aside as worthless, is now going to market by thousands of tons.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE STRIKE WILL CONTINUE FOR MONTHS LONGER.

OSCEOLA, Penn., May 3.—Only a few breakers are working with reduced prices under the protection of special Police. The indications now are that the strike will last three or four months longer. The striking miners watch all trains for "blacklegs," to prevent them from going to work, and even pay their fares back to where they come from. Several superintendents have requested the miners to take their tools out of the mines if they cannot work for the operators' prices. All quiet here at present.

A RIOT NEAR OSCEOLA.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 3.—A riot occurred at Moshannon Mines, near Osceola, Clearfield County, Penn., to-day. Two officers were shot. No particulars of the affair have yet been received.

THE TURF.

POOL SELLING ON THE NASHVILLE RACES

The first important running meeting of the present season is that of the Nashville Blood Horse Association, which will begin to-day, and consequently there is great interest manifested by turfmen in this vicinity regarding the several events to be decided during the present week, particularly as many of the colts entered in the stakes at Nashville are also engaged in the leading events at Jerome Park, Long Branch, and Saratoga. The sport to-day will consist of three races, beginning with the Young America Stake for two-year olds, dash of half a mile, and out of eighteen nominations, the following six are named as starters, viz.: D. Swigert's b. c. Ceylon, by Asteroid, out of Vandalia, by Vandal; W. Mayo's b. c. Woodland, by Brown Dick, out of Woodbine, by Lexington; William Cottrill's b. c. Mediator, by Daniel Boone, out of Meanness, by Brown Dick; Williams and Owing's ch. c. Creedmore, by Asteroid, out of imported Target, by Rifleman; John Funk's br. c., by Virgil, out of Lake, by Lexington; J. E. Mills & Co.'s b. c. Dave Saxon, by Harry of the West, out of Bonnie Belle, by Bonnie Scotland. The second race is the Bruce Stake, for three-year olds, mile heats, which closed with thirty-nine nominations, five of which are void by death of subscribers. There will be twelve starters, viz.: Volcano, by Vandal, out of Iodine, b. f., by Lee Paul, dam by Scythian; Vicksburg, by Vandal, out of Blondin; Just Out, by Harry of the West, out of Lucille; Bayonne, by Planet, out of Bayflower; George Graham, by Rogers, out of Sunshine; Bounding Doe, by Jack Malone, out of Gazelle; Annie May Hunter, by John Morgan; dam by Oliver; Verdigris, by Versailles, out of Belle Brandon; Wooster, by Concord, out of Glenluse; Gath, by Vandal, out of Velvet. The third race is one of mile heats, for all ages, in which are Egypt, Granger, Jean Val Jean, Hazum, and Fair Play. The betting on these events at the Turf Exchange and Johnson's was lively, a large number of speculators being present at both places. Following are the rates obtained:

YOUNG AMERICA STAKE.

	Johnson's.		Turf Exchange.	
Ceylon	$40	$40	$10	$16
Mediator	16	14	10	10
Woodland	14	14	20	30
Creedmoor, Funks colt, Dave Saxon	35	40	16	23
Total	$105	$108	$56	$79

BRUCE STAKE.

	Johnson's.		Turf Exchange.	
Volcano	$40	$40	$20	$30
Vicksburg	12	10	10	17
Withers' filly	10	10		
Just Out	10	10		
Bayonne	10	10		
George Graham, Bounding Doe, A. M. Hunter, Verdigris, Monster, Goth	45	40		
(Withers' filly to Goth)			22	35
Total	$127	$120	$52	$82

MILE HEATS.

	Johnson's.		Turf Exchange.	
Egypt	$40	$40	$10	$22
Granger	36	35	20	50
Jean Valjean	22	22		
Hazum, Fair Play	16	16		
(Jean Valjean, Hazum, Fair Play)			12	28
Total	$114	$113	$42	$100

BETTING ON THE JEROME PARK STAKES.

The following are the quotations in Morrissey's betting-books on the stakes at Jerome Park, corrected last night:

WITHERS STAKE.

	Taken.		Taken.
Aristides	4 to 1	Orphan Boy	12 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Bernous	15 to 1
Rhadamanthus	8 to 1	Babylon	15 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	Matador	15 to 1
Sangara	10 to 1	Examiner	15 to 1
Warwick	10 to 1	Lord Zetland	15 to 1
Meko	10 to 1	Gold Mine	15 to 1
Invoice	10 to 1	Victor	15 to 1
Gyro	10 to 1	Probability	20 to 1
Volcano	10 to 1	New-York	20 to 1
D'Artagnan	10 to 1	Douglass	30 to 1
Ascot	10 to 1	Young Bonnie	30 to 1
Ascension	10 to 1	Allie Hardin	30 to 1
Lelaps	10 to 1		

BELMONT STAKES.

Willie Burke	5 to 1	Rhadamanthus	10 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Lelaps	10 to 1
Hyder Ali	5 to 1	Warwick	10 to 1
Aristides	8 to 1	Tom Ochiltree	10 to 1
Sangara	8 to 1	Milner	10 to 1
Bayminster	8 to 1	Calvin	10 to 1
Bertie Wood colt	8 to 1	Meko	10 to 1
Tokay colt	8 to 1	Bonnet colt	10 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	Orphan Boy	12 to 1
James A.	10 to 1	Australind	12 to 1
Ascot	10 to 1	Lord Zetland	12 to 1
Ozark	10 to 1	Scramble	12 to 1

WESTCHESTER CUP.

Reform	5 to 1	Persuader	12 to 1
Ballankeel	5 to 1	Satire	15 to 1
Shylock	6 to 1	King Pin	15 to 1
Madge	6 to 1	Botany Bay	15 to 1
Vandalite	8 to 1	Pivecroft	20 to 1
Saxon	8 to 1	Fadladeen	20 to 1
Grinstead	9 to 1	Tubman	20 to 1
Bay Final	10 to 1	Dead Head	20 to 1
Culpepper	10 to 1	Emma	20 to 1
Rutherford	10 to 1	Limestone	20 to 1
Kadi	12 to 1		

JUVENILE STAKES.

Fauerdale	7 to 1	Leatherstocking	10 to 1
Bonifarm	7 to 1	Clematis	10 to 1
Freebooter	8 to 1	Patience	10 to 1
Kitten	8 to 1	Revolver - Skipper colt	10 to 1
Parole	8 to 1	Lillie Belle	10 to 1
Merlin	8 to 1	Shirley	10 to 1
Merciless	8 to 1	Bertram	10 to 1
Pastor	8 to 1	Lettie	10 to 1
Darlgasian	8 to 1	Ione	10 to 1
Knapsack	8 to 1		
Etta Shippen filly	9 to 1		

BETTING ON THE LONG BRANCH STAKES.

Messrs. Kelly, Bliss & Co., of the New-York Turf Exchange, are filling up their books on the Long Branch events quite rapidly, and consequently there have been several changes in the odds offered against the entries in the several stakes. The rates last night were as follows:

JERSEY DERBY.

Hyder Ali	5 to 1	Relentless colt	12 to 1
Chesapeake	6 to 1	Lord Clive	15 to 1
Aristides	7 to 1	Orphan Boy	15 to 1
Vassal	7 to 1	Tom Ochiltree	15 to 1
James A.	12 to 1	Bonnet colt	15 to 1
Bayminster	12 to 1	Ascot	15 to 1
Calvin	12 to 1	Nellie Gray colt	15 to 1
Meko	12 to 1	Johnny Hawkins	18 to 1
D'Artagnan	12 to 1	Alex. Hardin	18 to 1
Saunders' Asteroid colt	12 to 1	Ozark	20 to 1
		Arcturus	20 to 1

ROBBINS STAKE.

Hyder Ali	5 to 1	Calvin	12 to 1
Chesapeake	6 to 1	Lord Clive	15 to 1
Vassal	7 to 1	Sangara	15 to 1
Lizzie R.	10 to 1	Orphan Boy	15 to 1
James A.	12 to 1	Tom Ochiltree	15 to 1
Bayminster	12 to 1	Ascot	15 to 1
Meko	12 to 1	Matador	15 to 1
Relentless colt	12 to 1	Ozark	20 to 1
Saunders' Asteroid colt	12 to 1	Big Sandy	20 to 1
		Bob Woolley	20 to 1

MONMOUTH CUP.

Acrobat	4 to 1	Dublin	12 to 1
Ballankeel	5 to 1	Count d'Orsay	15 to 1
Shylock	7 to 1	Aaron Pennington	16 to 1
Preakness	7 to 1	Wild Idle	20 to 1
Mate	7 to 1	Limestone	20 to 1
Vandalite	8 to 1	Persuader	25 to 1
Lizzie Lucas	9 to 1	Osage	25 to 1
Rutherford	9 to 1	Elkhorn	25 to 1
Saxon	10 to 1	Jamaica	25 to 1
Reform	10 to 1		

GREAT BRITAIN.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE JEFFERSON BORDER MUTINY.

LONDON, May 3.—The mutineers seized the opportunity to carry out their plot when on watch with the first mate and a boy. The latter was gagged.

The men then struck the first mate from behind and fractured his skull. The second mate coming to the rescue was seized and thrown overboard alive. The boy meanwhile got free and alarmed Capt. Patterson, who came up from the cabin with two revolvers and began firing with effect. One of the mutineers received seven bullets. Another was wounded in the stomach. One who was reported dying may live until the vessel reaches London.

MURDER OF AN OFFICER.

TRAGEDY IN PLYMOUTH, MASS.—A DESPERADO SHOOTS A POLICE OFFICER DEAD, WHO TRIED TO ARREST HIM—AN EXCITED CROWD THREATEN TO LYNCH HIM—HE BARRICADES HIMSELF IN HIS HOUSE—ARREST AFTER FLOODING THE HOUSE.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., May 3.—This ancient and traditional town has been the scene of a startling tragedy to-day. In the middle of the forenoon Officers John D. Baxter and John Atwood went to arrest one Christopher Stoddard, a notoriously bad character, residing on Emerald street. Finding their man at his house they attempted to serve the warrant, when Stoddard seized a shotgun and shot Baxter dead. The charge entered his head just over the left eye. Mr. Atwood retired, being an old man, and a crowd quickly gathered, determined to lynch the murderer. He barricaded his house and defied all hands, being half crazed by rum. It was proposed to burn him up in his nest, but an alarm of fire being given in the mêlée steamer No. 1 was soon on the ground, and the building was flooded. The utmost excitement prevailed. The windows and doors were broken in and an opening in the roof made before he was started. During this time Stoddard fired four shots into the crowd, but hit no one. Baxter was killed about 10:30, and the arrest was made about 11:20. Constable Harvey W. Weston, and Deputy Sheriff Atwood made the arrest. The crowd was with the utmost difficulty kept from finishing him on the spot. A rescue was attempted, and the cry, "Lynch him! hang him up!" was raised from hundreds of throats. He was finally locked in the dungeon of the Old Jail.

The dead body of the officer was carried to the Town House and an inquest was immediately held by William B. Whitman, who was hastily appointed Coroner for the occasion. The verdict will, of course, be in accordance with the facts herewith given, and the murderer will be fully committed for trial. Mr. Baxter was prominently known in the place as an officer of excellent character, an active politician, and for some time a Deputy State Constable. His family consists of a wife, living here, and a son, Josiah F. Baxter, Principal of a grammar school in Winchester, Mass.

The murderer is a reckless character, and was brought to this town from Scituate many years ago, and lodged in jail for some minor offense. He has been in jail for petty offenses many times since, and at the time of the killing he was wanted for being concerned in a disturbance. It was at first reported that he was partially intoxicated at the time, but the arresting officer denies this, and says he saw no signs of liquor about him, which statement is corroborated by other good authorities. He lived at one time in a house which he owned, and was possessed of some little property, which he had acquired by work and trading. He is a cooper by trade, and has worked at the business here. The fatal shot was fired from the slight opening of a door. Mr. Baxter threw up his hands, and without a word or sound fell stone dead. The house was nearly torn in pieces by the excited crowd. When Stoddard was arrested at his house, two pistols were taken from his person. Two guns were found also inside his house. On searching him at the cell a seven shooter was found in his coat-pocket, with two chambers discharged.

THE POLICE SERVICE WEAKENED.

BUSINESS MEN OF THE SECOND PRECINCT HOPEFUL OF THE RESTORATION OF THE POLICE STATION—ITS ABOLITION AN INVITATION TO BURGLARS.

The business men of the Second Precinct say that they hope to see a revocation of the order issued on Wednesday last abolishing the precinct, and that they will do all in their power to have things restored to their former condition. They say that their stores and workshops owing to the character of the goods and material stored in them are peculiarly liable to the attacks of burglars, and for that reason their precinct should be more carefully and thoroughly looked after than any other, and the fact that there is more wealth in it than in any other, should also be taken into consideration. They say that as very few of them live in their places of business, and are compelled to leave them to the care of the Police for seven nights and one day in each week, there should be a station in a central position, so that no patrolman would be exposed to be taken from his post for more than fifteen minutes at the utmost. The thieves with whom the Police have to contend with in this precinct, they say, are well known to be the most daring and skillful in the world. When a gang of burglars determine to make a strike there, they make their preparations carefully and deliberately, and the act is not committed until they have taken every precaution that human ingenuity can devise. They first determine upon the establishment to be robbed, and then, after securing lodgings in the neighborhood, make a thorough survey of the ground and all the approaches to the building. Their next care is to make themselves familiar with the character and habits of every one connected with the establishment, and with this object each one is systematically watched and followed. They also find out whether any one sleeps in the house, and whether there is a private night watchman employed by the firm. In order to learn the position and number of the safes, and the manner in which the goods are disposed, a confederate, under pretense of purchasing or ordering goods, visits the establishment, and while ostensibly examining and pricing goods, carefully notes all the interior arrangements of the place. Everything being ready, the next and most difficult move of all is to effect an entrance into the building to be robbed without being seen by the Police. Saturday night is the time usually chosen for this, in order that they may be able to work all day Sunday without interruption. Once in the house they are comparatively safe, provided they have time to fasten the door or window after them before the patrolman makes his next round. The great object then is to get the officer to leave his post, and to effect this a favorite mode of the burglars is to employ a confederate to leave a hopelessly drunken man somewhere in the street where he cannot fail to be seen. The patrolman is compelled to take him to the station-house, and meantime the field is left open to the burglars. Another device is to have two confederates to get into a sham fight. They make a terrible noise, and, when arrested, give all the trouble they can and make all the delay possible at the station. The next morning, when taken to the Police Court, they refuse to make any charge against one another, and are dismissed with a light fine, or are sent to the island for ten days. After they are released they share with their confederates in the proceeds of any plunder they may have obtained. The difficulty in escaping with the booty is very slight, from the fact that the goods in the Second Precinct are almost entirely of the kind that, although extremely valuable, occupy only little space. In a burglary that occurred at No. 9 John street, only a few years ago, jewelry and silverware of the value of $21,000 was carried away in a valise. In this case the thieves entered the house on Saturday night, worked at the safes all day Sunday, and made their escape early Monday morning. No trace of the thieves was ever found and none of the property was recovered. On this account, the property holders say, they think a station in a central portion of the precinct is absolutely necessary for the safety of their property, because it is very evident that where an officer is liable at any time to be taken off his post for thirty minutes, or three-quarters of an hour, it gives too great a facility for the operations of the burglars, who are always on the alert to take advantage of every opportunity given them.

TWO MEN SUFFOCATED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 3.—Last night Edward Connelly, aged fifty, and his son Edward, aged eighteen, were suffocated by gas at the house No. 250 Ohio street, the gas escaping from a leak under the floor near the bed. At an examination of the premises this morning by the Coroner with a lighted taper an explosion took place, tearing up the floor and blowing out windows, but without accident to the parties in the room.

ICE IN THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

MONTREAL, May 3.—Allan's latest advices says the Polynesian and two other steam-ships passed Port au Basque on the 25th ult., but these, as well as several sailing ships previously reported, are delayed by the field ice in the vicinity of Bird Rock. Private information has been received that the Polynesian, finding the gulf impassable, has gone round to Portland.

NAVIGATION OBSTRUCTED AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 3.—The steam-ship Yazoo, hence for Philadelphia, and the ship Marlborough, outward bound, have been on Pass a l'Outre Bar for nearly a week obstructing the channel. The steam-ship Hanover, from Bremen, has been outside since Friday waiting to get in, and four ships, two barks, one brig and one schooner are inside, outward bound.

POMEROY'S FINGER PADS and WATER PADS for ruptures by far the best in use. No. 744 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

What the Nervous Require.

What the nervous require more than anything else is invigoration. Sedatives alone will not cure nervousness. The reason that the nerves are so susceptible is that they are weak. Compensate for this deficiency of strength, and over-acute nervous sensibility disappears. The most rational, wholesome, and agreeable tonic is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Medical men recommend its use for the cure of general debility, knowing it to possess strength-giving properties of the highest order, and at the same time to be a means of reforming those bodily irregularities which induce nervousness and loss of vigor. It is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, whether nervous or bilious, and is powerfully conservative of a regular habit of body. As it is notorious that those who are afflicted with weak nerves, biliousness, or constipation, are peculiarly liable to the influence of malaria, it is invaluable to such persons on account of its preventive efficacy. It endows the body with health, and the mind with cheerfulness.

Symptoms of Liver Complaint, and of some of the Diseases Produced by It.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated, or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only few of the above symptons likely to be present at one time. All who use DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. or GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS for Liver Complaints and its complications, are loud in their praise of them. They are sold by all dealers in medicines.

To Consumptives.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. It can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by druggists generally.

Wrinkles are Unavoidable,

but the teeth may be rendered time-proof if brushed daily with SOZODONT, a preparation as healthful as the dew; they will never decay or become discolored or infested with tartar.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.

WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Orders of Dancing, Monograms.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Preparation of Iron, restores the vigor of youth to the worn-out system.

Laudborg's Perfumes Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

BRAINERD—ABBOTT.—On Thursday, April 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Geo. N. Anthony, GEO. B. BRAINERD, of New-York City, to HELEN E. W., daughter of Alfred E. Abbott, of Peabody, Mass.

GWILLIM—JOHNSTON.—At Scarborough, on the Hudson, April 30, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. B. Gibson, D. D., RHYS B. GWILLIM, of this City, to KATHARINE HENDERSON, eldest daughter of James C. Johnston, Esq.

HENDERSON—KEMBLE.—On Thursday, April 22, in St. Barnabas Church, Irvington, N. Y., by Rev. William H. Benjamin, ABRAM M. HENDERSON, of Greenwich, Conn. to MARY E., eldest daughter of Caroline L. and the late T. W. Kemble, of Irvington.

DIED.

HARLICK.—At his country residence, Lawn View, Flushing, Long Island, April 30, Hon. OLIVER CHARLICK.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 3:30 o'clock. A special train will leave the Long Island Railroad Depot, Hunter's Point, at 2:45 o'clock, on the arrival of which carriages will be in waiting to convey friends to his late residence. A special train will also leave the Flushing and North Side Railroad depot at 3 o'clock P. M. for Broadway Station, near his late residence.

CUSHMAN.—On Saturday morning, May 1, at his residence, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Peter's Church, 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday afternoon, May 4, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

COLES.—May 3, 1875, EDWARD, infant son of Isaac N. and Catherine S. Coles.

DIEFENDORF.—On Sunday, May 2, at Fort Plain, N. Y., in the 75th year of his age, PETER DIEFENDORF, father of Mrs. Horatio F. Averill, of this City.

Funeral on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

DE PEYSTER.—At Southport, Conn., on Saturday, May 1, VIRGINIA E., widow of Robert G. L. De Peyster.

GILBERT—In London, England, on Saturday, May 1, of pneumonia, COLGATE GILBERT, of Buffalo, N. Y.

GORE.—In Brooklyn, Monday, May 3, JOSIE, youngest child of Carlos and Marinette S. Gore, aged 11 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 40 Park place, Wednesday at 3 o'clock.

ELDER.—On April 27, of dysentery, on board the steamer City of Peking, on her voyage from China to San Francisco, D. RIKER ELDER, aged 36 years, youngest and only son of George and H. E. Elder, of Stamford, Conn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Foreign papers please copy.

HASELL.—On Sunday, May 2, after a short illness, at her late residence, Stevens Buildings, HANNAH MORGAN, wife of Bentley D. Hasell, in her 41st year.

The remains will be taken to Saugerties, where the funeral services will be held.

☞ Western and South Carolina papers please copy.

HOPPER.—At Caracas, Venezuela, on the 1st day of April, MARGARET, wife of Rev. Andrew Hooper.

The funeral services will take place from her late residence, No. 765 High st., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HUBBELL.—Suddenly, in this City, May 3, 1875, WILLIAM HUBBELL, aged 59 years.

Funeral services at 5 P. M. Tuesday, 4th inst., at the Church of the New-Jerusalem, 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs. Remains will be removed to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

HOWE.—Suddenly, on Sunday, May 2, 1875, at the residence of her parents, Rockland County, N. Y., JENNIE, eldest daughter of Samuel and Annie M. Howe.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Wednesday, May 5, at the arrival of the 9:30 A. M. train from Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers st., New-York, from thence to Cypress Hills.

JACOBS.—Suddenly, at her residence in Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon, May 2, CLARA SIDNEY, widow of the late Samuel O. Jacobs, of Spring Grove, Penn.

JOHNSTON.—At Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, Sunday, May 2, 1875, JAMES C. JOHNSTON, formerly of Aberdeen, Scotland, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at Scarborough, Wednesday, May 30, at 3:30 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 2 P. M., returning at 6:20 P. M.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers copy.

MABON.—At Hackensack, N. J., in the 82d year of her age, HARRIET VAN VRANKEN, widow of the late Rev. John S. Mabon.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the First Reformed Church, Hackensack, at 2:30 o'clock, on Thursday, the 6th of May instant.

McCULLAGH.—On May 3, WILLIAM EDWARD McCULLAGH, aged 5 years, 3 months, and 2 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 216 West 30th st., at 1 P. M. Wednesday, May 5.

QUACKENBUSH.—At her residence, No. 767 Greenwich street, Monday evening May 3, of pneumonia, HANNAH C., wife of Benjamin Quackenbush.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROFF.—On Sunday, May 2, ELIZABETH wife of Abraham Roff, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son, Joseph H. Severance, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 45 Greenwich av., this day, May 4, at 1:30 P. M.

SCRIBA.—On Monday morning, May 3, FREDERICK G. SCRIBA, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 68 Park place, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

STUDWELL.—At Plainfield, N. J., May 1, of scarlet fever, ALBERT LEANDER, youngest son of Leander M. and M. Carrie Studwell, aged 8 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, May 4, at 11:30 A. M., from the Chapel of St. Ann's on the Heights, Brooklyn.

VANDERVEER.—At Flatbush, Long Island, Saturday, May 1, ELIZA VANDERVEER, widow of the late Dr. Adrian Vanderveer, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Vernon av., Flatbush, on Tuesday, May 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHEELER.—At Fort Belknap, Montana Territory, on March 29, Col. JOHN J. WHEELER.

Remains will be sent to Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., for interment.

WHITNEY.—At Hudson, N. Y., after a long and painful illness, HERBERT HEYER, youngest son of T. Palmer and Emeline Whitney, aged 15 years.

YOUNG.—On Monday, May 3, 1875, of diphtheric croup, HENRY YOUNG, third son of Mason and Louise Hurlbut Young, in the 8th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. George's Church on Tuesday, May 4, at 1 o'clock.

LEBANON ENCAMPMENT, No. 12, I. O. O. F.—Patriarchs: You are hereby notified to meet at No. 35 East 50th st., on Wednesday at 1:30 P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, WILLIAM E. ROGERS. CHARLES H. MOSES, Scribe.
J. A. HIBSON, Chief Patriarch.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

A DULL, LEADEN EXPRESSION OF EYE in children, is most frequently the result of worms in the stomach. It is no wonder the little ones feel badly, when the worms are demanding constant food. Give them (the worms) a dose of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and work them out of the system.

FOR CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH NOTHING equals BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It is purely vegetable, and may be used internally or externally with perfect confidence. No Family should be without it. It goes right to the part affected, and gives instant relief. All druggists sell it.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK:

The undersigned, your fellow members, beg to call your attention to the annual election for officers, to be held on Thursday, May 6, at the rooms of the Chamber, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The importance of these elections, in respect to the honor and influence of the Chamber of Commerce, has so frequently been looked upon with indifference, or forgotten, that any opposition to regular nominations has long since ceased.

The welfare of the Chamber, at this juncture, requires a new enthusiasm in its behalf to be aroused among its members, so as to take it out of the groove, or rut, into which it is now running.

The usefulness of the organization, and its influence over the commerce of the City and State of New-York, demand that its Chief Officers shall have the reputation of sound and practical views on the subjects of Finance and Trade, instead of speculative and doubtful theories.

For these reasons the undersigned are dissatisfied with some of the names on the regular ticket, nominated in the old way; we, therefore, call your attention now to these matters, instead of waiting until the day and hour of the election, when it would be useless to protest, and too late to organize for the defeat of objectionable candidates.

We recommend a partial departure from the old routine, and cordially indorse the names that have been substituted for some of those upon the "Regular Ticket."

Again impressing upon you the importance of your attendance at the approaching election of officers for the ensuing year,

We are, very respectfully, yours,

Benj. B. Sherman,	Edward S. Jaffray,	Charles Watrous,
B. G. Arnold,	Jas. M. Constable,	Josiah O. Low,
J. P. Morgan,	William Lottimer,	Chas. E. Beebe,
H. F. Spaulding,	Jacob Wendell,	Wm. J. Beebe,
Gustav Schwab,	William H. Lee,	Theo. Roosevelt,
E. W. Corlies,	Chas. Abernethy,	H. Farrington,
John D. McKenzie,	Henry A. Hurlbut,	Richard Irvin,
Josiah M. Fiske,	David Dows,	Wm. H. Guion.
John T. Terry.		

INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ELECTION MAY 6, 1875, AT 1 P. M.

For President,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.
For First Vice President,
JAMES M. BROWN.
For Second Vice President,
GEORGE W. LANE.
For Treasurer,
FRANCIS S. LATHROP.
For Secretary,
GEORGE WILSON.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1875.

FINE ART!

At the SUPPLEMENTARY! KURTZ ART GALLERY. ART SALE!

COL. CHAPMAN'S SUPPLEMENTARY SALE.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, at the KURTZ GALLERY, 23D ST., NEAR BROADWAY,

Comprising many choice paintings which he was unable to include in the recent sale. Brilliant examples by some of the best American and foreign artists.

UNRESERVED SALE.

The whole to be sold by auction to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, at the KURTZ GALLERY, at 8 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

AT THE LEAVITT ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY.

Now on exhibition, day and evening, until time of sale, the

PRIVATE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS belonging to Daniel Sloan, Esq., of this City, embracing Jerome Thompson's celebrated paintings, "Mount Mansfield," "Belated Party, Top of Mount Mansfield," "Candacia Lake," "A Misty Morning," and "The Old Oaken Bucket," the original, painted in 1860, and never chromoed. Also, a large number of paintings from other private collections.

A SUPERB THOMAS COLE.

And very many others, comprising choice examples by American and foreign artists.

THE HOWS COLLECTION.

Also some thirty Pencil and Crayon Drawings and Oil Paintings by the late J. A. Hows, A. N. A.

The whole to be sold THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 6 and 7, without reserve.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-paged 12mo pamphlet, explaing their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot, and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 37 Nassau st.—THIS DAY, at our sales-rooms, No. 37 Nassau st., large sale of household furniture, fine carpets, parlor, bed-room, and dining-room furniture, hair-matresses, feather-beds, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 10 Prospect place, south of 41st st., between 1st and 2d avs., handsome household furniture, nearly new, and has been but little used.

SALE THIS EVENING.

S. P. AVERY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, SOMERVILLE GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH AV., At 7:30 o'clock.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 8, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11:30 A. M. On WEDNESDAY, at 12 M. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 4:30 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

BY A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN A SEMinary, board in a family willing to take French lessons as part of expenses. A. B. C. Box 129 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

MACREADY'S REMINISCENCES. Edited by Sir F. POLLOCK. Four steel portraits	$1 50
A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. By J. R. GREEN, M. A. Maps	2 00
WILLIAM, EARL OF SHELBURNE—LIFE OF. By Lord EDMOND FITZMAURICE	4 00
EGYPTIAN SEPULCHRES AND SYRIAN SHRINES. By Lady STRANGFORD	2 50
MISS YONGE'S LIFE OF BISHOP PATTESON. 2 vols.	5 00
THE STORY OF A FELLOW SOLDIER	1 50
FYFFE'S HISTORY OF GREECE.—(HISTORY PRIMER)	40
MORRIS' ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—(LITERATURE PRIMER)	40
LESSING'S LAOCOON. Translated by Sir R. PHILLIMORE	4 00

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers, No. 21 Astor place, New-York.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at No. 642 5th st., at 8 o'clock.
ARCHIBALD WATTS, President.
CHARLES McCOLLEY, Secretary.

A DEMOCRATIC SQUABBLE.

CONTEST BETWEEN THE BROOKLYN MAYOR AND HIS PARTY LEADERS—THE ALDERMEN REFUSE TO TAKE ACTION ON THE MAYOR'S NOMINATIONS FOR VACANT COMMISSIONERSHIPS.

Large numbers of local politicians and others were present in the Brooklyn Common Council Chamber and in the corridors of the City Hall, yesterday afternoon, to hear the nominations of Mayor Hunter for the various commissions by which the City Government is carried on. When it is stated that by far the greater part of the political patronage of Kings County is controlled by these commissions, the unusual interest taken in the nominations by the politicians is accounted for. Some weeks ago Mayor Hunter announced his intention of nominating only Democrats. So far he was in perfect accord with the leaders of that party in the county. As to the kind of Democrats to be nominated there was, however, a difference of opinion between the Mayor and the leaders of his party. "Boss" McLaughlin and some others made out a "slate," which did not meet Mr. Hunter's approval, and as a consequence there has been much caucusing during the past two weeks, which, however, did not have the effect of settling the differences, as will be seen from the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the board was called to order, a caucus which had been in session for several hours was being held in the Corporation Counsel's office, up stairs. To gain time, during which it was hoped a settlement of the differences might be reached, a recess for half an hour was taken immediately after the board was called to order. This device, however, was not successful, for when the half hour had expired the caucus was still in session, and no satisfactory result had been reached. The routine business was then proceeded with, much to the disgust of the expectant throng in the galleries. Taking advantage of the unusual audience, the City Fathers indulged in some eloquent flights in respect to paving assessments, and kindred subjects which are ordinarily disposed of in short order. All this time "Boss" McLaughlin and his "lieutenants" were in session up-stairs. A few minutes before 4 o'clock a motion was made to adjourn by a Republican Alderman, but it was voted down. Just then the Mayor's nominations were handed to President Bergen. He called Alderman Powell to the chair, and, hastily glancing over the names sent in by the Mayor, left the room. Alderman Clancy, one of the Democratic leaders, was on his feet, causing to be rescinded in detail, a number of resolutions passed at a previous meeting in reference to some assessment rolls which were found to be improperly made up. While thus engaged a note was handed to him. He read it, and a moment after suddenly said: "Mr. President, I move this board do now adjourn." The Chairman put the question, and declared it carried, amid great confusion and cries of "Question, question."

When it was discovered that there was no chance of changing the Mayor's opinion, it was determined by the Democratic leaders to lay the nominations on the table, and one of the Aldermen was instructed to make that motion. Subsequently, however, it was determined to simply ignore them, taking no action whatever, and it was for this reason that word was sent to Alderman Clancy from the caucus-room to move for an adjournment. Seeking some explanation of the fact of the board's adjournment without taking any action on the nominations after they had been sent in, a TIMES reporter called on Mr. Jacob I. Bergen, President of the board, who was found in the Corporation Counsel's office, where were assembled "Boss" McLaughlin and a number of other Democratic politicians, rejoicing over the fact that they had, by a smart manœuvre, gained another week in which to secure, if possible, the names of their own men. Mr. Bergen, on being questioned, said that just after he had received the nominations from the Mayor he was sent for by Mr. Hunter, who requested him to withhold them for the present. The only nominations sent in were for the Police Board and the Board of City Works. The nominations sent in were as follows: For Commissioners of Police, Gen. Slocum, John Ryburn, and Daniel D. Briggs; for the Board of City Works, Thomas W. Adams, Dr. W. B. Hurd, and John Gilberston. All these gentlemen are Democrats. To the nominations for the Board of Police the Democratic leaders have no objection, but it is understood that they oppose all of the nominations made by the Mayor for the Board of City Works. The term of the Fire Commissioners does not expire until the 17th inst., and consequently no nominations were sent in for that commission. Mr. Bergen admitted that he was in possession of the names, but refused to give them. Mayor Hunter, when he was informed of the action of the Board of Aldermen, seemed to be puzzled, and talked of calling a special meeting to take action on the nominations. He refused, however, to say when he would call the meeting, or to give the names he sent in. Subsequently, in his private office at the Dimes Savings Bank, of which he is President, Mayor Hunter flatly contradicted the assertion of Mr. Bergen with regard to withholding the nominations. He admitted that he sent for Mr. Bergen just before the adjournment of the board, but, he wished to be distinctly understood, he did not in any way suggest the withdrawal of the names. "If I wanted to withdraw them," said the Mayor, "I need not have asked Mr. Bergen to do it." Being asked if he would refuse to make any changes in the names he had sent in, Mr. Hunter said he would not say that. The general belief among politicians now is that the Mayor will accept his defeat and concede the demands of the Democratic leaders.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The annual public examination of the students of the Union Theological Seminary began yesterday at the chapel, No. 9 University place, when the Senior Class was examined in "Church Polity" by Rev. Dr. Prentiss. The further course will be as follows:

Tuesday—9 A. M., (Senior,) "Homiletics," Dr. Adams; 11 A. M., (Middle,) "Pastoral Work," Dr. Prentiss; 3 P. M., (Junior,) "Encyclopædia," Dr. Schaff.

Wednesday—9 A. M., (Junior,) "Greek," Dr. Schaff; 11 A. M., (Senior,) "History," Dr. Hitchcock; 3 P. M., (Middle,) "Hebrew," Prof. Briggs.

Thursday—9 A. M., (Middle,) "Theology," Dr. Shedd; 11 A. M., (Junior,) "Mission Work," Dr. Prentiss; 3 P. M., (Senior,) "Greek and Symbolics," Dr. Schaff.

Friday—9 A. M., (Junior,) "Hebrew," Prof. Briggs; 11 A. M. (Senior,) "Theology," Dr. Shedd; 3 P. M. (Middle,) "History," Dr. Hitchcock.

Saturday—9 A. M., (Senior,) "Hebrew," Prof. Briggs.

The Graduating Class of 1875, described as an unusually good one, and all of which are expected to pass, is composed of the following gentlemen:

Franklin P. Berry, Dover, N. J.; James G. Bolton, Philadelphia, Penn.; Walter A. Brooks, Danville, Ill.; David H. Campbell, Antistown, Penn.; Charles N. Cate, Reading, Mass.; Washington Choate, Essex, Mass.; John Cowan, Parksburg, Penn.; Allen G. Daniels, New-York City; John H. Eastmann, Binghamton, N. Y.; Daniel A. Ferguson, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Willison B. French, Cleveland, Ohio; William Frizzell, Georgetown, Ontario; Edwin F. Fulton, Philadelphia, Penn.; John S. Gardner, Harlingen, N.J.; George R. Garretson, Jersey City, N. J.; Joseph F. Gibbs, Agawam, Mass.; James I. Good, Reading, Penn.; John C. Gourley, Murraysville, Penn.; Henry C. Granger, Chicago, Ill.; James W. Hageman, Freehold, N. J.; Lyman E. Hanna, Seville, Ohio; Arthur Johnson, Morristown, N. J.; Calvin Keyser, Bellaire, Ohio; Achilles L. Loder, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Brainard T. McClelland, Oberlin, Ohio; C. Donald McDonald, Glasgow, Scotland; Stewart Means, Steubenville, Ohio; Walter S. Peterson, Romulus, N. Y.; Isaac M. Pettinger, Mansfield, Ohio; Charles B. Ramsdell, Washington, D. C.; William O. Ruston, New-York City; George N. Smith, Seneca, N. Y.; Daniel Stayer, Dayton, Ohio; Charles C. Stearns, West Hartford, Conn.; Alexander C. Stewart, Sand Hill, Ontario; Howard A. Talbot, Cleveland, Ohio; Roderick Terry, Irvington, N. Y.; Henry H. Washburn, Boston, Mass.; Charles T. Weitzel, New-York City; James D. Williamson, Cleveland, Ohio; Daniel M. Woolley, New-York City.

The Thirty-ninth Anniversary exercises will be held at the Madison Square Church, on Monday evening, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Henry Martyn Scudder, of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will deliver the annual address, and the address to the graduates and the distribution of diplomas will fall to the lot of President Adams.

BASE-BALL.

The announcement that the Mutuals of this City would play their first game with the champion nine of the Boston Red Stockings attracted about 2,000 persons to the Union Grounds yesterday. The grounds, having been recently resodded and rolled, were in splendid condition for play, and as both clubs had out their best players a close and interesting contest was anticipated by the spectators. Nor were they disappointed so far as the champions were concerned, as they played one of their prettiest games, and had a comparatively easy task in whipping the home club. The Mutual players, with the exceptions of Hicks and Holdsworth, played a very good fielding game, but their batting was so extremely weak as to make it no difficult task for any ordinary club, much less the champions, to defeat them. Gerhardt, McGee, and Nelson excelled on the field, while Gedney was strongest at the bat. For the visiting club Lapham, the first baseman, and White, the catcher, did some very effective service in their respective positions, and Leonard and McVey did the best batting. The umpiring of Mr. Blodgett, although it did not meet with the approval of the rowdy element among the spectators, was strict and impartial. Following is the score:

MUTUAL.	R.	O.	BOSTON.	R.	O.
Start, 1 b.	0	15	George Wright, s. s.	2	0
Holdsworth, s. s.	0	0	McVey, c. f.	3	0
Nelson, 2 b.	0	2	Barnes, 2 b.	1	5
Booth, r. f.	0	1	Spalding, p.	0	1
Gerhardt, 3 b.	0	1	Leonard, l. f.	2	3
Hicks, c.	0	1	White, c.	1	3
McGee, l. f.	0	2	O'Rourke, 3 b.	0	0
Gedney, l. f.	1	3	Lapham, 1 b.	1	13
Matthews, p.	0	2	Manning, r. f.	1	2

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL P. M.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS rooms, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av., may be found, as usual, a large number of first-class servants of every description, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, and gardeners.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., near 23d st., parties wanting help, and help wanting situations, call immediately; English, French German, Irish, &c., cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, those lately landed.

ALL EMPLOYERS WHO USED TO APPLY at the Free Labor Bureau, discontinued May 1, would do well to call at Mrs. Lowe's German Bureau, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, male and female, Protestant and Catholic, for City or country.

A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, WITH A baby eleven months old, wishes a place in a Protestant family for moderate wages. Please address or call at A. B., No. 19 Belvidere st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, can be found excellent servants, of all nations.

A YOUNG NORTH GERMAN LADY DEsires to go with a family to the country; best references can be given. Apply at No. 823 3d av.

AT NO. 250 MADISON AV.—FINE SUITES OF rooms to let to families, with or without private table, at moderate prices.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD LIKE to take care of a house for the Summer; has the best of references. Apply at No. 361 East 19th st.

CHARWOMAN. — A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day to do house-cleaning, washing, and ironing; is a good laundress; excellent references. Call at No. 221 East 38th st., third floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and to do sewing; can furnish her own sewing-machine; understands dress-making and hair-dressing; has good references, none but Staten Island ladies need apply. Address L. N., Tompkinsville, Post Office, Staten Island.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WASHING.—BY A north of Ireland Protestant girl, who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good washer and ironer; is also a nice family seamstress; no objection to assist with waiting; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and washing, or chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; has five years and four months' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 336 6th av., near 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID — WAITRESS.—BY TWO respectable young Protestant women, one as chamber-maid and seamstress, the other as first-class waitress; both are thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a Swedish woman, about thirty; is a good cook, and can wash and iron very nicely; will go in the country or City; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as a first-class chamber-maid in a private family; willing to assist in washing and ironing if necessary; City reference from last employer. Address K. R., box No. 252 TIMES' UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a very respectable girl; has lived in good families, and can furnish satisfactory references from former employer; City or country. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE PROTestant young woman, as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging; has reliable City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference from her present employers. Call at No. 58 West 49th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with the washing and ironing; good reference; no objection to Catholic help or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN-SEWING.—By a young woman, or as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; two years best City reference. Can be seen at No. 426 4th av., in the store near 29th st.

S. & E. V. ODELL,

NO. 109 WEST 34TH ST.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1852,)
FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH,
SCOTCH, SWEDISH, &c.

SERVANTS,

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC,
FOR CITY OR COUNTRY,
ON SHORTEST NOTICE.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR Laundress.—By a capable and tidy young woman, who is competent to do washing and ironing rightly; City or country; has best of references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has five years' reference. Call at No. 239 West 33d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and fine washer, or laundress alone, in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 131 West 28th st., second floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and to assist with sewing. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 262 Madison av., corner 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and fine washing; three years' City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and fine washing; three years' City reference. Call at No. 3 East 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh Protestant girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 331 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; is capable of waiting on a lady; best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as chamber-maid. Can be seen on Tuesday and Wednesday at present employer's, No. 11 Washington square.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—CITY or country; good City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 215 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR chamber-maid alone. Apply at No. 52 West 16th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 330 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS UPstairs girl, with good City references; City or country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' good City reference. Call at No. 210 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid; has best of City reference. Call at No. 456 2d av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO PLAIN SEWing.—By a young woman; highly respectable. Can be seen with her parents at No. 225 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to attend to grown-up children; three years' City reference. Call at No. 423 West 24th st., Room No. 18.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson machine; willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at or address No. 275 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of children; has good references from last place. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.; back room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid to assist with sewing. Can be seen at former employer's, No. 262 Madison av., corner 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in country. Call at No. 200 West 42d st., corner 7th av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl, to do chamber work and sewing; best City reference. Apply at No. 238 West 20th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and plain sewer. Call at No. 252 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman as chamber-maid and seamstress; best of City reference. Address A. G., 139 West 25th st., bell No. 2.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 458 4th av., corner 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work and washing; good reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., at book store.

CHAMBER-WORK.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL, lately landed, to assist in chamber-work and care of grown children and make herself generally useful; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH LADY OF good education and ability; sensible and industrious; speaks three languages; as companion or lady's maid; no objection to travel abroad; references. Address Companion, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person as companion and nurse to an invalid lady, or would take charge of a house while the family are out of town; no objection to the country; City references. Address D. D., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, to travel with a lady and take care of grown children; understands all kinds of housekeeping. Inquire at No. 304 West 21st st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG VERMONT WOMAN TO cook, wash, and iron; makes bread, pies, &c., and is an excellent laundress; three years' reference from last place, and lady to be seen; no objection to Catholic help or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO young women in a private family; one as cook, Protestant, understands meats, game, bread, pastry, jellies; other as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 419½ 6th av., top bell.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS A THORoughly competent cook in all branches; speaks good English and German; will do her own kitchen-work if required; gives the best testimonials; can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in every branch of cooking; no objection to short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG Swede girls—one as cook and to wash and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class reference from last employer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable young woman; one as first-class cook; the other as chamber-maid or waitress; willing to do fine washing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 139 West 50th st., in the store.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, useful, good colored young woman; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; for City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PRESBYterian women, together, one as good cook, other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work together of a small family; five years' reference. Call at No. 317 East 27th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FAMILY COOK; CAN make soups; understands larding, and gets up a good family dinner; is a good baker, and would not object to the coarse washing. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN; IS A GOOD BREAD maker; no objection to the country; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 341 East 16th st., near 1st av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN A private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 134 West 31st st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A RESPECTAble woman; thoroughly understands her business; excellent references; no objections to the country a short distance. Call at 232 West 30th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK AND to assist in the washing; is a first-rate cook; has first-class reference. Apply at No. 112 West 42d st., Tuesday, 4th inst.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds of cooking, plain and fancy; has the best references in the City. Call at No. 20 West 13th st., rear, first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; first-class; thoroughly understands her business; soups, pastry, &c.; is a good baker. Address No. 47 East 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXPERT AT all kinds of family cooking; City or country; best City references. Call two days at No. 208 3d av., near 18th st., book store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A LARGE boarding-house or hotel; by the day, week, or month; best references. Call at No. 620 West 46th st., three flights up.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; thoroughly experienced in every branch of cooking; will be found reliable; first-class references. Call at No. 161 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, IN a private family; City or country; Newport preferred; three years' City reference. Call at No. 911 6th av., between 50th and 51st sts., upper bell.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; no objection to the country; will do general house-work; references. Call at No. 60 West Washington place, rear.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 325 East 47th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; expert pastry cook; eleven years' reference. Address Cook, Box No. 44, 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH A kitchen maid with her; best of references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, AS COOK, washer, and ironer; one year's reference; would go to the country. Call at No. 872 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 57 East 41st st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; GOOD REFERence. Call at or address No. 127 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD REFERence. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK.—WILL ASSIST WITH THE WASHING AND ironing; good City reference. Apply at 964 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family. Apply at No. 741 5th av., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands English, French, and American cooking; soups, game, pastry, breads, and deserts; best City reference from last employers; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Call at No. 158 West 28th st., Room No. 5.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable sisters; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the washing and ironing of a small private family between them; three years' and a half City reference from their last place. Call or address for two days, 243 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS COOK; understands English, French, and German cooking; would prefer where there is a kitchen girl kept; no objection to a hotel. Call for two days at No. 333 East 31st st., in the store.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID, &C. — BY TWO young women in private family; one as cook; Protestant; understands meats, game, bread, pastry, jellies; other as chambermaid and plain sewing; five years reference last place. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN COOK IN A HOTEL OR A first-class boarding-house; is experienced in that capacity; can furnish City reference to that effect; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 316 East 39th st., top floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as good plain cook; excellent bread and biscuit baker; other as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City references from last employer. Call at No. 111 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; is an excellent bread and cake baker; no objection to assist little with the washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent woman, with best City reference, as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., in book store.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO REspectable girls, situations, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Apply at No. 245 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS AN EXcellent cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 145 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A CAREFUL, STEADY WOMAN AS good cook; excellent baker; would assist with the coarse washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; has eleven years' City references from her last place. Apply at No. 236 3d av., between 19th and 20th sts., shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan, lately from Canada, as cook, and will assist with washing; good references. Apply at No. 159 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 139 West 50th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 12, at present employer's, No. 38 East 31st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; ASSISTS at washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 East 14th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 206 West 27th st., Room No. 4.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN ARTIST; SUPERIOR CUTter and thorough French fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks; will give the newest styles of the season; understands trimming, and will guarantee a perfect fit; prices moderate; will go by the day, week, or month. Call or address No. 224 West 32d st. Ring third bell.

DRESS-MAKING.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl would like to go out by the day or week in private families; understands dress-making, and can make ladies' and children's underclothing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 309 7th av., in the bakery.

DRESS-MAKING. — A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements by day or week; understands all kinds of fancy sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.; ring third bell.

DRESS-MAKER. — A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress who thoroughly understands her business wishes a permanent place in a private family; has best reference. Call at or address No. 242 West 19th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker by the day or week in private families; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses perfectly; is a very stylish trimmer; best of City reference. Call on or address Dress-maker, 419 East 14th st., room No. 1.

DAIRY-MAID.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes to go to the country; understands the care of milk and butter; best City reference. Call at No. 8 Cottage place, off Bleecker st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker a few more engagements to go out by the day or work at home, at reasonable terms. Call at No. 166 East 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER. — BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker and perfect fitter; will go out by the day, work by the hour, or by the piece; cutting and basting done. Call at No. 147 West 40th st.

DRESS-MAKING. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would go out by the day or take home work; walking suits made at moderate prices in the latest styles; best of City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER.—TWELVE years' experience in a leading Broadway house; desires a few more engagements by the day or week. Address J. J. B., No. 223 West 33d st.

DRESS-MAKER. — WORK BY THE DAY OR week by a good plain dress-maker; $1 per day; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 107 East 51st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEments by the day or week; would do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER; TO GO out by the day, or would take work home. Call at No. 203 East 26th st.

FAMILY SEWING.—BY A VERY NEAT SEAMstress to take home or go out by the day; understands dress-making; is very anxious to procure work. Call at No. 208 East 45th st.

GOOD SERVANTS
can be obtained at all times
at CARPENTER'S Agency,
No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman, no family, the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer, or during the family's absence in Europe; can give good references from former employers as to honesty and capability. Call or address, for two days, Rev. D. McCafferey, No. 321 East 53d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan and her daughter to take care of a house for a private family during the Summer; fully experienced and well recommended; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 139 West 28th st.; inquire in the bakery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENERGETIC, CAPAble American woman, as housekeeper in a private family or hotel; City or country; or would take charge of a house for the Summer. Call on or address A. Miller, No. 113 West 29th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; highly recommended by present employer. Address K. M., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENERGETIC, CAPAble American woman as housekeeper in a private family or hotel; City or country; or would take charge of a house for the Summer. Call on or address A. Miller, No. 113 West 24th st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper, lady's companion, or private secretary; is well educated; no objection to travel. Address Mary, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, one week.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman woman as housekeeper or cook in a first-class family; best City reference. Call or address No. 79 Bank st., top floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS housekeeper; City or country. Address E. M., No. 1,238 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl who understands plain cooking, and is a good washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has recommendations; wages moderate in a good home. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A WELSH PROTESTant young woman; very neat and kind disposition; competent in any capacity; would make herself generally useful; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Scotch girl for general work; a good cook and laundress; is strong, quick, and wants by good service to retain a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Scotch woman, as lady's maid and seamstress: understands hair-dressing and dress-making; is a thorough operator; is neat and tidy; has four year's City reference from last place; lady to be seen; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; operates on several machines; has three years' City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very competent person; highest City reference given; a first-class hair-dresser and operator on sewing-machines; Scotch. Adress Seamstress, No. 511 5th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH person as lady's maid and housekeeder; can take entire charge of a first-class household; or as dressmaker and hair dresser, where there are grown young ladies. Address for two days No. 54 Lexington av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT person as first-class lady's maid, or to take care of an invalid lady; best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid to go to Europe; a French woman; good hair-dresser and dress-maker; good recommendations. Address for two days No. 23 Gramercy Park.

LADIES' MAID OR SEAMSTRESS OR would be willing to wait on grown children; good reference can be given. Call or address No. 144 Madison av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH SUISSE PERSON as first-class lady's maid; understands her business thoroughly in dress-making and hair dressing; speaks German, English, and French; best of references. Address Suissesse, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 241 West 27th st., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing, and all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN OF GOOD EXperience in first-class families; can puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; no objection to the country; has the very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; flutes, polishes; is willing to assist with chamber-work; obliging, and a first-class worker; City or country; references. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress; prefers a place in a private family to go to Newport or New-London. Can be seen at her present employment, No. 28 West 34th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AND ASSIST with chamber-work, or would cook, wash, and iron for a small private family; excellent references from last place. Address No. 242 East 13th st., for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; WILL DO UP clothes for families or gentlemen at reasonable rates; fluting neatly done; best of City reference. Apply at No. 402 East 18th st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 217 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; can flute and do up fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 204 East 47th st., fourth floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY FOR HER LAUNdress; she is thoroughly competent in every respect. Apply at No. 29 Union square.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Call at No. 16 East 49th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; flutes, polishes; is willing to assist with chamber-work or be otherwise useful; is active, obliging, and a first-class worker; City or country; references. Apply at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LAUNDRESS, WITH THE best of City reference; prefers any place up the Hudson. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable Protestant widow woman to do laundry or chamber-work, or would take care of children. Call or address No. 239 West 15th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress or as chamber-maid, and assist in washing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 233 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress, or laundress and chamber-maid, with City reference. Can be seen at her present employment, No. 34 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH woman to go out by the day as laundress. Call at No. 613 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; GOOD City reference. Call or address 127 West 28th st.

MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN, to travel with a lady; can give good City references. Call at No. 225 West 27th st., in the rear.

MRS. HARDMAN'S, FORMERLY NO. 1,325 Broadway, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner of 33d st., first floor.—Select servants of all nationalities; City or country; hotels or boarding-houses; lady attending.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A MOST RELIABLE middle-aged woman as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience and the very best City reference; none need apply but those having a young infant. Call for two days at No. 222 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR AN EXcellent girl as nurse. Apply at No. 219 West 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A MOST RELIABLE, faithful woman as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing; would wait on a lady; no objection to travel; very best City references, and highly recommended. Call at No. 18 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR A MOST RELIABLE, middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing, and best City references; can be highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 54 West 14th st.

NURSE. — BY AN EXPERIENCED, TRUSTworthy woman as nurse for an infant or a grown child; or would take charge of a house for the summer; can do plain cooking; has good City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT Scotch woman as infant's nurse; fully competent to take entire charge from its birth; best City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE. — BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Scotch Protestant woman as invalid's nurse; no objections to travel; is capable and kind. Address Scotch, Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FROM RUSSIA, speaking English, as nurse, to take charge of children; has no objection to travel; can be recommended from last employer. Address Nurse, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman woman; speaks French and some English; to take care of large children; is willing to do chamber-work and sewing. Address at No. 815 Flushing av., Williamsburg, in grocery store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infants' nurse; thoroughly understands care of an infant from its birth; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress; works on sewing-machines; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 158 West 35th st., between Broadway and 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A GENTEEL FRENCH GIRL; IS A good seamstress; fond of children, and willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A LADY'S MONTHLY NURSE AN immediate engagement; best of references from ladies and doctors. Call or address Mrs. P. H., No. 30 West 13th st., for two days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-aged Scotch woman as nurse and seamstress, or to wait upon an elderly lady; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 217 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; best City reference; no objection to go to the country for the season. Can be seen at her present employers, No 35 West 48th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; understands taking charge of a baby from birth; best City references. Call for two days at No. 150 West 28th st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, IN A RESPECTable family, to take care of children; speaks good French; good reference. Call or address for two days No. 125 West 24th st., bell 14.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 110 West 17th st., basement.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE; one who thoroughly understands the care of children, and is fully competent to take care of them; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 130 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO TAKE care of a baby or growing children; has excellent recommendations from last place. Can be seen at No. 116 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; CAN bring up a child on a bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 232 East 54th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant young woman; best City reference. Call at No. 409 West 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE, or would do chamber-work; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 1,096 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse; can give City references; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 220 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of a baby, or care for grown children; good City references. Call at No. 302 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS WETnurse; baby is seven weeks old; excellent reference. Call at No. 897 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE, or grown children; will assist with chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable middle aged Scotch woman as nurse and plain seamstress, or to wait on an elderly lady; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 217 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as infant's nurse; capable of taking one from the birth. Address Nurse, Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY, for two days.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WIDOW woman, a child to bring up on the bottle, where it will have a mother's care and a comfortable home. Call at No. 206 West 27th st., top floor, Room No. 14.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; can use several sewing-machines; willing to go to the country. Can be seen or addressed for two days, No. 235 East 45th st.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, AMERICAN, is now disengaged, and would like to make engagement by the week or month; first-class references. Call at or address No. 271 West 22d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young person in a first-class American family as seamstress and nurse to grown children; understands hair-dressing and working on the machine; two years' best City reference; very willing and obliging; a permanent situation wanted. Apply at 232 West 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress and lady's maid; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with children; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 3d av., near 44th st.; ring second bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH Protestant girl as seamstress or lady's maid to a young lady; has good reference. Call at No. 227 East 42d st., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as competent seamstress; hand sews extremely neat; understands dress-making. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, 114 West 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress in a private family; can cut and fit for ladies and children; the best of reference given. Call at No. 138 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL as seamstress; understands waiting on a lady, or would attend upon young children. Apply at present employer's, No. 15 Waverley place.

SEAMSTRESS—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing, by machine or by hand; would be willing and obliging; no objection to going to the country. Please call at No. 114 West 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a permanent place with a family going in the country for the Summer, as competent seamstress; hand sews extremely neat; prefers seashore. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 114 West 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER, OR wait on a lady; cuts and fits; sews on machine; good reference. Call for two days at No. 39 5th av., from 9 to 2.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY TO A private family; operates on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; can finish after a dress-maker. Call at No. 389 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS AND WAIT ON LADY OR Children.—Apply at present employer's, No. 15 Waverley place.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY; good reference. Apply at No. 166 West 27th st.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; also, ladies' cloth garments of every style; work solicited in families by the day. Address Tailoress, No. 1,238 Broadway.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A YOUNG (PROTESTANT) girl, about nineteen; City or country; to be generally useful; can do house-work, care children, sew, &c.; wages not so much an object; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with an excellent breast of milk; best reference from an eminent physician in this City. Apply at No. 216 East 17th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings, perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; is neat and tidy; has unexceptionable City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an English girl; one year's City reference; is smart, neat, competent as a waitress, and a good, bright worker. This girl free of charge at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as good waitress, or will do sewing, or would assist with chamber-work; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 490 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; neat, active, and competent; is a thorough, careful waitress; has good references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 682 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 208 West 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; best City reference. Call at No. 16 East 49th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; City or country; best of reference. Call at No. 155 West 31st st.

WAITRESS.—A LADY DESIRES A PERMANENT place for one of her girls as waitress. Call at No. 200 Madison av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS, and assist with chamber-work. Call at present employers, No. 117 East 34th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in a private family. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 512 5th av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like to have gentlemen's or ladies' washing, and will carefully carry it home every week. Inquire in the grocery, No. 407 East 12th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits washing to do at her house, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 203 East 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS; SOlicits gents' and families' washing at her residence, or will go out by the day; repairing and darning neatly done; satisfaction guaranteed; reference. Call at No. 411 West 41st st.; Miss Burke.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WHO thoroughly understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing, wishes ladies' or gents' or family washing at her own home; has a separate laundry-room; best of City reference. Call at No. 323 West 42d st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, WITH a large family of children, to take washing to her own home; prices moderate. Call at No. 146 West 19th st., in the rear.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, WHO understands thoroughly the full course of wines, flowers, and the care of silver; has the best of City references; will go to any part. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN of good appearance and sober, industrious habits; thoroughly understands a coachman's duties in the proper care of all things connected with the business; is a first-class groom and most reliable driver; will be found willing and obliging; has excellent City references for the past ten years. Address G., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; is only just disengaged, and left on account of his last employer going to Europe, for whom he has faithfully served this last five years; undoubted references as to capacity, &c. Call or address Coachman, Nos. 128 and 130 West 31st st., Firn's livery stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; careful driver, good groom, willing and obliging; best City and country reference; no objection to the country; leaves in consequence of his employer going to Europe. Call on or address J. C., No. 6 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness, in all respects; unexceptionable City reference for strict sobriety, honesty, and good driving for the last ten years. Address L., or Coachman, No. 20 East 4th st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTant, (single;) City or country; is strictly temperate, honest, and obliging, and willing to do anything that is required on a gentleman's place. Address E., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; unexceptionable City references for honesty and sobriety and good driving for the last nine years. Address J. McK., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—MARRIED; thoroughly understands his business; will be generally useful, and go to the country without family, if required; fifteen years' best of City and country reference. Call or address John, real estate office, corner 28th st. and 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young single man; competent; is a careful driver, and takes care of his horses, carriages, &c.; is a first-class gardener; understands his business thoroughly; five years' recommendations from country or City. Call or address A. P., No. 144 5th av., four days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO HAS MANY years' experience; is thirty-three years of age; has ten years' City reference from last place; is married; has no incumbrance; his wife would do any kind of light work if required. Call or address T. M., No. 107 West 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—LAUNDRESS.—By a married man; no family; wife a first-class laundress and thorough house-servant; City or country; best of references. Address J. C., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle Protestant man; thoroughly understands both branches; is a good, careful driver and vegetable gardener; best City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man; has best of City references for the past sixteen years, and from his last employer; no objections to the country. Address Thomas F. L., No. 16 West 13th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; five years' first-class reference from last employer; City or country. Address H. L., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands his duties in every respect; four years' reference from last place; leaves in consequence of employer selling his horses. Call or address H. B., No. 47 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; married, no family; thoroughly understands his business; has over three years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address Thomas, for two days, at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; sober and obliging; good City or country references given. Call or address, for two days, No. 141 West 33d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AGE thirty-four, good height; eight years' reference from last place; would assist in garden if required. Call or address No. 2 East 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, HONEST SINGLE man; is a careful driver; best City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former, and five years' from his last, employer; perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 114 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN THAT IS perfectly familiar with horses, and can give three years' first-class City references. Call or address M. W. C., No. 144 5th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Call or address Thomas Parish, care of M. Curley, carriage repository, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Call on or address S. M. Locke, office No. 46 Cliff st., or No. 21 West 52d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man; is a careful and competent driver, which his references will show; country preferred. Address T. D., No. 127 West 31st st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD APpearance, who understands his business thoroughly; with first-class reference. Call or address A. T., private stable, No. 215 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has four years' best City reference; can refer to his last employer. Address P. L., No. 131 East 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; single; no objections to the country; best City references; can refer to last employer. Call or address J. W., private stable, No. 49 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—LAST EMPLOYER HAVING DISposed of his horses; will make himself generally useful; will be well recommended. Address P., No. 794 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN OF EXperience and capacity; neat and of good habits; willing and obliging; six years' best City reference. Address M. T., No. 215 West 26th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; first-class reference; City or country. Address James, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, TRUSTWORTHY man; strictly sober; understands his business thoroughly. Call on or address E. B., at former employer's, No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 16.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; City or country; best references. Address D. M., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; TWELVE years' reference from last place in the City. Address W. W., at J. B. Brewster's coach factory, 25th st.

COACHMAN.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A COLORED man with City references. Address F. W. at Brewster's Carriage Factory, No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; SMALL FAMily; eight years' City reference. Address F. C., Brevoort House, 8th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN THE country as coachman, or to help in garden, milk, and be generally useful; wages will make no difference if he gets a steady place; excellent reference. Address for two days, M. S., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business in every respect; is of quiet, temperate, industrious habits; splendid groom and a good, safe driver; in City or country; best City and country references. Call or address Thomas, No. 153 East 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, AS coachman, and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; has lived four years with last employer; best reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address F. D., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, for two days.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD his horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Address John B. Pomeroy, care Washington Ice Co., 434 Canal st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; can give six years' best City reference. Address for two days N. S., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; good City or country reference. Address P. McK., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY, HONEST, and faithful man; is willing to make himself generally useful; can give nine years' best City and country reference. Address J. N., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WITH SATISfactory testimonials, as coachman and useful man, either in City or country. Address J. R., at Brewster's, No. 145 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man as coachman and groom; will be generally useful; has very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; can assist in garden; no objection to the country; good references. Address Thomas McGee, New-England Hotel.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City references; no objection to the country. Call on or address T. W., at present employer's, No. 28 East 60th st.

COACHMAN. — BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands his business perfectly; twenty years' first-class City references. Address or call on J. C., No. 29 West 13th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; speaks some English; is an excellent cook; gives references; will do the kitchen-work; wages low; is neat, steady, sober, and willing. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

FARMER—DAIRY AND POULTRY.—BY AN American man and wife; no incumbrance; natives of Westchester County; man is an experienced working farmer; understands buying of stock, breeding of horses and cattle, growing all kinds of crops, working machinery, &c.; wife is a good butter maker, and very successful in raising poultry; best recommendations. Call or address at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A German Protestant single man, aged twenty-five years, who is a good flower and vegetable gardener; can also care and drive horses, milk, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER. — BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping gentleman's place in order; also the care and treatment of horses; is good milker; will make himself useful; five years' best City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER OR ASSISTANT GARDENER.—By a Swede; three years' references from last place; understands farming, care of horses, milk, and driving; is single; speaks good English; honest, sober, hard worker. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man; can give the best of references from his employer for the last eighteen years. Call on or address T. P. C., at Peter Henderson & Co.'s, No. 43 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (ENGLISH,) no family; thoroughly understands cultivation of greenhouse, graperies, fruits, vegetables, and flowers; can superintend a farm; has the best of references. Address J. B., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS IN all its branches, and laying out of places and draining; can milk; has had long experience in this country; middle-aged; best of reference. Address M. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT man on a gentleman's or lady's place as vegetable and flower gardener; would take care of a horse and cow; best reference. Call at No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man; can give the best of references from his last employers. Call or address J. C., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; SIXTEEN years' experience in this country; good references. Address N. S., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—AS HEAD GARDENER AND FOREman farmer; age, thirty-four; married; one child; thoroughly understands laying out new pleasure grounds; temperate and trustworthy man; wants a cottage; two years' first-class City reference. Address Gardener, No. 244 West 10th st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHman of medium size; thorough groom and careful driver; highest City reference. Call or address Coachman, private stable, No. 129 West 28th st.

GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROUGHLY understands the business; first-class tandem driver; willing to make himself generally useful. Address No. 22 East 18th st.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A LATEly-landed English Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-six years; no children; man can do gardening, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, and can do general house-work. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN. — BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED twenty-nine years, who can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, edge walks, roads, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET OR ATTENDANT TO A SICK gentleman; experienced in rubbing, &c.; good testimonials; would travel. Address T. P., No. 99 Johnson st., Brooklyn.

WAITER—COOK.—BY MAN AND WIFE, THE man as first-class waiter, the wife as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, a good baker of bread, and will study economy; best of City and country reference; City or country; are Protestant. Address for two days, Man and Wife, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTEStant man, single, as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has two and five years' City references from his former places as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; MAN as waiter; woman as first-class cook at soups, meats, pastries, and jellies, and very economical; man is a thorough servant, and willing to be useful; Protestants; references first class. Address Advertiser, No. 533 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCHman in a private family, as first-class waiter; understands his business well; no objection to the country; best City and country reference. Address P. F., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best references; no objection to City or country. Apply at Nickel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT English private waiter, in a first-class family; the highest City references given. Address for three days L. M. B., Box No. 286, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at Carwin & Co.'s, No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, WHO understands his duties perfectly; has excellent City references; willing to go to the country. Address D. J., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN (MIDDLE age) as waiter in a private family; takes good care of silver; also makes the best of salads; no objection to City or country; has the best of City references. Address H. D., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN SPEAKing English; gives good City references as a competent waiter; polite, attentive, willing, quick, and industrious. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, AS FIRST-CLASS WAITer; gives some years' City references as a capable waiter; perfectly sober, industrious, is single and trustworthy. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENGLISH) AS valet or waiter in a private family; is strictly temperate; best City references. Call for W. J. B., No. 568 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT INSIDE MAN; IS a Protestant; has twelve months reference from last employer. Address D. D., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMily; can carve; is competent; speaks French, German, and English; references. Address D. Jaillon, No. 117 West 46th st., upholstering store.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS WAITER, by a thoroughly competent man, who is highly recommended in every respect. Apply at No. 208 East 38th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; FIRST-CLASS references. Address J. H. L., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN, a situation in a private family as first-class waiter; understands his business well; no objection to the country; best City and country references. Address Armand, No. 133 West 19th st.

HELP WANTED.

CARRIAGE PAINTERS ON BODIES wanted at FREDERICK R. WOODS', Nos. 219 and 221 West 19th st.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—ONE WITH EXperience, good penman, quick and correct, may hear of a permanent first-class situation. Address in applicant's own writing, with references, which must be first class, stating salary wanted, &c., MANUFACTURER, Post Office Box No. 880.

GARDENER WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE, German; the former to take care of gentleman's place, the latter to assist the family in the Summer. Apply at No. 253 Greenwich st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, THIRTEEN TO FIFTEEN years old, in an importing-house; $50 first year; smart and intelligent. Address in own hand writing Box No. 5,433 Post Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM, WHO thoroughly understands his business, and can give City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; must bring City references. Call before 11 o'clock at No. 4 West 34th st.

WANTED—A FRENCH WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of two young children; must be very well recommended. Apply from 3 to 5 o'clock at 10 East 35th st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; PROTESTANT AND married. Call at the Gramercy Park House from 8 to 9 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; REFERences required. Apply at No. 19 West 17th st. on Tuesday, May 4, from 10 until 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO COOK, wash, and iron. Apply, with City reference, before 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 345 West 19th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; must be temperate. Apply for two days at No. 26 West 38th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; City reference. Call before 12 M., at No. 235 West 53d st.

WANTED—AN INFANT'S NURSE; MUST BE COMpetent and come well recommended with City references; a German speaking English preferred. Apply between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock at No. 53 West 49th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN MAN AND WIFE; THE former as farmer and gardener and to take charge of a gentleman's place; the latter to assist as laundress in the Summer. Apply at No. 253 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at No. 412 West 47th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL; MUST BE A cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 336 West 22d st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, BY the week. Apply at No. 10 West 32d st.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

A SENSATION CAUSED BY MRS. TILTON.

Continued from Fourth Page.

n the afternoons, haven't you? A.—I should think I have—yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, don't you know that from 2:30 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon the sun is blazing on that piazza, and it is the hottest place in the house? A.—I don't think so, Sir; I should think—

Q.—Don't you know that the piazza is exposed fully to the sun in the afternoon and that that is exactly the time when the sun shines upon it? A.—I know that it is, but I think there was a protection from the sun.

Q.—Yes, Sir. What was the protection? A.—Where it covered—the covering of the piazza.

Q.—That is the covering that is always there. The top of the piazza, you mean? A.—Yes, Sir; and the shadow from the building. The next house—I think the next house is a protection.

Q.—Well, Sir; is that house a protection at 2:30 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon? A.—Well, I should think it was, Sir; because I have been on the piazza, I should think from 10 o'clock in the morning until evening.

Q.—Yes? A.—And we never went away because of the heat.

Q.—Not even on hot days? A.—Well, it was very hot at that time, Sir.

Q.—No doubt it was hot. Don't you remember how hot it was? A.—I don't remember anything about it.

Q.—Whether it was a peculiarly hot day? A.—I don't remember that it was, Sir.

Q.—Well, Sir, don't you know, as matter of fact, that that piazza is especially hot about 3 o'clock, and it is only about 5 o'clock that that piazza is cooler than other parts of the house? A.—I don't remember that, Sir.

Q.—But you do know that the piazza is exposed to the sun, then, on the sunny side, in the afternoon? A.—Well, I have told you, Sir, that I think the house next door is a protection. That is the only—

Q.—The house next door? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, how does that serve as a protection when the sun strikes directly square on the piazza? A.—It is a three-story brick house, and the other house running back—

Q.—Don't you know that the sun does not shine from the other side of that house; don't you know that the sun comes down into that piazza—that that piazza faces the setting sun? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can't you recollect that? A.—I have told you, Sir, that I remember of having been there morning and afternoon, and I never remember a time of having had to go away from there because of the heat.

Q.—And you have sat upon the piazza in the afternoon? A.—I have been there mornings and afternoons.

Q.—How did you come to be there so much? [No answer.]

Q.—How did you come to go there so much, and sit there so much, and sit there so long? A.—On the piazza, Sir?

Q.—Yes, Sir; had you nothing else to do? A.—No, Sir; if that is satisfactory.

Q.—Nothing to do satisfactorily? A.—If that answer is satisfactory to you, I will leave it.

Q.—What is that, Sir? A.—If that answer is satisfactory to you—"no, Sir"—I will leave it.

Q.—What I want is the truth, whether satisfactory to me or not. I want to show whether you had any other occupation? A.—I didn't have any other occupation during the day, that is, for a greater part of it; and out of sympathy for Mrs. Tilton, and other invitations, I went there very frequently.

Q.—Well, now, Sir, on that day that Miss Turner testified, can you recollect what day of the month it was? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—Where did you come from that day when you came around to that house? A.—From my room, Sir, in Court street.

Q.—Well, how are you able to fix the time of day? A.—I can only fix it, Sir, by this: that for a number of days—indeed, I might say weeks—I have been in the habit, after lunch, of going around to my rooms, seeing that they were open and properly ventilated, and my man there, and then, after reading the papers, of going around to see Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—And that is the only mode by which you can fix the time now? A.—Yes, Sir; I haven't—did not pay any attention to the time, except—

Q.—Did you look at your watch while you were out on the piazza? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember that I did.

Q.—Then how do you know that you spent two hours there? A.—I know that I was there all that afternoon, Sir; more than two hours.

Q.—After you got there? A.—After I got there.

Q.—But did you look at your watch when you entered the house? A.—No, Sir; but I know that I went directly from my rooms to the house.

Q.—Well, did you look at your watch when you were in your room? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—I could not, because I have a clock there; I may have looked at that; I don't remember.

Q.—You do not remember whether you looked at the clock or not? A.—I don't recollect, Sir.

Q.—How do you know what time of day it was? A.—Well, my own idea of time is the only thing I can go by.

Q.—Are you able to judge of the time without a clock—without a watch? A.—Well, I am able to judge, Sir, of the time between lunch time and tea time. [Laughter.]

Q.—What time did you have tea, Mr. Martin? A.—I remember, Sir, that Bessie Turner said to Mr. Ovington that Gen. Tracy's desire was—

Q.—I don't care about that. I want to know what time you had tea? A.—We had tea early; I think about 6 o'clock.

Q.—How did you fix the time that Gen. Tracy left? A.—Well, I can fix the time, Sir, from Gen. Tracy's having gone and Bessie—or Miss Turner—having come back, come out, and we together having had a conversation for quite a long time, it may be more than an hour, and—

Q.—Yes; quite a long time elapsed after Gen. Tracy left before you had tea? A.—Well, I should think about an hour, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you say more than an hour just now? A.—Well, it might possibly have been more or less, but my recollection—

Q.—You think it might have been more? A.—My best recollection is, about an hour.

A Juror—Is Mrs. Ovington's house on the west side of the street?

Mr. Shearman—Mrs. Ovington's house is—yes, on the west side. [To the witness.] That is all. One moment, Mr. Martin. A juror asks what time you had your lunch? A.—We lunched, Sir, about 12 o'clock, always, I think, at Mr. Tilton's house.

Q.—Did you have lunch there? A.—I have had them every day.

FRANKLIN WOODRUFF RECALLED.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Woodruff, on your former examination you testified as to a conversation between yourself and Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Tracy in Mr. Moulton's study? A.—I did.

Q.—Previous to that I understand that you had an interview or two with Mr. Tracy? A.—I had.

Q.—Alone? A.—One alone.

Q.—One alone? A.—And one with Mr. Moulton.

Q.—In either of those conversations, and before the main one at the study, did you give Mr. Tracy any information in regard to the charge or accusation which Mr. Tilton made against Mr. Beecher, and if so, what did you state?

Mr. Evarts—One moment, Mr. Woodruff. What point in Mr. Tracy's evidence does this relate to?

Mr. Beach—I am not referring to the page. I examined Mr. Tracy as to that.

Mr. Beach then read to Mr. Evarts from the testimony of Gen. Tracy to show that he testified that Mr. Woodruff did not relate the particulars of the scandal to him.

Mr. Evarts also read other portions of the same evidence, in which Mr. Tracy declared that Mr. Woodruff, while intimating that Mr. Beecher had done wrong in relation to Mr. Tilton and his family, had not charged Mr. Beecher with adultery.

Mr. Evarts—These are the two interviews, one or the other of which preceded the Sunday interview that you are inquiring of, Mr. Beach?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Preceded the interview at which Mr. Moulton was introduced. Now, your Honor will perceive that there is no basis in the rules of evidence for this inquiry. If the inquiry had been made what Mr. Tracy had said to the witness, to wit, that Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Tracy had denied it, then to prove what Mr Tracy said is a contradiction of Mr. Tracy, and is in the sense of a collateral impeachment, for which the foundation must be laid in that way. But here is an interview between Mr. Tracy and Mr. Woodruff, neither of them a party to the suit, and Mr. Woodruff's statements are never evidence in this suit in any way. And Gen. Tracy is asked whether Mr. Woodruff told him so and so. Gen. Tracy, giving the answer that he has given, says: "He did not tell me so; he threw out intimations, insinuations, observations, or suggestions leaving a certain impression upon my mind." Now, it is not an impeachment of Gen. Tracy having made extra-judicial statements himself inconsistent with his testimony under oath. That is the form of collateral impeachment on extra-judicial statements. Now, the counsel himself calls out from Mr. Tracy, on a cross-examination to this point of inquiry, whether Franklin Woodruff did not tell him, and before this interview of Sunday, so and so, in order that that may have some bearing on something or other. What passed between Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Tracy is not evidence against anybody. There is no pretense of that.

The Court—No.

Mr. Evarts—That does not bind Mr. Beecher nor does it bind Mr. Tilton. Now, having asked that question of Gen. Tracy—which is not of extra-judicial statements of Gen. Tracy, but of whether he had certain information before he went into an interview—the counsel now calls this witness to contradict Gen. Tracy. As matter of evidence in chief it cannot be produced, because it is outside of rebuttal. All the interviews between this gentleman and Gen. Tracy were brought in as matter of direct evidence on the part of the plaintiff, and if they omitted to prove any part of the conversation at that time that they had any right to prove, why then it could not be admissible as evidence in chief, for it is not in rebuttal; it is an accumulation, if it is anything. Probably it is not admissible as evidence in chief in any form. Then if it is not an extra-judicial statement of Gen. Tracy, contrary to something that he has given on the stand, it does not seem to me that it is within any of the rules of impeachment.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will, perhaps—

Mr. Evarts—One moment, Mr. Beach. [Reading:]

"It is confined to what witness has himself said or done, and does not allow impeachment by proving that statements have been made in his presence as to a material fact which he had testified he had no knowledge of." [Udolphe vs. Appleton, Court of Appeals, 40 New-York, 533.]

The Court—That touches the point really before us, as I understand it. I have the general impression of Mr. Tracy's testimony that according to his recollection it was later than that that he learned the character of this charge as put in the strongest terms; that he, up to that time and subsequently, only knew it in its subordinate form and character, and this evidence would seem to be with a view to show that he had some kind of notice on that subject.

Mr. Evarts—Well, your Honor, the point, as I understand it, was not that nobody had said anything against Mr. Beecher, but that Mr. Tilton did not charge it to Mr. Tracy. He never heard from Mr. Tilton a charge of a larger dimension.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—Whether Mr. Moulton, Mr. Franklin Woodruff, or anybody else in Brooklyn talked around and said what Mr. Tilton thought or said, or what he insinuated or suggested, is not the point. This authority which I have read seems to cover that point.

MR. BEACH REPLIES TO MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Beach—If the gentleman had read the authorities cited in that case they might have made the matter clearer. Your Honor has struck the point, I see, of the materiality of this evidence. I suppose it will be pretty clearly remembered by your Honor that Mr. Tracy on his examination in chief substantially declared that he had no knowledge of the charge of adultery being made on behalf of Theodore Tilton until some time in the year 1874—in July, I think, or August of 1874—and presented that as an excuse for his changing his relations and forfeiting his pledge to Mr. Tilton. Now, we propose to show, Sir, that in an interview with the gentleman upon the stand, subsequently followed by the incidental interview between the same gentleman and Mr. Tracy, and Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tracy was then, at that early day, explicitly informed of the charge made by Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher; and that after that his negotiations, his conferences, his advice, and his co-operation were given to and united with the exertions of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton in relation to the subsequent events of this scandal, and that, thus knowing from an authentic source, to wit, the witness on the stand—from a source which afterward received the approbation and adoption of Mr. Tilton, to whom Mr. Tracy made his pledge—that after receiving this information, he continued his relations with Mr. Tilton, and redeemed the pledge, for a long period of time, which he had given to Mr. Tilton in regard to his relation to him. Now, I cannot go through, Sir, the details of all this evidence to show your Honor the position which Mr. Tracy took in his examination in regard to knowledge of the precise charge made against Mr. Beecher. We propose to give this with other evidence to show that Mr. Tracy, prior to the Summer of 1874, at which he locates his discovery which released him from his professional obligations, as he supposed, knew and understood the charge of Theodore Tilton made against Beecher, when in the language of Beecher, "You get to the bottom facts of that charge"—when it was attempted to be concealed for the purposes known to the different parties interested in it—that Tracy well understood what was the extreme and criminal character of the accusation; and this, Sir, as one circumstance in the history of his negotiations with Tilton and his friends, we propose to give in contradiction of Mr. Tracy—to show that at the time of these interviews in the Fall of 1872, he well understood what was the nature of this accusation, and it was the same then as it was in the Summer of 1874, and as it is to-day. And we have, so far as inquiry of Mr. Tracy is concerned, we have certainly laid the foundation for this proof, because we have drawn his attention specifically to the conversation, to the subject, and to the language.

MR. EVARTS EXPLAINS THE SITUATION.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if your Honor please, you see the whole situation. In the Fall of 1872 it was that there had been a publication in a New-York paper, in detail, professing to be founded upon Mr. Tilton's evidence and information to the writer of that article, that the charge against Mr. Beecher was that of adultery with Mrs. Tilton, and that the whole occasion for this witness being brought into relation with Mr. Tracy was from the exigencies arising on the demands of the friends of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson that that gross charge should not be left uncontradicted in so far as it rested upon the responsibility of Mr. Moulton, and these preliminary conversations with Mr. Moulton on the part of Mr. Franklin Woodruff were to see whether he would go into consideration of friendly advice to Moulton and the firm in respect to the duty of Mr. Moulton in the premises of disclaiming and contradicting; and whatever passed before in the way of Mr. Woodruff or Mrs. Woodhull, or anybody else, saying that Mr. Tilton charged Mr. Beecher with adultery, had nothing to do with the question, but whether Mr. Tilton did charge, that is the question. And this solemn interview of Sunday night brought the thing to that point that he didn't charge adultery, and never had, and then Gen. Tracy is put to the mark, "From that time forward did Mr. Tilton ever charge adultery? No, not until 1874." That is the situation. Now, how is that line of Gen. Tracy, or position, contradicted by saying that this man, having no knowledge of his own, not having as much knowledge or as much intercourse with the party from whom the information is alleged to have come as Mrs. Woodhull had had and had published, how does it bear on the question of whether Mr. Tilton's charge of adultery as made to Gen. Tracy was always limited to the less offense, or the imputation qualified, contradicted, and never enlarged itself into this charge until 1874? That is all that could be possibly material.

Judge Neilson—If we receive this, it is not because we regard Gen. Tracy as on trial, or feel any present interest in any such question; but it comes in simply as notice through this witness to him. I think sufficient foundation has been laid for that.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will be so good as to note our exception.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Woodruff, be kind enough to state what passed between Gen. Tracy and yourself—what information you gave him in the interview to which I have called your attention, with reference to the charge made by Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher; and I may as well ask you in the same question, also, as to any communication you made to him in regard to any money.

Mr. Evarts—The first question, about what he said to him, must be limited to the words which are put to Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Beach—The words or the substance.

Mr. Evarts—To the words about the charge of adultery.

Mr. Beach—To the words—

Mr. Evarts—The question, as I understand your Honor to allow under the ruling, as well as the ruling which has so far governed the case, is, "Did you say to Gen. Tracy in form or substance so and so."

Judge Neilson—Well, frame it in that way.

Mr. Beach—Do you wish me to repeat the question, Sir?

Judge Neilson—Yes, I think you had better.

Mr. Beach—Did you in that interview say to Mr. Tracy in words or in substance that Mr. Tilton's charge against Mr. Beecher was that of adultery with his, Tilton's wife, and if so give the words as near as you can recollect them, or the substance?

Mr. Evarts—That is in the first question.

Mr. Beach—You will answer my questions as I put them, Sir, until they are ruled out.

Mr. Evarts—No, not if they are ruled out.

Mr. Beach—Certainly not.

Mr. Evarts—If a negative is not allowed, you still ask what the witness said.

Mr. Beach—I am asking what he said in substance.

Judge Neilson—Well, I think he may answer it.

Witness—I told him—

Mr. Evarts—No. Did you tell him that?

Judge Neilson—Can't you answer yes or no?

Mr. Evarts—I must have, if your Honor please, the same rules observed on the part of my learned friends as they have been insisting upon having made against us, and which have been expressed against us. The question was, did you tell him that—the same question as was put to Gen. Tracy. He has to answer yes or no.

Judge Neilson—Certainly.

Witness—Can't I tell who I had the evidence from?

Mr. Evarts—No.

Judge Neilson—You have the record before you. Can't you put your question in the terms that you put it to Mr. Tracy?

Mr. Beach—I did, Sir. "Did you tell him it was adultery, or not in substance that?" I may not have put it in that precise language. Say yes or no, Mr. Woodruff.

Witness—I can't answer that with yes or no, if I had it from Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—That is what you have said.

Mr. Beach—I told you not to pay much attention to what Mr. Evarts said. [Laughter.]

Witness—I should like to state—

Mr. Beach—I know the seductive character of the man, but I want you to try. [Renewed laughter.]

Judge Neilson—Stenographer, read that question to the witness.

HE TOLD GEN. TRACY THAT THE CHARGE WAS ADULTERY.

The Stenographer—"Did you in that interview say to Mr. Tracy, in words or substance, that Mr. Tilton's charge against Mr. Beecher was of adultery with his, Tilton's wife, and if so give the words."

The Witness—I did say so to Gen. Tracy in that interview.

Judge Neilson—That is the question.

Q.—Did you say to Gen. Tracy, in that interview, that Mr. Beecher had advanced the sum of $500 for the use of Mr. Tilton's family, or in substance that?

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor might allow me to answer that, because that don't come under any rule, except contradicting Gen. Tracy as to whether Mr. Woodruff had told him so and so.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—That don't come in this question as to his knowledge of the charge. I call your Honor's attention to the law governing this; it is not any extra judicial statement of Gen. Tracy.

Mr. Beach—It is; we will come to it.

Mr. Evarts—Are you coming to it?

Mr. Beach—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—If you are coming to it, then it is by stages you are coming to it.

Mr. Beach—We must have stages, unless we can't get to it. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—What did Gen. Tracy say about that $500?

Witness—He denied that.

Mr. Evarts—Let us see.

Mr. Beach—He said that Mr. Woodruff did not make to him that communication, and said that, in referring to that communichtion, he did not say to Woodruff when they went from the meeting on Sunday night, that that was the worst feature in Beecher's case.

Mr. Evarts—But you have not asked him about that?

Mr. Beach—But you won't let me take stages. I was going to ask him, I want to prove, in the first place, there was some communication about paying money before. I can't give the reflection Mr. Tracy made upon it.

Mr. Evarts—Now, the question to Mr. Tracy was this: In this same interview, as I understand it—not the Sunday night interview, it is one of these preliminary interviews before Moulton was introduced to Gen. Tracy—the question put to Gen. Tracy is this: "Now, didn't he tell you that Beecher had given to Moulton, for the support or the benefit of Mrs. Tilton or Tilton's family, $500? A.—No, Sir. Q.—Do you swear positively as to that? A.—I do most emphatically."

Mr. Beach—It is alluded to again.

Mr. Evarts—Well, as I understand you, you are not on the Sunday night interview?

Mr. Beach—That has nothing to do with the suggestion I make now that the subject is alluded to again.

Mr. Evarts—You agree it is not the Sunday night interview?

Mr. Beach—I most certainly do if that is important.

Mr. Evarts—Now the question is this then, whether he can ask this witness, "Did you not tell Mr. Tracy at this interview that Beecher had given to Moulton for the support or benefit of Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton's family, $500." Now what this witness told Gen. Tracy as evidence in chief is of no importance.

Judge Neilson—No.

Mr. Evarts—What Gen. Tracy said to the witness in contradiction of anything that he has said—that is, if Gen. Tracy said it on the stand—can be made the subject of collateral impeachment by producing extra judicial statements of Gen. Tracy if the foundation has been laid. But it is not an extra judicial statement of Gen. Tracy. It is correcting or contradicting Gen. Tracy as to a statement supposed to have been made and denied by Gen. Tracy—made by this witness and denied by Gen. Tracy—of this fact by Gen. Tracy. Well, now, it is not material to the issue; it is not a collateral impeachment. Where is the authority in court?

THE STATEMENT MADE BY TRACY IN RESPECT TO THE MONEY.

The Court—What statement did Mr. Tracy make in respect to the money?

Mr. Beach—The statement made by Mr. Tracy was that he had no communication of the $500 having been paid; he denied that this communication was made to him by Mr. Woodruff a day or two preceding the interview on the Sunday evening, and that when he and Mr. Woodruff left the place of the interview on Sunday night he did not, in relation to that information, say that that was the worst feature of Mr. Beecher's case. Now, your Honor, Mr. Tracy goes to this interview on Sunday, and against the testimony of Mr. Moulton and of Mr. Woodruff and of Mr. Tilton, swears that the only revelation made to him at that interview of iniquity upon the part of Mr. Beecher was improper solicitation. In the face of the direct oath of these three men he denies that he was then informed that the charge was sexual intercourse between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. Now, as a circumstance altogether independent of the question of contradiction, we offer to prove that at the preliminary interview, when he was solicited to this main and most important consultation, he was then told that the charge was adultery; he was then told of the circumstances which led his mind to the conclusion of acts on the part of Mr. Beecher; which led his mind to the conclusion that there was something more serious in this matter than he testifies as to what occurred on Sunday at the main interview. Now, Sir, the surroundings of this interview, the intercourse as between Mr. Tracy and those persons who thus were in consultation with him, are of importance, and admissible to determine the question of veracity as between Tracy, on the one hand, and Woodruff and Moulton and Tilton, on the other. If before Mr. Tracy had seen Mr. Moulton, if almost on the way to the interview he was told by one of the parties to it that the charge of Mr. Tilton was adultery as against Mr. Beecher, is it not a circumstance, Sir, to be considered by the jury whether, when they got together, his story as to the nature of the charge made by Tilton is true or not?

The Court—With that view I have allowed him to answer it. He says that whether Gen. Tracy wished him or not, he gave him notice of the character of the charge.

Mr. Beach—And again we prove the other circumstance, that we gave him notice that in this connection Mr. Beecher, without any application or tie to induce him to do it, was making contributions of $500 for the purpose of supporting Mrs. Tilton and her family, without the knowledge of her husband, and that when Mr. Tracy heard that he pronounced it as the most damaging circumstance in the whole history of the transaction.

The Court—As to the money first—we have that proved in various ways.

Mr. Beach—Not in regard to the $500, Sir.

The Court—No, but with regard to the other money.

Mr. Beach—I am not talking of the other money, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—It is part of the other.

Mr. Beach—It is not part of the other.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, it is.

Mr. Beach—Well, we will see; you say it is and I say it is not.

Mr. Evarts—Of the $1,000.

Mr. Beach—But not of the $500.

The Court—We have a large amount of evidence as to the money advanced by Mr. Beecher. Some of it went to the benefit of Mrs. Tilton herself, and some to other uses, including Bessie Turner's schooling, so that that is clearly before us, and has a certain amount of indorsement by Mr. Beecher himself.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; but there is nothing before us to show that Mr. Tracy had knowledge, had received knowledge of the contributions, at the time of the interview on Sunday, Nov. 10.

The Court—I don't see that it is material whether or not he had been informed of it, and the other branch of the matter is simply calling for Mr. Tracy's opinion that that matter was the most damaging feature of Mr. Beecher's case. We don't want his opinion; it is but a mere opinion of his that that was the worst feature of Mr. Beecher's case. Suppose he says so, what then?

Mr. Beach—He says that he knew the charge was improper solicitation; that he never heard of anything else. That is what he says.

The Court—We have taken the answer on a vital point.

Mr. Beach—I know we have; but this, Sir, is a most vital and material question, too, whether a stranger to the household of Mr. Tilton shall make these contributions of $500, and when they are communicated to his counsel, Mr. Tracy, he should pronounce it as the most damaging circumstance in the case. Does it not reflect, Sir, upon the question of the integrity of Mr. Tracy, when he swears he had no suspicion of any other charge than that?

The Court—I don't think his opinion is at all material; it is a mere matter of opinion.

Mr. Beach—It is just his opinion at the time we are after: that is the very thing we are seeking—what, on Nov. 10, was the opinion of Mr. Tracy as to the guilt of Mr. Beecher and as to the charge which Mr. Tilton made against Mr. Beecher, so far as Mr. Tracy is concerned and his credibility is concerned before the jury. That is an essential and main inquiry.

The Court—You may ask him whether or not he gave notice to Mr. Tracy, in the terms of your question to him, of the advance of $500 by Mr. Beecher for the benefit of Mrs. Tilton and her family, but not to go beyond that—not to take Mr. Tracy's opinion concerning the worst feature of the case, because it is a mere opinion.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, did you give that information?

Mr. Evarts—Now, let it be understood what the form of the question shall be. I don't object to the question on these terms—was the direct question—"Did you tell Mr. Tracy on that occasion—" Where is that?

The Court—That Mr. Beecher advanced $500 to Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—That Mr. Beecher had given to Mr. Moulton for the support of Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Tilton's family $500?

Mr. Beach—Or in substance?

Witness—I told him that.

The Court—The only remaining qvestion, which I think not at all material, is as to Mr. Tracy's opinion saying that this is the worst feature of the case. I don't think it is material.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, I will not press it, as your Honor declines to receive it. In that conversation on Sunday, did Mr. Tilton say to Mr. Tracy that he did not make a charge of adultery against Mr. Beecher?

ANOTHER OBJECTION BY MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts—Now, I suppose this is somewhat the question as put to Mr. Tracy.

The Court—The learned counsel puts his question from general recollection of what Mr. Tracy did and said. I have not as good a recollection as he has of that. Have you got the question put to him?

Mr. Beach—I suppose we all remember that Mr. Tracy testified that in that conversation he told him that the charge was not adultery.

The Court—Yes, that is what he testified to.

Mr. Evarts—But have you a right to put a leading question to the witness, except on the ground of contradiction. If you want to prove what was said at this interview, then we want to see whether you can bring it in in rebuttal, or whether you have not exhausted the interview with the witness on the direct examination.

Mr. Beach—When I offer to bring it in as affirmative evidence it is time to reason.

Mr. Evarts—Then I shall.

Mr. Beach—You won't, for I won't do it.

Mr. Evarts—Then it is out of the way.

The Court—Do you find the very question put to Mr. Tracy?

Mr. Beach—I cannot refer to the precise question, but we have it proved by these three witnesses, and Mr. Tracy adds to it and makes the additional declaration and cannot I contradict it?

The Court—Yes; in the terms of his statement.

Mr. Beach—But I am not bound to take the terms of his statement.

The Court—In substance.

Mr. Beach—In substance, yes; when he swears to an additional fact which we say did not occur, cannot we contradict him by our witnesses.

The Court—Of course.

Mr. Evarts—There, my learned friend is back to the point he started from and to which he said he would not return.

The Court—There he is right; he has a right to contradict it if he can.

Mr. Evarts—He has a right to rebut it, and in that way introduce it.

Mr. Beach—Then I offer it as rebuttal.

The Court—I think you misunderstood him, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—I understood it as a contradiction of Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Beach—I offer it as rebuttal and contradictory.

Mr. Evarts—Now, we will take it in rebuttal. This interview was given in evidence by the plaintiffs as part of their original case, and the whole of it and this witness was examined and gave his evidence, and we have contradicted this witness as to that interview. Now, they can't call this witness to reinstate and repeat their former sentiments.

The Court—Of course the learned counsel on the other side would not waste the time of the court in attempting that.

Mr. Evarts—But the law of evidence does not permit it, independent of the fact that it is a waste of the time of the court. They have given their story, they were obliged to exhaust their story, and we contradicted them. Now when we introduce substantive new matter not of the body and nature of the interview concerning which they told their story, as the fact concerning Mr. Beecher's going to Peekskill, and going here and there, this rebuttal then comes in.

The Court—That I understand.

Mr. Evarts—They cannot give the same conversation at the interview; they have given their story about it, and how Mr. Tracy talked about adultery, and this, that, and the other thing. Mr. Tracy is put forward and has given his story as to what occurred there, and that there was a disclaimer of adultery. Now this witness was examined before by them; if he had not been, that would not make any difference. This is now a restatement of his case.

The Court—He is only called to speak to another new matter that Mr. Tracy has introduced.

Mr. Beach—That is all.

The Court—Frame your question in that manner.

Mr. Evarts—We will see if he was not asked this very question.

The Court—If he was, then, there is no need to ask it now.

Mr. Evarts—In the case of Rex vs. Hilditch and others the rule is this, laid down by Mr. Justice Taunton:

"Whatever is a confirmation of the original cannot be given in evidence; and the only evidence which can be given as evidence in reply is that which goes to cut down the case on the part of the defense without being any confirmation of the case of the prosecution."

Now, Mr. Woodruff was asked, and it was part of their direct case before we gave any evidence—[Mr. Evarts was here interrupted]—well, it was in evidence on the opening of the case.

Mr. Beach—On your cross-examination.

Mr. Evarts (reading):

"You say he charged Mr. Beecher with being an adulterer that day in my presence? A.—He said he had been guilty of adultery."

Mr. Tracy was conducting the examination.

"Q.—Did I not turn to him then and say, 'Do you mean with your wife?' and was not his reply to me, 'No, Sir, with another woman.'"

The answer is:

"No, Sir, I don't recollect that you said that.

Q.—You don't remember that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember any allusion to any other woman that day in that conversation? A.—I don't recollect any allusion to any other woman, only to know that Mr. Beecher had been guilty of adultery; he did not say that to me."

That is the whole point of the inquiry. Mr. Tracy says that Mr. Tilton got excited, and said Mr. Beecher had been guilty of adultery. Then he asked him, "Well, was it with your wife?" "No, not with my wife, but with another woman." Well, however that may be, it is not part of the issue here. This whole thing has been gone through. This witness has been examined and cross-examined, and now we have Mr. Tracy's statement.

Mr. Beach—If the gentleman had looked a little further back in the testimony of Mr. Woodruff, he would have found in his direct examination he swore even more than the counsel has read. He testified that Mr. Moulton, at the commencement of the interview, related to Mr. Tracy the circumstances—

Mr. Shearman—Not in the presence of Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—It don't make any odds whether it was in the presence of Tilton or not. He then told Tracy that Beecher had been guilty of sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—He asked Mr. Tracy about it, and contradicted him.

Mr. Beach—If the gentleman will give me an opportunity to drop a word here once in a while perhaps he will find where I stand; at any rate, what my point is. Now, I admit that Mr. Moulton and Mr. Woodruff upon their former testimony related that interview with Mr. Tracy, and gave their version of it—that they communicated the fact of sexual intercourse or whatever you may call it.

The Court—And which you do not propose now to repeat.

Mr. Beach—Nothing at all—nothing to do with it. Then Mr. Tracy comes upon the stand and denies that; he says no such communication was made to him. Then he goes further and says, on the contrary, "Tilton, in express terms, said to me that he made no accusation of adultery against Beecher with his wife;" that his wife is as white as snow.

The Court—That is the point of your present inquiry?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—I said he said his wife was a pure woman—"snow" was not in my evidence.

Mr. Beach—So much the better for the snow. That is pure now, at least. Now, all we want is to contradict that declaration.

The Court—O, yes.

Q.—In that interview on Sunday, which has been spoken of, in the Autumn of 1872, did Mr. Tilton, in words or substance, say to Mr. Tracy in your hearing that his wife had not been guilty of adultery with Mr. Beecher—that she was a pure woman?

Mr. Evarts—That is not the form of statement. The question was, "Mr. Tilton, do you mean with your wife?" Mr. Tracy says, in the excitement Mr. Tilton said that Beecher was an adulterer, or something of that kind, after he made the lesser statement. Then Mr. Tracy says to him, "Do you mean with your wife?" and he answers, "No, not with my wife; my wife is a pure woman."

The Court—Very well, now. That is a point as to which these witnesses did not speak in their former examination, but of which they may speak.

Mr. Evarts—Well, then, let it be limited to that question.

Mr. Beach—If the gentleman will be good enough to frame my question for me I will be much obliged to him.

Mr. Evarts—It is as much labor as I can do to keep you from asking wrong ones.

Mr. Beach—Well, if you will repeat the question.

Mr. Evarts—I have already stated what the testimony was.

Mr. Beach—I now ask whether in words or substance on that occasion—

Mr. Evarts—This is the statement of Mr. Tracy: "After he finished reading the paper, I said to him in substance, I don't remember the phraseology, your statement, Mr. Tilton, settles one thing, that you do not charge Mr. Beecher with adultery;" he said "No; my wife is a pure woman; I remember that phrase." Then there was a subsequent outbreak where, having passed over the actual circumstance of the charge against Mr. Beecher in respect to his wife, he got into an excitement and said he was an adulterer, anyhow." Then came the question, "Do you mean with your wife?" "No."

The Court—There seems to be ground for two questions—if you can frame them in the terms used by Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Beach (after looking at the testimony)—Well, Sir, Mr. Tracy says he does not remember the phraseology; if he does not, I can't.

The Court—Well, you want the exact substance.

Mr. Beach—Yes, I want the exact substance.

Mr. Beach finally thought he was able to meet the requirements of Mr. Evarts, and the Court, and, after loooking further at the testimony, said, "Well, Sir, did this occur?"—but he again despaired, and said, "Well, I cannot ask this question without committing this witness to a statement that has been denied. This was a question put to the other side, and they say after he had finished reading this paper—that is what they call the "true statement"—while our witnesses have denied that any such paper was read upon that occasion. I cannot put it in the precise language of the declaration.

The Court—Well, after any reading that was had.

Mr. Beach—Surely we can put it at any time during that conversation.

Mr. Evarts—O, yes, I think so.

The Court—Very well.

TRACY CONTRADICTED.

Q.—During that conversation, at any time, did this occur, in words or substance, Mr. Tracy saying to Mr. Tilton, "Your statement settles one thing—that you do not charge Mr. Beecher with adultery." He said, "No, my wife is a fine woman." A.—I don't think it occurred.

Q.—You have no recollection of any such thing? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did anything like this, in language or substance, occur in your hearing, Mr. Tilton saying that Mr. Beecher was an adulterer, and he could prove it, and Mr. Tracy saying, "With your wife?" and Tilton replying, "No; but with another woman," or "with other women"—did anything like that occur? A.—Not that I recollect, stated as that is. Some part of it might have occurred.

Mr. Beach—Well, I guess that covers it. Our recollections differ in regard to the fact whether or not Mr. Woodruff, upon his former evidence spoke in regard to the "true story." I am certain that he did.

The Witness—I did.

The Court—Well.

Mr. Beach—Then that is all we care to ask about.

The Court—Now you may cross-examine.

Mr. Shearman—We will cross-examine in the morning.

The Court—Well, you had better do it to-day; we were late coming in this afternoon. I think it would be economy to cross-examine now.

Mr. Evarts—It is a question for the jury, Sir.

The Court—Well, the jury are content. They are pleasant-looking men.

The Foreman—The jury would like to adjourn.

The Court—Don't you want to remain?

The Foreman—We are willing to go.

The Court—O, I think one and all willing to go. We have lost some time; I think we had better go on.

A juror here remarked that the jury were promptly in their seats at the close of the recess.

Mr. Evarts repeated the remark for the information of the court.

Judge Neilson—O, they didn't lose any time.

Mr. Evarts—We expect a considerable cross examination.

Mr. Beach—Well, I suggest that we compromise this matter, by ordering Mr. Evarts—

Mr. Evarts—To retire?

Mr. Beach—To be shut up for half an hour for the time he keeps us here.

Judge Neilson—I never make an order that won't be carried out. Get ready to retire, gentlemen.

The court then adjourned.

MRS. TILTON'S LETTER TO JUDGE NEILSON.

Mrs. Tilton declined to state the contents of her communication to Judge Neilson, on the ground that it had been prepared without consultation with the lawyers for the defense; but said she was willing to have it published, if Judge Neilson consented to give it to the press. When Judge Neilson was asked for the paper, he said it would not be proper for him to give it for publication at present, though of course he had no objection to Mrs. Tilton doing so. He stated that he had no power to admit her testimony, if counsel for the defense did not choose to call her. Mr. Shearman stated that he knew nothing of Mrs. Tilton's intention to present the paper to the Judge, and could not form any idea of the contents, though he had been aware for some time past that she was most anxious to give her testimony. He said that as the law stood, counsel for Mr. Beecher were very careful as to the admission of testimony which might afterward have the effect of setting the verdict aside.

A member of Plymouth Church who read the letter said that it was a long document, comprising a pathetic appeal to be allowed to testify, a strong protest against the course taken by the defense in her regard, and a solemn asseveration of innocence of adultery with Mr. Beecher.

PROFESSIONAL HONOR.

From the Springfield Republican.

One of the wounded in the Brooklyn affair is Counselor B. F. Tracy. This person had been the lawyer of Woodruff & Robinson (Moulton's firm) in several cases; he had also heard a statement read by Tilton after giving a distinct, explicit promise that he would not act as Mr. Beecher's lawyer in case of "collision." Notwithstanding these professional relations with the other side, and this distinct, explicit promise, he turns up as one of the most active and bitter of Mr. Beecher's counsel, and crowns the performance by stepping from the counsel-table to the witness-stand—a proceeding upon which the more conservative members of the profession are understood to invariably look with eyes of disfavor. His defense or excuse is that Mr. Tilton, after the reading of the statement, substituted a new and graver offense for the one charged in it; that he thereupon notified Mr. T. that he regarded the promise as "off," and that his conduct in the premises has the sanction of Messrs. Evarts and Porter. This last fact—if it is a fact—will probably be enough to save Mr. Tracy from the formal censure of the bar. But the whole transaction is not likely to be soon forgotten, either by the profession or the public.

From the Washington Chronicle.

It became our duty, as journalists, some weeks since, to record what appeared to us as the anomalous position of Mr. Tracy as attorney for the defense in the Beecher-Tilton trial. Some time before this action was commenced, Mr. Tracy met with Mr. Tilton for the purpose of holding a friendly consultation on the subject of the pending difficulties between the former gentlemen and Mr. Beecher. At the beginning of this interview Mr. Tilton told Tracy that the controversy might become the subject of a suit at law, and asked him whether in that case he would consider himself at liberty to act as attorney for Mr. Beecher; Tracy answered in the negative. On receiving this reply Tilton disclosed various facts, and read manuscripts to Mr. Tracy relating to these troubles. Afterward, learning that Tracy was acting as counsel for Mr. Beecher, he reminded him of the foregoing statement, and expressed his conviction that Tracy had violated his professional honor. The latter excused himself on the ground that Tilton at the time of the first interview charged Beecher with having made improper proposals to Mrs. Tilton, and afterward charged him with criminal acts; and that in his (Tracy's) opinion, this change released him from his professional obligation, and that he would, therefore, feel at liberty not only to appear as an attorney against Tilton, but, also, to testify against him.

In pursuance of this notice, Mr. Tracy has been on the witness-stand for several days as a witness on the part of the defense. In the course of his testimony Mr. Tracy narrates what purports to be all the facts disclosed to him in the first and subsequent interviews, when Mr. Tilton supposed, from Tracy's own declaration, that they could not be used against him in case of subsequent litigation over the subject-matter of these conversations. And it now comes out on cross-examination that Tracy, after consenting to become a witness against Tilton, still retains his position as an attorney in the case. This transaction presents two important points for the consideration of the legal profession.

First, has an attorney the right to receive from another in confidence, as a personal friend, disclosures which may affect the result of a suit at law, of the possibility of which he is notified at the time, and afterward appear as counsel for the other side, on the ground that the suit when commenced alleges other and graver causes of complaint? If he may do so without tarnishing his professional honor, what is the meaning of professional confidence, which is supposed to be protected by law, as essential to the administration of justice? Heretofore it has been supposed that these provisions of law were intended for the protection of litigants, and not solely for the convenience of the legal profession. The interpretation placed upon them in the Beecher-Tilton trial would appear to the unenlightened like perverting such statutes from their obvious purpose and converting them into a snare for the unwary.

Secondly, is it not in bad taste for an attorney to appear as a witness for his client, without first withdrawing as counsel in the case? His legal right to testify is not disputed. According to modern ideas of jurisprudence, both of the parties to a suit may testify, each in his own behalf. A person having a direct interest in the result of a suit, in the State of New York, is held to be a competent witness. He may testify in behalf of his own interest, but the fact of the existence of such an interest may be shown for the purpose of affecting his credibility. Heretofore, an attorney in a case has been regarded as having such an interest in the result as to preclude the propriety of his testifying for his client unless called by the other side. When his knowledge of facts bearing on the case not acquired in professional confidence has been regarded as necessary to the ends of justice, an attorney possessing a delicate sense of honor in times past deemed it proper to withdraw as counsel before taking the witness stand. Are all such ideas of profesional decorum to be abandoned, as one of the consequences of the Beecher-Tilton trial? If so, it is difficult to perceive where all of its demoralizations are to end. Its records furnish abundant precedents for the violation of what have heretofore been regarded as the most sacred confidences of the connubial relations; the relations of parent and child; servant and master; the obligations of social relations; business relations; the relations of pastor and parishioner; the obligations of the most endearing friendships; and, finally, the relations of client and legal adviser; if, indeed, Mr. Tracy's course in this suit is to be indorsed by his professional brethren.

MOULTON AND BEECHER.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The cross-examination of Gen. Tracy drew out of him the admission that up to the 20th of July last, the day upon which Mr. Tilton was to go before the Plymouth Church Committee to make a statement, Mr. Moulton labored as earnestly as himself to persuade Tilton not to appear, and to keep the scandal suppressed. Gen. Butler, who, according to Gen. Tracy, believed Beecher guilty, was also in consultation with Tracy and Moulton to quiet the investigation and prevent publicity. This is a point in mitigation of Moulton's subsequent conduct. Up to that date, at least, he was doing all that he could in the way that seemed to him the best for both Beecher and Tilton. He could not have been the unconscionable scoundrel the Plymouth Church people have since appeared to believe him to have been. It will be difficult to show any adequate reason after that date for the radical change from a serviceable friendship to perjured villainy. It is very likely to come out that Mr. Frank Moulton is not as black a devil as he has been painted.

BOWEN'S DILEMMA.

From the Brooklyn Eagle of yesterday.

It was the settled and expressed conviction of the patriarch Henry C. Bowen four days ago, that in the case between Tilton and Beecher there had been "perjury, perjury, fearful, awful!" Mr. Bowen would not indicate on which side the perjury had been done, but that it had been done and to an alarming extent on one side he had no hesitation in declaring of his own knowledge. Yesterday Mr. Bowen partook of the communion at Plymouth Church, Mr. Beecher officiating. Now, since it is inconceivable that he would have so communicated had he believed Mr. Beecher to be a perjured libertine, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that he meant his charge to affect Tilton. Either Mr. Bowen is the most consummate hypocrite and liar in Brooklyn, or Theodore Tilton has committed perjury in the most abominable form. This is an ugly dialemma for a man to be in. The devil is on one of its horns, and Tilton on the other.

REORGANIZATION OF THE EXCISE BOARD.

The Board of Excise Commissioners met for reorganization yesterday, and re-elected Commissioner Stewart as President, Commissioner Marshall as Treasurer, and Commissioner Stiner as Secretary and Acting Chief of Inspectors. The grades of license fees were considered and amended by reducing the second-class fee from $150 to $100, the third class from $100 to $75, and the creation of a seventh class at $50. Following are the rates as now established: Class 1, for first-class hotels, restaurants, saloons, &c., $250; class 2, for second-class hotels, restaurants, saloons, &c., $100; class 3, for all other places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold and drunk upon the premises, $75; class 4, for storekeepers, druggists, and all places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold in quantities less than five gallons at a time, and not drunk on the premises, $60; class 5, for all places where ale and beer only are sold, and no strong or spirituous wines or liquors, $30; class 6, for places where wines, ale, and beer are sold, but not drunk on the premises, $30; class 7, for places where wines, beer, and ale are sold and drunk on the premises, $50.

In consequence of the reductions made, the Commissioners anticipate a general acquiescence with the requirements of the law during the ensuing year. All dealers still indebted to the board for last year's license fee will be refused a license for the present year until they have paid up, the same rule to apply to about 600 dealers who have paid installments, but are yet indebted for a portion of last year's fee. As heretofore, no licenses will be granted to those who are known as proprietors of gambling houses, disorderly houses, concert saloons in which female waiters are employed, and that class of distilleries known as "bucket shops." A strict surveillance will be kept over places of this kind by the inspectors of the department, and when ever the proprietors are found engaged in selling spirituous liquors of any description their places will be closed.

JOHN BENDER ESCAPED AGAIN.

The man who was arrested in Florence, Arizona, on suspicion of being the old man, John Bender, whose family were guilty of a series of atrocious murders in Kansas two years ago, has escaped. The Leavenworth *Times* gives these particulars: "In February information was received here that he had been taken at Florence, Arizona, and that as soon as a requisition could be obtained from Gov. Osborn he would be forwarded to Kansas. The Governor sent the requisition on the 27th of February, and since that time nothing had been heard from that place until Saturday, April 10, when the following dispatch was received by the Arizona *Citizen*, published at Tucson, Arizona: 'John Bender, Sr., escaped from his keeper Sunday night.' It would appear, then, that on the 5th inst. he succeeded in making his escape. As it takes but three weeks to travel from here to Florence, and the requisition was sent Feb. 27, it is somewhat strange that it did not arrive before the escape of the criminal. We await further particulars in regard to the case."

THE ACAPULCO MASSACRE.

The United States steamer Saranac has returned to San Francisco from Acapulco, and the *Alta*, of April 25, has the following concerning her trip: "On the 6th of March last orders were issued from the Secretary of the Treasury for the Saranac to proceed at once to the port of Acapulco, and investigate the cause which led to the riot and subsequent massacre. The vessel arrived at Acapulco on the 7th of March, and the proper officers at once communicated with the authorities in relation to the massacre. At that time the officials who had charge of the peace and dignity of that city had failed to make any arrests. Those who were instrumental in the affair were masked at the time, and, although the authorities made the greatest exertions to ferret out the culprits, no evidence could be procured against any individual. The Governor resides nearly one hundred and fifty miles from the port, and it was with the greatest difficulty that communication with him could be obtained. The officers of the Saranac are of the opinion that the riot and massacre was brought about by the ill-feeling of the lower classes of natives. They, being uneducated and superstitious, were easily influenced to commit any act of violence if led on by those who commanded them. The trouble was not altogether occasioned by religious ideas, but there was a bitter feeling against all foreigners, no matter what their religious opinions might be, and this prejudice was worked upon by men who held positions under the Government, and culminated in the terrible tragedy which took place at that port. The Saranac left Acapulco on the 4th of April, and up to that date not a single person implicated in the tragedy had been arrested and the authorities had no information which would allow them to cause the arrest of anyone. When the steamer sailed everything was quiet and no fear of any further trouble was thought of."

SWINDLING BETTING AGENTS PUNISHED IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes, under date April 17: The Correctional Tribunal was occupied on Thursday with a case which will interest betting men of all countries. Some of the facts produced may not be quite new to your readers, but a succinct account of them will be found none the less interesting and useful. To begin at the beginning, it may be remembered that in July last, at the very moment when the French judicial authorities were prosecuting the betting agencies on the Boulevards known as the "Paris Mutuels," an advertisement appeared in some of the French papers, setting forth that "MM. Archer & Co., of London and Glasgow," had discovered a sure system of winning money on the English turf. The system was entitled "Les Paris Discretionnaires." The advertisement, which occupied half a page, gave a glowing account of the profits made by "MM. Archer & Co.," and explained how nobody who sent them money could be exposed to the loss of a single farthing. On the contrary, everybody was bound to win; and in proof of the infallible system of the adventurers it was stated that "two English lords had just retrieved their fortunes by it; one had pocketed a million and the other a quarter of a million of francs over the Ascot meeting." These advertisements, according to the *exposé* of the Public Prosecutor, were merely "the preface to a series of fraudulent manœuvres, the object of which was the organization of the most audacious system of swindling ever attempted." It succeeded beyond all expectation, and furnished another convincing proof of the gullibility of the public. Considerable sums of money were sent in the shape of deposits, to London and Glasgow, "addressed to individuals," continued the Public Prosecutor, "who gave no private address or any reference abroad." The real amount forwarded from France may be imagined from the fact, that in the letters seized at the Paris Post-Office General addressed to "MM. Archer & Co., London and Glasgow," the police found no less than 60,000 francs, which were returned to the owners. This represented the deposits from Paris only for three days; what the rest from France must have been the reader may judge for himself. The sum spent in advertisements by the said "agency" is estimated at £4,000 sterling. The interference of the police, however, at once put a stop to the doings of "MM. Archer & Co.," and an inquiry was instituted into the affair. "Among the innocent persons who sent the money to London and Glasgow," said the Public Prosecutor, "I was surprised to find several men whose character and position ought to have been above such temptations." The "agency," in reply to the demands of their foolish correspondents, who dreamt of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice, said that in consequence of the interference of the French Police, the system of "MM. Archer & Co." had been partly upset, and that if the depositors wished to realize their fortunes, they must send a little more money to enable the "agency" to carry out its infallible system. But the bubble had burst, thanks to the action of the authorities, and the depositors acted on the principle of "once bit, twice shy." For some time the identity of "MM. Archer & Co." could not be established, but at length the Police found out that the guilty parties were one Henry Street, another Englishman named Walter, and a Frenchman named Leroy. Mr. Sweet was condemned *in contumaciam* to five years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine. The charge of swindling against his colleagues was not pushed, owing to want of sufficient evidence. Two of the Paris papers that inserted the advertisement were also fined 100 francs each. The most curious part of the affair, perhaps, was a fine of 50 francs inflicted on some of the dupes for "aiding and abetting" the "agency" by their deposits, and they were not a little surprised, after having lost their money, to find themselves called on to lose their time in attendance at court, and then to be fined into the bargain.

FALL OF A METEOR IN GEORGIA.

A Savannah paper of April 30 says: "Last evening shortly after sunset a remarkable sight in the heavens was witnessed by hundreds of observers in our city. This was the visible fall of a shooting star during the hour of twilight. Almost overhead, but a little toward the north, a star-like, luminous object suddenly appeared, shot obliquely toward the west, blazing as it advanced, and disappeared with a distinctly audible explosion. The train of light which followed at once lost its luminous character, but remained for several minutes suspended in mid-air as a streak of cloud, which the rays of the setting sun tinted with their rosy light. The continuous cloud soon bent into zig-zag shape, and ere long was broken into patches, and finally scattered by the currents in the upper atmosphere."

The Macon *Telegraph and Messenger* of the same date says: "A wonderfully beautiful meteor dashed across the eastern sky just before dark yesterday evening, challenging the admiration of many who saw it. It was extraordinary in size and brilliancy, and for some moments after it had disappeared its track was marked by a broad, well-defined belt of light. The phenomena was a very remarkable one, and almost startling in its sudden appearance and in its deportment."

The same meteor was seen in Augusta just after sunset Thursday afternoon. It passed apparently from east to west, and had the appearance of a blazing fire-ball.

CONSTANCY IN HUMBLE LIFE.

The Boston *Herald* says that there is living in Charlestown, Mass., a respectable but poor lady who, thirty years ago, when living in England, was courted by a young man, but for some reason declined his offered marriage, and united herself with another person. Several years ago the husband of the lady died, and since that time she has lived in this district. The news of the husband's death reaching the lady's lover of thirty years ago, he opened a correspondence with her, and finally asked her hand, saying that, although discarded by her, he had never ceased to hold her memory dear, and that such had been his affection for her that, though he had had several good opportunities of marriage, he had not accepted one of them. He further said that he had been for years, and is now, traveling with an English nobleman's family in the capacity of head servant, and had by economy saved a large sum of money. The lady accepted his offer, and will sail for England in a few weeks, and on her arrival at her old home will be married.

USED TO IT.

A Virginia paper, the Amherst *Enterprise*, relates this story: "Last Sunday week was a very cold day, as all will recollect, even in this vicinity, and several degrees colder in Alexandria, where quite a number of colored persons of the Baptist persuasion were baptized in the River Potomac. Among them was old aunt Mary, whose young 'massa' of *ante bellum* days was present as a spectator, and desired to speak with her, partly for the sake of curiosity, and partly through affection for the old 'mammy' engendered in childhood. Accordingly, he edged his way through the crowd, and as she came up out of the water accosted her: 'Aunt Mary, wasn't it cold in there?' 'O, no, mars Frank, de luv ob de Lord keep me warm.' A few words of conversation ensued, and Aunt Mary remarked: 'Tell de trufe, mars Frank, 'tis a little cold, but dis a'int de fus time I'se been baptized.' And it turned out that this was the third time she had taken upon herself the baptismal vow."

THE GEORGIA NINTH DISTRICT.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* at Atlanta, Ga., lately had an interview with B. H. Hill, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth District. Mr. Hill said incidentally that his professional income since the close of the war had been more than $300,000. His fees are frequently $5,000 to $10,000, and it is stated that he was paid $100,000 for his services in the Metcalf will case. Hill is a remarkably fluent, graceful, and forcible speaker. His friends think he is the greatest orator in the United States. We fear that he is altogether too good a man for Congress. We implore the Democrats of the Ninth Georgia District to make him useful at home, and not spoil so excellent a lawyer for the sake of turning out an indifferent Congressman. Rather let us have Estes, who, as the Atlanta *Constitutionalist* says, "puts his claim to preferment on being a small potato."

HON. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, OF GEORGIA.

Judge Herschel V. Johnson concluded a recent charge to the Grand Jury of Tattnall County, Ga., thus: "I speak not as a Judge, but as a Georgian. My course is almost run. I have nothing in the way of political honors to look forward to. All that I wish is to be useful in the position which I occupy. We have a herculean task before us if we want the rising generation to be anything. Money is not all. We may accumulate the riches of Golconda, and what will it all be to our children if they are destitute of character and principle? I may awaken the censure of some by this digression from a judicial charge, but if I can be instrumental in sowing some good seed that may spring up and grow, I will welcome their censures. Let us do our duty, and leave this world with the satisfaction that we have not lived in vain."

THE WHEAT CROP.

The Chicago *Times* of Saturday, 1st inst., prints reports as to the condition of the wheat crop in Indiana and Ohio, and says: "They are not as encouraging as the public has been led to believe. The extreme cold weather and the long-continued drought have injured both the Spring and Winter wheat considerably, and a short crop—probably not more than one-half the usual quantity—is expected. In a few localities farmers hope to harvest an average crop, but, as a whole, the prospect is the reverse of encouraging. Much of the wheat in the section covered by the reports finds a market in Chicago and, as a consequence, our dealers and shippers are greatly interested in the matter."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$40,000 D. of C.3-65s. 72
10,000 do........ 72⅛
10,000 do........ 72¼
80,000 do........ 72⅜
100 Atl. & Pac. Tel... 26¼
10 do........ 26½
1400 Pacific Mail.... 45
1000 do.......b3. 45⅛
300 do........ 45
100 St. Paul Pref.... 56⅞
600 do........ 57
100 do.......b3. 57
500 Western Union... 80⅛
1000 do.......s3. 80⅛
500 do........ 80¼
2100 do........ 80¼
1500 do........ 80⅛
25 do........ 80¼
600 do........ 80½
300 do.......c. 80⅜
1900 do.......s3. 80⅜
6700 do........ 80½
100 do.......c. 80½
1200 do.......b3. 80⅝
500 do.......s3. 80½
300 do.......b3. 80⅝
20 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 105
100 Union Pacific.... 77⅜
500 do........ 77½
500 do........ 77⅝
1500 do........ 77¾
200 do.......s10. 77¾
1000 do........ 77⅞
1500 do........ 78
1500 do.......s3. 78
500 do........ 78⅛
500 do.......c. 78
4500 do........ 78
2000 do........ 77⅞
600 do.......b3. 78
100 do.......c. 78⅛
500 do.......b3. 78⅛
400 do.......s3. 78
300 do........ 77⅞
200 do........ 77¾
1100 do........ 77¾
100 Panama......... 161½
100 do........ 163
200 do........ 164
100 do........ 164½
100 do........ 165
100 St. Paul...... 37¾
800 do........ 38
200 do........ 37⅞
100 do.......c. 37¾

100 Lake Shore...... 70⅞
100 do.......s3. 70¾
400 Erie Railway.... 30¼
400 do.......... 30⅜
1200 do.......... 30½
100 do.........c. 30½
300 do.......s3. 30⅜
1300 do.......s3. 30½
25 do.......... 30¾
100 do.......... 30½
500 do.......... 30⅝
1700 Pac. R. of Mo.b3. 54½
53 do.......... 55
200 Toledo & Wabash. 13¾
100 do.......... 13⅝
100 do.......b3. 13¾
200 do.......... 13⅝
200 do.......... 13½
2100 do.......... 13⅜
100 do.......s60. 13
100 do.......s3. 13¼
400 do.......... 13⅜
1000 do.......... 13¼
500 do.......s3. 13⅜
300 do.......c. 13¼
100 do.......... 13⅛
100 do.......c. 13
500 do.......... 13
100 do.......... 12⅞
100 do.......... 12¾
100 do.......c. 12⅞
500 do.......... 12¾
700 do.......... 12⅞
600 do.......... 12¾
200 Rock Island..... 105⅜
700 do.......... 105¼
300 do.......... 105⅜
100 do.......b3. 105½
100 do.......c. 105½
600 do.......s3. 105⅜
100 St. L. & Kan. C.. 43½
100 do.......b10. 43½
100 Ohio & Miss..... 27
100 North-west...s3. 42⅛
100 do.......... 42¼
100 do.......... 42⅛
400 do.......s3. 42
100 do.......c. 42
100 do.......b10. 42
100 Del., Lack. & W.. 119⅞
100 do.......... 120
100 do.......... 120⅛
700 do.......... 120¼
200 At. & Pac. P..b3. 17½
20 do.......... 17¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$12,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........123
11,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67...b. c. 121¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.......12.122
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......12.123
16,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.........12.115¾

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new..12.121¾
73,000 do.........121⅝
4,000 do...b. c. 115⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.........12.117
1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.........12.115¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 123⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 M. 6s, L. Bs..c. 101
8,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coupon..... 50
10,000 do..... 50⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex coupon..... 49½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new series..... 49½
20,000 D. of C. 3-65s.. 72⅝
10,000 do..... 72¼
5,000 do......b. c. 72½
5,000 do..... 72⅜
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 104
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 28½
1,000 Chic., R. I. & Pacific 7s......109
1,000 N. J. C. 1st con. 107
3,000 C. & N. W. S. F. 106
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. 93½
7,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 99
6,000 Cen. Pac. 1st Cal. & Or. Br... 94
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st San. J. Branch. 92¾
1,000 do......b. c.. 92½
20,000 C. & N. W. Con Coup, Gold B... 86¾
32,000 do..... 86½
5,000 Del., L. & W. conv't..... 121
1,000 D. L. & W. 2d. 110¾
5,000 Erie 4th..... 98
1,000 North M. 1st... 88⅞
6,000 do..... 89
2,000 do..... 89¼
1,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 100
1,000 O. & M. Cons.. 100
1,000 O. & M. 2d..... 78¾
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 101¼
1,000 do..... 101⅜
11,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 93¾
1,000 P. R of Mo. 1st. 96
5,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 50½
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 57½
2,000 S. P. of M..... 83½
5,000 M. S. S. F. ex int. 106½
10 Bank of Com..... 120
30 Bank of Republic. 99¾
85 do..... 100
20 Am. Ex. Bank... 116¼
15 Con. Coal.....b. c. 49½
100 At. & P. Tel..b. c. 26½
17 do..... 26½
1100 P.M.S.S.Co..b. c. 44⅞
900 do......s3. 44¾
700 do..... 44⅜
400 do......s3. 44⅝
200 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 41¾
200 do......s5. 41¾
200 do..... 41¾
700 do......s3. 41⅝
1700 do..... 41½
500 do..... 41⅝
2300 W. U. Tel....b. c. 80⅜
1700 do..... 80½
1300 do..... 80⅜
300 do..... 80⅜
200 do......s4. 80⅜
1900 do..... 80⅜
100 do......b4. 80⅜
700 do..... 80¼
3700 do..... 80¼
3500 do..... 80⅛
1200 do......b3. 80⅛
3000 do......b3. 80
600 do..... 80
200 do..... 80⅛
340 N. Y. C & H....b. c. 105
500 do......s3. 105
900 Erie Railway.b. c. 30⅝
100 do......s3. 30½
500 do..... 30½
1300 do......s3. 30⅜
600 do......s3. 30¼
300 do..... 30⅛
200 do..... 30⅛
400 do..... 30¼

200 Panama.....b. c. 164½
100 do......s3. 164
100 do..... 163½
200 do..... 163
100 do..... 163½
200 Harlem.....b. c. 134
18 Adams Express.. 102¾
200 N. J. C.....b. c. 113½
10 do..... 113
100 L.S.&M.S.b c. b4. 70½
800 do......s3. 70½
500 do..... 70½
300 do..... 70⅜
200 do..... 70
200 do..... 70⅜
100 do..... 70¼
400 do..... 70⅜
500 do......s3. 70⅛
1000 do..... 70¼
900 do..... 70⅜
100 Un. Pac..b. c. b3. 77⅞
300 do......b3. 77¾
100 do..... 77⅝
300 do..... 77¾
300 do..... 77⅝
100 do......s3. 77½
100 do......s3. 77½
100 do..... 77½
100 do......s3. 77⅜
900 do..... 77¼
300 do..... 77
1200 do..... 77
500 do......s3. 77
5150 do..... 77⅛
200 C & P. G..b. c. b3. 94⅝
100 C. & R. I....b. c. 105¼
100 do......s30. 105
200 do......s3. 105⅛
400 do..... 105
100 do......s3. 104⅞
100 do..... 104¾
200 do......s10. 104⅝
100 do......s3. 104⅝
100 do......s10. 104¾
500 do......s3. 104½
100 do..... 104⅝
100 do..... 104⅝
100 do......c. 104⅜
500 do..... 105
500 do..... 104½
500 do......c. 104⅝
100 do......c. 104⅝
200 C.M. & St.P.b.c.b3 37⅝
100 do......b10. 37⅝
100 do......s3. 37½
100 C.M & St.P.Pf.b.c. 56⅞
130 Del., Lack. & W.. 120
400 do..... 119⅞
200 do.....b. c. 119¾
11 N.Y.N.H.& H.b.c. 142
200 St.L..K.C.&N.P.b.c. 43½
100 T.W.&W.b.c.s15. 12¾
200 do..... 12¾
100 do......s3. 12⅝
800 do..... 12½
600 do..... 12½
100 do..... 12½
500 do..... 12¼
600 do..... 12½
100 do..... 12½
100 do......s30. 12¾
100 do..... 12¾
1000 do..... 12⅝
100 do..... 12½
600 do..... 13⅛
100 do..... 13
100 do..... 12⅞
100 do..... 12⅞
1300 do..... 12⅞
100 P. R. of M.b.c. 54¼
200 do..... 54
700 do..... 54
10 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 25½
100 do..... 25
100 At. & Pac. P..b. c. 17¼
300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 27
100 do..... 26⅞
100 do..... 27
100 C., C. & I. C..... 6

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$40,000 Dist. of Col. 3-65s......b3. 72½
10,000 do..... 72½
5,000 Cent. Pacific G. Bds.......b3. 103
100 Atl. & Pac. Tel... 26
100 do..... 26⅛
100 do......s3. 26
1200 West. U......b3. 80¼
300 do..... 80⅛
1300 do......s3. 80⅛
200 do..... 80⅛
1300 do......s3. 80
800 do..... 80
100 do......b3. 80
1400 do..... 79⅞
1000 do......b3. 79⅞
200 do......s3. 79⅞
500 Pac. Mail.....b3. 44¾
200 do......s3. 44⅝
200 N. Y. C. & Hud... 105
200 Erie Railway..b3. 30¼
300 do..... 30¼
400 do......s3. 30
12 Pittsburg...... 94½
10 Lake Shore..... 70¾
500 do......s3. 70⅝
100 do......s5. 70¼
500 Union Pac.....b3. 77¼
1100 do..... 77¼
600 do..... 77
400 do..... 76⅞
200 do..... 76⅞
200 Del., Lack. & W.. 119¾
200 North-west., Pf... 54¾

200 North-west....b3. 41¾
200 do..... 41⅝
100 do......s10. 41¾
200 do......s30. 41½
200 do..... 41½
100 Atl. & Pac. Pf... 16⅞
100 do..... 16¾
100 do..... 16⅝
100 do..... 16¾
200 do..... 16⅞
400 Rock Island..... 104¾
300 do..... 104⅞
400 do..... 104¾
500 do......s3. 104⅝
200 do..... 104⅝
600 do......s3. 104½
500 do..... 104½
100 do..... 104½
200 Toledo & Wab.... 12⅝
100 do......s3. 12½
100 do......s3. 12⅝
100 do......b3. 12½
100 do..... 12⅝
150 do..... 12¼
100 do..... 12¼
100 do......s3. 12¼
400 Ohio & Miss..... 26⅞
200 Pacific R. of Mo.. 53¾
200 do......s3. 53½
100 do..... 53¾
50 do..... 53½
200 do..... 53
100 do..... 53
100 do......b3. 53⅛
100 do..... 53¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......b. c. 121⅝
4,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81. 123⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......119⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20, '65, N., R.......121¼
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......121⅝

25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......123
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......123
25,000 U. S. 10-40 R. 115¾
10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.. 117
60,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 115⅝
15,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.......115⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Dis. of Columbia 3-65s..... 72¼
20,000 do......b3. 72½
37,000 do..... 72⅝
1,000 Cen. Pa. G. Bs. 102⅞
2,000 Union Pa. 1st. 101¼
2,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 95¾
2,000 D.&H.c.7s,'94. 107¾
1,000 O. & M. C. S.F. 100
2,000 N. J. Cen. Con. 111
2,000 C. & N. W. C. Gold Bs... 86¼
1,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10s, Conv.. 92½
100 S. Mt. Coal...b. c. 69¾
200 At. & Pa. Tel. b. c. 26
5 do..... 26⅝
1700 W. Un. Tel.b. c. 79⅞
600 do......s3. 79¾
1000 do..... 80
22 Adams Express.. 103
100 Amer. Ex.....b. c. 64
50 do..... 64⅛
100 Pacific Mail...b. c. 44⅝
800 do......s3. 44½
900 do..... 44½
100 do......s5. 44½
300 do......b3. 44½
100 do......b3. 44⅝
500 do..... 44⅝
1200 L.S.&M.S.b.c.s3. 70¼
100 do......b10. 70½
100 do..... 70½
100 Panama.....b. c. 161
100 Union Pac.....b. c. 76⅞
2700 do..... 77
1000 do......s3. 77

15000 Erie...b. c. s3. 30
800 do......s5. 30
400 do......s3. 29⅞
100 do......b60. 29⅞
100 do......s60. 29½
100 do..... 29¾
100 do......s5. 29¾
100 do..... 29⅞
200 do......s4. 29¾
1000 do..... 29⅞
200 do..... 30
100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 72¼
900 C. & N. W.....b. c. 41¾
100 do......s30. 41
200 C. & N. W.Pf.b. c. 54¼
100 do..... 54⅛
50 N. J. Cen.....b. c. 113
100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 37⅝
400 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 104½
100 do......b3. 104¾
200 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 12⅝
300 do..... 12¾
100 do..... 12⅞
100 do..... 12½
350 Del., L.&W.b. c.c. 119⅞
900 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 26¾
100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 6
400 At. & Pa. Pf..b. c. 16⅝
100 do......s60. 16½
100 Pac. of Mo...b. c. 53⅛
100 do......s60. 52¾
200 do..... 53⅛
100 do......s3. 53⅛
100 St.L..I.M.&So.b.c. 21
100 St.L..K.C.&N.pf.b.c 43
200 Mo., K. & T...b. c. 7

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000 Dis. of Columbia 3-65s..... 72½
7,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 93⅞
100 Canton..... 68½
200 At. & Pacific Tel. 25¾
200 do..... 25⅝
400 Pacific Mail...b3. 44¾
300 do..... 44¾
300 do......s3. 44⅝
1400 West. Union..... 80⅛
2100 do......b3. 80¼
700 do..... 80¼
3500 do..... 80⅜
700 do......b3. 80⅜
100 do......b3. 80¼
700 do..... 80⅛
7000 do......s3. 80⅛
800 do..... 80⅛
300 do......s3. 80
600 Erie Railway..... 30⅛
200 do......b3. 30¼
100 do..... 30⅛
100 do......s10. 30
1500 Lake Shore..... 70⅝
1500 do..... 70¾
1400 do..... 70⅞
600 do..... 70¾
100 do......s4. 70⅝
1700 Union Pacific.... 77
100 do..... 76⅞

700 Ohio & Miss..... 26¾
200 Panama..... 161
100 do..... 160½
100 North-western.... 41½
300 do..... 41¾
200 do..... 41⅝
100 N. J. Central..... 112¼
200 do..... 112½
100 Rock Island..... 104¾
400 do..... 104⅞
5 do....opg. 105¼
100 do......s3. 104¾
100 St. Paul.....b3. 37½
500 do..... 37⅝
100 do......b3. 37⅝
100 do..... 37⅝
100 Fort Wayne.s20. 98⅛
100 do..... 98⅛
50 Toledo & Wab.... 13
100 do..... 12⅞
400 do..... 12⅞
100 do..... 12¾
200 do......b3. 12½
100 do......s3. 12¾
100 do......s30. 12½
200 do..... 12½
100 do..... 12¾
200 do..... 12¾
100 At. & Pa. Pf....b3. 16¾
100 Union Pacific.b3. 76⅞
700 do..... 76¾
800 do..... 76⅞
300 do......s3. 76⅝
1000 do......s3. 76½
200 do..... 76½
1200 Pittsburg..... 94⅝
100 do.....b30. 94¼
200 do..... 94⅛
200 do......b3. 94¼

200 Atl. & Pac. Pf.... 16¾
100 do..... 16⅞
500 do......b3. 17
100 do......b3. 16¾
100 Pac. of Mo....s3. 53½
100 do..... 54
100 do......s3. 54
300 St. L. & Kan. C... 43
50 do..... 43¼

MONDAY, May 3—P. M.

At the Stock Exchange speculation was strong at the opening at a higher range of prices; but after the first board, the temper of the market changed and a general decline ensued. The volume of business was larger than on Saturday, and the dealings were also better distributed. Western Union sold to the extent of 56,000 shares, Union Pacific 38,000, Erie 15,000, and Pacific Mail, Rock Island, Lake Shore, and Wabash 10,000 to 15,000. Early in the day it was reported that Mr. John F. Tracy, President of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, and intimately identified with other railway properties, was seriously indisposed, and the report was used to sell down the market. The widest fluctuations for the day were in Panama, which advanced from 161½ to 165, and declined at the close to 160½, against 160 in the last dealings on Saturday. Western Union rose from 80⅛ to 80⅝, declined to 79⅞, and closed at 80. Union Pacific advanced before the call from 77⅜ to 78⅛. This was followed by a decline to 76½. The earnings of the company for the month of April amounted to $1,062,952 65, against $742,846 97 for the same month last year, an increase of $320,105 68. Rock Island fell off from 105½ to 104⅜, and closed at a recovery of ¼ ⅌ cent. North-western declined from 42¼ to 41½, and the preferred from 54¾ to 54¼. St. Paul common was strong at the opening and advanced to 38, but later lost the improvement. Lake Shore fell off from 70⅞ to 70¼, and closed at 70⅝. Missouri Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific Preferred opened firm, but subsequently declined to 53 and 16½, respectively. At the close the former recovered to 54, and the latter to 17. Wabash was weak, and sold from 13¾ down to 12¼, the opening and closing prices. Erie ranged from 30⅝ to 29⅞, and Pacific Mail from 45⅛ to 44½. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced 1 ⅌ cent., selling as high as 119¼, but afterward lost a portion of the improvement. New-Jersey Central touched 112¼, and Michigan Central 72¼, Harlem and the other investment shares being firm.

The money market was easy, with call loans at 3@3½ ⅌ cent. during the greater part of the day. The extreme rates were 4 and 2½ ⅌ cent.

The foreign advices were favorable, the London market for securities being strong and higher, and money at the Stock Exchange there down to 3 ⅌ cent. on Government securities. The Bank of England gained £1,000 bullion on balance. Consols closed at 94¼ both for money and the account; 1865s, old, at 105½, 1867s at 109⅜, 10-40s at 104, and new 5s at 102½. Erie was irregular, declining to 26, and rising to 27¼. The Sterling Exchange market was quiet and firm, with sales of prime bankers' bills at $4 87@$4 87½ and $4 90@$4 90½ for 60 days' and demand Sterling. Gold declined a fraction at the opening, when sales were made at 115, against 115¼ at the close on Saturday, the market having been affected to this extent by the official announcement that the Treasury will sell $1,500,000 on the first and third Thursdays, and $1,000,000 on the second and last Thursdays of the present month. The price subsequently recovered to 115⅛, at which the market closed after a very small day's business. The demand for cash gold was limited, and loans were made principally free of interest. The engagements of specie for to-morrow's steamers amount to $350,000.

Government bonds receded a fraction in sympathy with gold. The inquiry was fairly active and some round amounts changed hands, new 1865s being most actively dealt in. District of Columbia (3-65) bonds advanced to 72½ on a large business. In railroad mortgages there was no special change, and the market remained firm at about Saturday's latest prices. State bonds were dull and featureless.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 3 1875.

Gold receipts	$702,221 18
Gold payments	1,695,708 65
Gold balance	61,313,719 49
Currency receipts	764,985 55
Currency payments	1,221,477 29
Currency balance	41,135,721 52
Customs	403,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 3.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	115¾	115⅝
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	116⅝	116½
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	123¼	123⅛
American Gold	115¼	115
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87@$4 87¼	$4 87@$4 87½
New-York Central	105⅛	105
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅛	104¾
Pacific Mail	45	44⅝
St. Paul Common	37¼	37⅝
St. Paul Preferred	57	56¾
Western Union	80⅛	80
Union Pacific	77⅜	76½
LakeShore	70¾	70⅝
Wabash and Toledo	13⅞	12¼
North-western Common	42	41⅜
North-western Preferred	55	54¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	119¼	119⅞
New-Jersey Central	113½	112¼
Panama	160	161
Erie	30½	30
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅞	26¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	6¼	6
Harlem	133	134

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105	105	1,400
Harlem	134	134	200
Erie	30⅝	29⅞	15,500
Lake Shore	70⅞	70¼	11,500
Wabash	13¾	12¼	13,000
North-western	42¼	41⅜	6,700
North-western Preferred	54¾	54¼	500
Rock Island	105½	104⅜	10,700
Fort Wayne	98⅛	98⅛	200
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38	37⅜	2,800
Mil. and St. Paul Preferred	57	56¾	800
Pittsburg	94⅝	94⅛	900
Del., Lack. and Western	120¼	119½	2,600
New-Jersey Central	113½	112¼	750
Michigan Central	72¼	72¼	100
Union Pacific	78⅛	76½	38,400
C., C. and Indiana Central	6	6	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25	25	100
Atlantic and Pacific Pref	17½	16½	2,700
Ohio and Mississippi	27	26⅝	2,100
Missouri Pacific	54½	53	4,700
Panama	165	160½	1,300
Western Union	80⅝	79⅞	56,500
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	26¼	25¾	800
Pacific Mail	45⅛	44½	10,300
American Mer. Union Ex	64⅛	64	100
Canton	68½	68½	100
St. Louis, K. C. and N	43	43	800
Iron Mountain	21	21	100
Kansas and Texas	7	7	200
Total shares			185,950

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123	123¼	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	121⅝	121¾
6s, 1881, r	121⅜	121⅞	5-20s, 1867, r	121⅜	122
6s, 1881, c	123⅛	123⅜	5-20s, 1867, c	123	123¼
5-20s, 1862, r	116¼	...	5-20s, 1868, r	122	122½
5-20s, 1862, c	116¼	116½	5-20s, 1868, c	123	123¼
5-20s, 1864, r	117½	118	10-40s, r	115¾	115⅞
5-20s, 1864, c	117⅝	118	10-40s, c	116⅞	117¼
5-20s, 1865, r	119⅛	119¾	5s, 1881, r	115½	115¾
5-20s, 1865, c	119⅝	119⅞	5s, 1887, r. c	115½	115⅝
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	121	121½			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $487,000 for interest, and $1,028,900 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$36,199,000
Gold balances	1,496,131
Currency balances	1,729,911

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$116,075,271
Currency balances	5,776,514
Gold exchanges	9,939,103
Gold balances	1,171,450

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	39	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83	116
Arkansas 6s, Funded	25	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91	116
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is.	11	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75	114
Ark. 7s, Memp.&L.R.	11	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20¾
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	11	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	20⅞
A. 7. Miss.O.& R.Riv.	11	N. C. N. C. R., J.& J.	50
A. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	10	N. C. N. C. R., A.&O.	50
California 7s	112	N.C.N.C.R.c.off.J.&J	38
Connecticut 6s	107	N.C.N.C.R.c.off A.&O	38
Georgia 6s	88	N. C. F'ding Act, '66	11½
Georgia 7s, new bds.	97½	N. C. F'ding Act, '68	11
Georgia 7s, indorsed	92	N. C. n. bds., J. & J.	11
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	90	N. C. n. bds., A. & O.	11
Illinois War Loan	103	N. C. Spec. Tax, cl. 1	4
Kentucky 6s	101½	N. C. Spec. Tax, cl. 2	4
Louisiana 6s	37	Ohio 6s, '86	108
La. 6s, new bds.	37	Rhode Island 6s	107½
La. 6s, new Fl'g D.	37	S. C. 6s	33
La. 7s, Penitentiary	37	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	33⅛
La. 6s, Levee bonds	37	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	32½
La. 8s, L. Bds of '75	37	S. C. F'ding Act, '66	32½
Mich. 6s, '78-79	104⅛	S. C. L'd C.'89, J.& J.	32½
Mich. 6s, '83	105	S. C. L'd C.'89, A.&O.	32½
Mich. 7s, '90	110	S. C. 7s, '88	33
Mo. 6s, due in '75	101½	S. C. Non-F'ble bds.	6
Mo. 6s, due in '76	101½	Tenn. 6s, old	70
Fd'g Bds. due '94-5	100	Tenn. 6s, old, ex co.	49¾
L.Bds.due'81 to 91,in.	100¾	Tenn. 6s, new bonds	70
As.or Univ'y due'92	100	Tenn. 6s, new, ex. C.	49
Han.& St.Jo.due '75	101	Tenn. 6s, new Series	49
Han.&St. Jo.due '76	101	Texas 10s, '76	96
Han.&St. Jo.due '86	100	Va. 6s, old	33
Han.&St. Jo. due '87	100	Va. 6s, new bds, '66	34
N. Y. Reg. Bt'y L'n	108¼	Va. 6s, new bds, '67	34
N. Y. Coup. Bt'y L'n	108¼	Va. 6s, Con. bds	60
N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '75	110	Va. 6s, ex mat'd C.	54½
N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '77	110	Va. 6s, Con., 2d series	40½
N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '78	110	Va. 6s, Def. bds	8¾
N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87	116	D. of Col. 3-65s, 1924	72⅛
N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87	116		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	110	Buf. & Erie new bds.	101
Alb. & Susq. 2d	104	Buf.&State Line 7s	102
B., H. & Erie 1st	28¼	Kal. &W. Pigeon 1st	80
B. C. R. & M 1st 7s	30	Lake Shore Div. bds.	101
C. & Ohio 6's 1st	42	Lake Shore C. C. 1st	103
C. & Ohio Ex-Coup.	36½	Lake Shore C. R. 1st	102
Chic. & Alton 1st	112¾	Lake Shore C. C. 2d	96
Chi.& Alton Income	102	Lake Shore C. R. 2d	96
Joliet & Chi. 1st	108	Marietta & Cin. 1st	106
La. & Mo. 1st Guar.	92	Mich.Cen.C.7s,1902	102½
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	113¼	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S.F.	112
C., B. & Q. Con., 7s	105¾	N. J. South 1st, 7s	30
Chi. R. I. & Pacific	109	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100¾
C. R. of N. J. 1st, N.	113	N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83	100
C. R. of N. J. 1st, C.	106½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	102
C. R. of N. J. Con C.	110¼	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101
M.& St.P.1st, 8s P.D.	108¼	N.Y.C.&H. 1st, coup.	116
M.&St.P.1st 7 3-10 P.D	92	N.Y.C.&H. 1st, reg.	113¾
M.&St.P.7s, gold R.D	86	Hud. R. 7s, 2 S.F. '85	110
M. & St.P. 1st, La C.D	86	Harlem 1st 7s, coup.	110⅝
M.&St.P.1st, I & M.D	76	North Missouri 1st	89⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st Con.	74	Ohio & M. Con. S.F.	99½
M. & St. P. 2d	78	Ohio & Miss Consol.	99½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	105¾	Ohio & M. 2d Consol.	78½
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	93	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	102⅞
Chic. & N. W. 1st	98	Cen. Pac. San J. B.	92
Chic.&N.W.C.G.bs.	86⅜	Cen. Pac. C.& O. 1st	93½
Chic.&N.W.R.G.bs.	86	Cen.Pac. S. Aid bds.	109
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	105½	Western Pacific bds.	97⅜
Peninsula 1st C.	96½	Union Pac. 1st	101½
Chic. & Mil. 1st	95½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	97¾
C.,C.,C.&I. 1st 7s S.F.	106	Union Pac. S. F.	93¾
Del., L. & West. 2d	110	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	95¾
Del., L. & West. 7s C.	121	Pac. of Mo. 1st Car. B.	78
Morris & Essex 1st	110¼	Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	102¼
Morris & Essex 2d	107	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	110
Morris & E. bs., 1900	101	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	106⅝
Erie 1st Ext.	x103	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	105⅛
Erie 2d 7s, '79	101½	Clev. & P. 4th, S. F.	99
Erie 3d 7s, '83	103⅛	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	50
Erie 4th 7s, '80	97½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	18
Erie 4th 7s, '88	98	St. L. & Iron M. 2d	50
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	107½	Alton & T. H. 1st	105½
Cedar F.& Minn. 1st	83½	Alton & T.H. 2d, Pf.	90½
Ind., B. & West. 1st	36⅛	Alton & T.H. 2d, Inc.	76
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	100½	Tol., P. & War., E.D.	63
M.So.& N.I.S.F.7⅌c.	105½	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex.	82
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107	Tol.&W.1st, St. L. D.	63
Cleve.& Tol., N bds.	102	Tol. & W. 2d	57½
C., P. & A. old bds.	103	Han. & Naples 1st	45
C. P. & A. new bds.	102⅛	Great West. 1st, '88	79¼
Det., M. & T. bds.	101	Great West. 2d, '93	57

And the following for City Bank shares:

American Exchange	116¼	Irving	130
Chemical	1600	Manhattan	150
City	300	Market	121
Commerce	119¼	Mechanics'	146
Continental	96	Merchants' Exch'ge	103
Corn Exchange	130	Metropolitan	132
First National	200	New-York	133
Fourth National	98½	Park	152
Fulton	156	Peoples'	140
German American	94	Phenix	97
Germania	100	Republic	99⅝
Gold Exchange	115	Tradesmen's	145
Grocers'	100	Union	136

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	106¾	106⅞
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129	130
Pennsylvania Railroad	*50¾	*50⅞
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55	55⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62½	63⅛
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	43⅜	....
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20¾	21⅞
Northern Central Railroad	30	30½
Lehigh Navigation	50⅞	52
Lehigh Gold Loan	102½	103

*Ex dividend.

Messrs. Kountze Brothers are offering the 7 ⅌ cent. Sinking Fund bonds, issued by the Village of Hyde Park, a suburb of Chicago. The bonds are in the denomination of $1,000, interest payable semi-annually in this City, and are offered at 92½ and interest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES 3-65 BONDS (ISSUED BY DIStrict of Columbia,) for sale in amounts from $50 to $100,000, by the National Currency Bank, No. 92 Broadway. This bank buys and sells all kinds of United States securities at the market price, without charging commission.

F. F. THOMPSON, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 3, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	21	Molasses, bbls	110
Beans, bbls	143	Moss, bales	117
Bees-wax, pkgs	7	Peanuts, bags	656
Broom Corn, bales	46	Resin, bbls	1,216
Copper, bbls	32	Spts. Turp., bbls	112
Copper, cakes	208	Tar, bbls	432
Flour, bbls	1,040	Pitch, bbls	2
Meal, bags	361	Beef, pks	138
Wheat, bushels	42,300	Pork, pks	13
Corn, bushels	187,900	Cut-meats, pks	138
Oats, bushels	63,600	Lard, tcs	455
Malt, bushels	1,240	Butter, pks	1,884
Peas, bushels	1,000	Cheese, pks	1,645
Cotton, bales	5,411	Stearine, pks	20
C. S. Oil, bbls	11	Oil Cake, pks	520
Dried Fruit, pks	27	Tallow, pks	116
Eggs, bbls	3,682	Rice, pks	329
Flax-seed, bags	3	Skins, bales	650
Grease, pks	17	Sugar, hhds	200
Hops, bale	1	Sugar, bbls	80
Horns, No	22,220	Starch, pks	100
Hides, No	4,411	Toba co, hhds	43
Hides, bdls	1,066	Tobacco, pks	1,056
Leather, sides	11,022	Wool, bales	329
Lead, pigs	250	Whisky, bbls	341

COCOA—Has been attracting very little attention, yet has been quoted nominally steady. Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet but firm to-day. Arrivals of 15,105 bags have added to the stock in first hands here, which is now 45,151 bags; at Baltimore, 12,837 bags; at Hampton Roads, 5,224 bags; and at Galveston, 3,000 bags. The week's receipts here have been 22,589 bags, and sales 1,060 bags. Other kinds have been inactive, but held with confidence. Sales, 480 bags Maracaibo at 20⅝c., gold. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good at 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¾c.@20¼c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17½c.@20c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19½c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 18c.@21c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16¾c.@17¼c. ⅌ lb., gold.

COTTON—Business for early delivery has been on a very limited scale, with values ruling essentially unchanged. Shippers have been unwilling to operate freely, in view of the more liberal arrivals at the shipping ports, which more than offset the steadier market reported from Liverpool. Spinners were buying very sparingly, and the speculative inquiry was much less confident. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 771 bales, (of which 499 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 474 bales to shippers, 275 bales to spinners, and 22 bales to speculators....The dealings for forward delivery have been also quite moderate, opening at about steady rates, but subsequently declining 1-32c.@1-16c. ⅌ lb., under the freer receipts at the ports, and closing tamely, though with no apparent pressure on the part of sellers to place options. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were on Saturday evening and 14,000 bales to-day, with 1,000 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; June, 16 5-16c.@16 11-32c.; July, 16 15-32c.@16½c.; August, 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c.; September, 16 15-32c.@16½c.; October, 16c.@16 1-32c.; November, 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; December, 15⅞c.@15 29-32c.; January, 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; February, 16¼c. ⅌ lb.

The receipts at this port to-day were 5,111 bales, of which 757 bales were by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 7,200 bales, against 4,538 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 9,602 bales, against 6,827 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,314,348 bales, against 3,578,154 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 1,485 bales; to the Continent, 6,126 bales. Stock in New-York, (as corrected,) 178,027 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 459,678 bales. ....The stock of Cotton in this port on the 30th of April was as follows: In Brooklyn, 43,532 bales; on Staten Island, 27,622 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 8,869 bales; on wharves, 1,231 bales; in warehouse, 98,253 bales; total, 179,507 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Middling Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Fair	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in rather more demand within the range of from $2 25@$2 35, currency, for short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in generally good demand, with prices favoring sellers in most instances, on lighter offerings of desirable lots, particularly of shipping Extras, (in lines,) Minnesota patent Extras, and the better qualities of Amber and White Wheat Extras, as well as of Superfine. The sales since our last have been 15,400 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 20@$4 60; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western, $4 65@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$5; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 05@$5 45, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 45@$6; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 45, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 45@$6; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 05@$5 45; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 20@$6; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 30@$7 25; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 25@$6 50; Western White do. Extras, $5 50@$7 75; St. Louis Extra, $5 25@$8; Extra Genesee, $5 35@$7 25; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6@$8 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 4,900 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mill product, within our range....Southern Flour has been in fair demand and generally quoted stronger in price, with Baltimore Extras held fully 25c. ⅌ bbl. higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$6 10 for very poor and very good shipping and trade Extras, and $6 15@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been in more demand at steadier prices, ranging from $4 25@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 550 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 35 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Cornmeal has been in more request within the range of $4@$4 50 for very poor to very choice Yellow Western, $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 90 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 1,470 bbls., including 950 bbls. Brandywine, within our range....Cornmeal, in sacks, has been in some demand since our last at from $1 50@$1 90 ⅌ 100 ℔....Oat-meal has been selling very slowly at from $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been unusually dull to-day. Holders of prime Wheat—Spring and Winter—have been offering supplies with reserve, and have been claiming full previous prices. The demand, however, has been very limited, as well for export as for milling. Bids for Spring, for shipment, have been reduced 1c. a bushel. Millers have been operating very cautiously. Sales, as reported, have been confined to 8,400 bushels extra choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring (taken for milling,) at $1 33, and 2,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee do., afloat, $1 23, which price was reported as the best bid for boat-loads, with $1 24 asked for prime. Subsequently two boat-loads were reported sold at $1 24 ⅌ bushel. In Winter Wheat, the dealings have been confined to small lots, including good to very choice Red Western at $1 35@$1 40 ⅌ bushel. Amber and White Wheat nominally as last quoted....No. 2 Chicago Spring Wheat, to arrive next week, was offering at $1 21, with $1 19 reported as the best bid.... New Corn has been more freely offered, and quoted fully 1c. a bushel lower, on a moderately active business, partly for export, closing dull. Sales have been reported of 89,000 bushels at 90c.@92c. for new Mixed Western, mainly at 91c.@92c., afloat, closing with 91c. as the best bid for prime, 91½c.@92½c. for new Yellow Western, and 92c., in part, for new White do....Old Mixed Western Corn dull and nominal; last sold at 93½c., afloat..... Rye has been in good demand, chiefly for export, at a further improvement in prices, with sales reported of 17,500 bushels Canada, in bond, at $1, in store, or $1 02¼, afloat....Barley has been dull and somewhat nominal in price; offerings confined to small lots. Canada West quoted firm, $1 55 for prime; 7,500 bushels very good reported at 53½c. ⅌ bushel....Barley Malt has been held with firmness, but has met with a comparatively slow sale; strictly prime to choice was offered very sparingly. Canada West quoted at $1 50@$1 70, cash and time; new Western at $1 45@$1 50; old Western at $1 25@$1 30; four-rowed State at $1 45@$1 50, and two-rowed do. at $1 35@$1 40 ⅌ bushel.... Canada Peas wholly nominal. No important offerings reported....A brisk movement has been reported in Oats, at a further rise in prices. The demand has been largely on trade account, but partly on speculation. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 103,000 bushels at 74c.@77c. for inferior to prime mixed Western, chiefly at 76½c.@77c. for Chicago, and 76c.@76¼c. for Iowa and Toledo, afloat, and 75c. for prime Chicago in store; 75½c.@78½c. for poor to choice White Western; 75c.@76½c. for mixed State; 76½c.@78½c. for White do., mostly at 78c.@78½c. for stock afloat, and 68c. for unsound State (one car-load.)....Feed has been in fair jobbing demand within the range of $21@$30 ⅌ ton. Included in the sales was one car-load of 60 ℔. Feed at $24 ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been in moderate demand, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay at 60c....Rye Straw has been slow of sale within the range of from 55c.@75c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ⅌ 100 ℔. ....The stock of Grain at this port to-day embraces 1,015,594 bushels Wheat, 1,572,142 bushels Corn, 24,639 bushels Rye, 18,537 bushels Barley, 217,027 bushels Malt, 1,188 bushels Peas, and 554,886 bushels Oats, showing a decrease in the stock of Wheat, Corn, Barley, and Oats, with an increase in that of Peas and Malt in store since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 3,404,003 bushels, as against 3,612,430 bushels last Monday, and 839,044 bushels this date last year.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	May 3, 1875. Bushels.	April 26, 1875. Bushels.	May 4, 1874. Bushels.
Wheat	1,015,594	1,028,476	360,172
Corn	1,572,142	1,708,626	240,903
Oats	554,886	597,346	89,874
Barley	18,537	36,190	78,121
Rye	24,639	24,638	25,839
Peas	1,188	778	983
Malt	217,027	216,876	43,152
Total	3,404,003	3,612,430	839,044

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Trade has been very quiet, yet most kinds have been held with firmness. Domestic Bagging quoted at 12⅞c.@13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Calcutta Bags, 12¼c.@12½c.

HARDWARE—Has been in fair demand, as a rule, and generally steady prices.

HEMP—Manila has been in good request at firmer prices; sales, 1,500 bales at 7½c.; and, at Boston, 500 bales at 8c., gold. Jute Butts have also been in active demand, with further sales reported of 200 bales at 2 13-16c., 200 bales to arrive at 2 11-16c., currency; and 1,000 bales to arrive, at 2c., gold, (in bond.) Other kinds, dull at former figures.

HIDES—Dull within the previous range; sales, 800 dry Texas, and 1,000 City, on private terms.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been in moderate demand and held with firmness. The offerings of Refining stock have been light. Grocery grades have also been in comparatively limited supply and wanted; sales, 64 hhds. English Island at 43c. An invoice of Mayaguez was rumored sold, but without reliable particulars. A cargo of 395 hhds. and 43 tcs. Cardenas, of recent arrival, has been imported by refiners. Invoices of 325 hhds. Sagua, 331 pnchs., 8 hhds., and 203 bbls. Barbados; 169 hhds. and 103 tcs. St. Croix, 198 pnchs. and 26 tcs. Arroyo, and of a few small lots of other foreign, of fresh receipt, have not yet been reported as marketed. The jobbing trade in foreign and in New-Orleans has been rather light, within our range. We quote: Porto Rico, 45c.@65c.; Barbados, new crop, 45c.@47c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; new crop Cuba, grocery qualities, 42c.@46c.; new crop Cuba, refining grades, 44c. for 50 test; do. Centrifugal, 33c.@37c.; St. Croix, 52c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 70c.@76c. for prime to fancy. Syrups have been in moderate request, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 40c.@65c. the latter for fancy, and molasses do., 44c.@50c. ⅌ gallon. And California Golden Syrup, in lots, at 45c. ⅌ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been inactive on the previous basis of 31c. for hhds. and 34c for bbls., and 35c.@37c. for extra heavy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited demand yet quoted steady at from $2 05@$2 10 for Strained to good Strained; $2 20@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale, ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales 100 bbls. Pale at $5 50@$6 ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar has been in less demand at $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch inactive at $2 25 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet since our last, with merchantable quoted at 36c.@36½c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Holders have been very firm in their views, and offering supplies quite moderately, checking business, though a fair inquiry has been noted for early delivery. The bids on export account have been generally ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ gallon under the asking rates for Refined, which was held at 13¼c. for early delivery, and 13⅜c.@13⅝c. for various May options, after the 10th inst. A sale of 4,000 bbls., early delivery, was rumored at 13¼c., but without confirmation....Refined at Philadelphia quoted for early delivery at 13⅛c, and at Baltimore at 13⅛c....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20½c. ....Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 500 bbls. at 6⅝c., subsequently held at 6¾c....City Naphtha, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet and depressed for early delivery, with sales reported of only 100 bbls. new Western Mess at $22 20; 80 bbls. Extra Prime on private terms, quoted at $16 50@$17, and Prime Mess at $19 75@$20. For forward delivery, an active movement has been reported in new Western Mess, mainly July options, but at lower rates, closing weak. Sales embrace 500 bbls., June option, at $22 20, closing at $22 15@$22 20, with May quoted at $22 05, and 2,500 bbls. July at $22 40@$22 65, closing at $22 40@$22 45 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs advanced to 10¼c. for City, on a better demand and very limited offerings....Cut-meats have been in more request, especially City, which have been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported of 19,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, 12@11 ℔., at 11⅝@11¾c.; 40 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13½c.; and 100 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 8¾c., with small lots of City Pickled Shoulders and Hams, and Smoked Shoulders and Hams, in bulk, at former rates. Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 12½c.@13c.; Western Dry-salted Short Cut Hams, in bxs., at 11¾c.@12¼c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 12¾c.@13c. ⅌ ℔....Bacon has been scarce and quiet, with City Long Clear quoted at 12½c., Western Short Clear at 12⅞c. @13c., and Western Long Clear at 12 5-16c.@12⅜c ⅌ ℔. Sales 100 bbls. City Long Clear at 12½c. ⅌ ℔....Lard has been very dull, for early delivery, and quoted ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. lower, with sales reported of only small lots of Western Steam at 15¾c.; City Steam and Kettle at 15c.@15¼c.; No. 1 City at 14c.@14¼c.; and 300 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 14⅞c., with Continental stock quoted at 15¾c. And for forward delivery business in Western Steam has been likewise on a restricted scale at the reduced figures. Sales embrace 1,000 tcs., May option, at 15¾c., closing weak at this rate, with June option quoted at 15⅞c. asked; and 1,000 tcs., July, at 16c.@16⅛, closing at 16c., ⅌ ℔....A light jobbing movement has been reported in Beef within our range. Sales, 125 bbls., in lots. We quote at $10 for Plain Mess, $11 for Extra do., and $15 for Packet, ⅌ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, and $28@$29 for City Extra do. ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams have been inactive at from $18@$21 50 for good to very choice.... Butter has been without material change as to values. The demand has been good for the finest qualities for local use. The offerings of such grades have been light. The medium and lower descriptions have been in fair supply, and quoted weak, holders showing rather more urgency to place stock promptly. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@28c. for fair ordinary to very choice; new Western at 15c.@22c. for fair to very choice ⅌ ℔. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails at from 13c.@25c. for poor to very choice old State and near-by products; 12c.@17c. for poor to choice old Western....Cheese has been less confidently dealt in, and quoted rather firm within our range. We quote old State Factory at 12c.@16¾c. for about fair to fancy, chiefly at 15c.@16½c. for good to fancy; old Western, 6c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔. And new Cheese at 12c.@16¼c. for State Factory, latter rate for very fancy, and 10c.@14c. for State Dairies....Eggs have been in more request, within the range of 16c.@17½c. for fair to choice, chiefly at 16½c.@17c. for very good to strictly prime marks, ⅌ dozen.

RICE—Trade has been confined within the limits of urgent wants. Prices have not varied essentially. Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at from $6 87½@$8 25; Louisiana, $6 25@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 50, and in bond at $2 70@$2 90; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔.

SEEDS—A slow jobbing movement has been noted in Clover, with Western, in lots, quoted at 12c.@12⅜c., State at 12¼c.@12½c., and Pennsylvania at 12c. ⅌ ℔. No export inquiry....Rough Flax has been inactive, and quoted nominally at $2 05@$2 25, from car and store....Timothy has been in very limited demand at $2 55@$2 60 for car stock of fresh receipts, and $2 60@$2 75 for small lots from store; sales, 75 bags at $2 60....Calcutta Linseed has been very quiet at $2 10 ⅌ 56 ℔....Canary Seed has been quoted firmer, with a good demand noted. prices ranging now from $9 50@$10.

SOAP—Has been quoted steady on a moderate inquiry for supplies, chiefly in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 8¼c.@8½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—A fairly active movement has been reported in the jobbing line, but the market otherwise has been devoid of animation. Prices have been quoted steady. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 20; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 @$1 05; Cassia, 22½c.@23c.; Cloves, 37½c.@39c.; East India Pepper, 17¾c.@18½c.; White Pepper, 25½c.@26c.; Pimento, 10½c.@11c.; Ginger, 10½c. @11½c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have attracted less attention since our last. Refiners have been less disposed to operate, in view of the more liberal arrivals. The trade call has been unimportant. Holders, however, have been claiming full prices. Sales have been reported to-day of only 30 hhds. and 167 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 8c. ⅌ ℔....We quote fair refining Cuba at 8¼c.; good do., 8½c.; prime do. at 8⅝c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¾c.@9⅝c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅞c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9½c.; Manila sugars, 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; Molasses Sugar, 7⅛c.@8¼c.; Melado, 4¾c. @6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted up to 11¼c.; Powdered at 7⅝c.@8⅛c.; Granulated at 11c.; A's at 9¾c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8⅝c.@9⅝c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been quoted lower, on a more active business; equal to 161,000 ℔. sold at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for fair to strictly prime. Stearin has been quite dull, with choice City in hhds. quoted nominally at 16½c., and prime Western, in tcs., at 16c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quite moderately sought after at about late quotations; sales 1,400 half-chests Green, 1,000 half-chests Japan, and 600 half-chests Oolong on private terms. We quote, in lines: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 31c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 30c.@72c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@85c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 30c.@$1 10; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 24c.@29c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 27c.@97c.; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 27c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37c.@77c. ⅌ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been in slack demand, with Arctic at $1 05 ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 16 ⅌ gallon on sales of 100 bbls....Of Alcohol, 50 bbls. reported sold at $1 13 ⅌ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business in this line has been very slow. Berth freights have been extremely quiet for nearly all ports; especially so for the Continent. Rates have been quoted weak in most instances, though room has not been offered with much freedom. Grain and Provision room was in some request, but the modified bids tended to impede operations. Ship-owners were claiming previous figures. There was less call for accommodation for Cotton, Flour, and general cargo. In the way of charters a moderate trade was reported, with rates, however, favoring shippers. Vessels for Grain and Petroleum were attracting more attention—the Grain tonnage for the United Kingdom, and the Petroleum tonnage for the Continent. Even in these instances the demand was not a satisfactory one, and the low quotations now current failed to stimulate business. For the West Indies, the inquiry for tonnage for Sugar and general cargo was light, and the market weak and irregular....For the Lumber trade, vessels were in rather more request, chiefly for the West Indies, South America, and coastwise ports, without, however, leading to any improvement as to rates....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last, have been, by sail, 100 bales Cotton, prompt shipment, (to complete cargo,) at 7-32d. ⅌ ℔., and 1,500 Staves, on private terms; and, by steam, 220 pks. Provisions, in lots, part at 30s., which was the asking rate for round lots; 50 tons Leather at 45s. ⅌ ton; and 40 hhds. Tobacco at 30s., with Grain room quoted nominally at 6d.@6½d. ⅌ bushel. Also, a ship, 1,208 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 42s. 6d....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain (select room) at 6d., and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Peas at 8d. ⅌ bushel......For the United Kingdom, direct, a Russian bark, 668 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 1½d. ⅌ quarter....For Galway, direct, a British bark, 399 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain at 4s. 0d. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 395 tons, with about 2,400 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s: an Italian bark, 533 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do., from do., at 5s. 9d. ⅌ quarter; another, 348 tons, with about 2,400 quarters do., from do., (under foreign charter,) on private terms, and a ship, 1,079 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted nominally at 47s. 6d....Vessels for Timber were in demand for Savannah loading, and quoted on the basis of 40s. 6d., or, if direct, at 38s....For the Continent, a Norwegian ship, 777 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For Havre, a British bark, 740 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum and Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 8,000 bushels Rye on private terms, quoted nominally at 6d.@6½d. ⅌ bushel...For Bremen, a German bark, 655 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.....For South America, vessels were in some request for the Lumber trade, Savannah loading, and quoted on the basis of $17@$18....For Melbourne, an American bark, 842 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, to load in Messrs. R. W. Cameron & Co.'s line....For the West Indies, some demand was noted for tonnage suited to the Lumber trade from Savannah, quoted at $7@$8, gold....For San Francisco, a new American ship, with Coal, from Baltimore, on private terms....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $7 25 ...For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $6 50; and another, with do., from Jacksonville, on private terms; quoted at $7 25@$7 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 3, 1875.

The market has been uncommonly dull and weak for Beef Cattle for the greater part of the week, prices falling off about ½c. ⅌ ℔. from Tuesday to Saturday. To-day, with 241 car-loads, or 3,893 head, on sale, the feeling was a little better, and prices advanced ¼c. ⅌ ℔. from the lowest mark of last Friday. Good to extra Steers were sold at 12¼c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 to 58 ℔. to the gross cwt.; medium to fair do. at 11¼c.@12c., to dress 57 ℔.; and common to ordinary at 10c.@11c., to dress 56 ℔. Milch Cows have ruled very quiet all the week, and close dull at $40@$75. Veals have recovered somewhat from the almost unprecedented depression reported last Friday, and a fair business was transacted to-day at 5¼c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔ for common to strictly prime. Sheep and Lambs were selling slowly from Tuesday to Saturday, and prices were weak and unsatisfactory. This morning the demand was a trifle better, and as the receipts were moderate, only 5,082 head, there was a firmer feeling, and a fair trade at 5c.@6c. ⅌ ℔. for ordinary to extra clipped Sheep; 6½c.@8c. ⅌ ℔. for unshorn Sheep, and 10c.@13c. ⅌ ℔. for Spring Lambs. There were no sales of Live Hogs during the week, and none offered. Dressed Hogs closed firm but quiet at 10⅛c.@10¼c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove.—D. G. Culver sold for S. W. Allerton, 101 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt. average, at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt.; 31 do., 7½ cwt., at 12½c.@13¼c., to dress 57 to 58 ℔.; 30 do., 7¼ cwt., at 11¾c.@12½c., to dress 57 ℔.; 71 do., 7¾ cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 to 58 ℔.; 30 do., 7¾ cwt., at 11½c.@13c., to dress 57 to 58 ℔.; 118 do., 6 cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 56 ℔.; 47 do., 7¾ cwt., at 11½c.@13¼c., to dress 57 to 58 ℔., and 71 do., 7¼ cwt., at 11½c.@12½c., to dress 57 ℔. Martin Fuller & Co., for C. Musselman, 16 Illinois Steers, strong 8 cwt. average, at 13c., to dress 58 ℔.; and had 15 extra Illinois Steers unsold. Fitch & Freese sold for Groff & Co. 49 Illinois Steers, 7¾ cwt. average, at 12c.@12½c., to dress 57 ℔.; and for D. L. Barnes, 31 Ohio Steers, 7¾ cwt., at 11½c.@13¼c., to dress 57 to 58 ℔. Coney & McPherson sold for J. R. McPherson 96 Illinois Steers, 7 cwt. average, at 11½c.@13c., to dress 57 to 58 ℔. to the gross cwt.; for S. W. Allerton 125 fair Illinois Steers, scant 7 cwt., at 11½c.@12c. to dress 57 ℔.; for S. Brown, 47 Kentucky Steers, 13¼ cwt., at 11½c.@13c., to dress 57 to 58 ℔.; for A. Custerline, 14 Oxen and Stags, 8½ cwt., at 11½c. to dress 57 ℔.; and for Maynes & Duffy 63 Illinois Steers, 7½ cwt., at from 12c. to dress 57 ℔., up to 13c. to dress 58 ℔.; 120 Missouri and Kentucky Steers, 7½ cwt., at from 11c. to dress 56 ℔., up to 13c. to dress 57 ℔. W. E. Dudley sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 76 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt. average, at 11¼c. to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt., and 16 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11c. to dress 56 ℔. F. Samuels sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 91 Illinois Steers, strong 6¾ cwt. average, at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt.; 38 do., strong 6¼ cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 57 ℔.; 16 do., strong 7 cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔. and 37 do., 6 cwt., at 11c., to dress 57 ℔., and $1 ⅌ head added. M. Goldsmith sold for Morris, Waixels & Co., 48 coarse Missouri Steers, 6½ to 8 cwt. average, at 11¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 to 58 ℔. to the gross cwt.; 17 do., 6½ to 8 cwt., at 11¼c.@12½c., to dress 57 ℔.; 39 Illinois Steers, 6½ cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 57 ℔.; 64 do., 7 to 7½ cwt., at 11¾c.@12¾c., to dress 57 to 58 ℔.; 66 do., stillers, 6¼ cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 57 ℔.; and 60 coarse Iowa do., 7 to 8 cwt., at 11½c.@12¾c., to dress 57 to 58 ℔. George Toffey sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 87 very common Iowa Steers, 5¾ cwt. average, at 10c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 56 ℔. to the gross cwt. David Waixel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 102 Illinois Steers, 7 cwt. average, at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt.; 15 do., 7 cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔., and $1 ⅌ head added; 15 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔.; 18 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔.; 44 do., 7 cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔.; 17 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔.; 16 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔.; and 59 do., 6½ cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 57 ℔. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris, Waixels & Co., 52 Illinois Steers, 6¾ cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt., and $1 ⅌ head added; 48 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔., with $1 ⅌ head off; and 16 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 57 ℔. J. N. Fidcock sold 102 clipped Ohio Sheep, 80 ℔. average, at $5 35 ⅌ 100 ℔.; 15 do., 101 ℔., at $6 20 ⅌ 100 ℔.; 28 do., 101 ℔., at 6c.; 29 do., 93 ℔., at 6c.; 222 do., 97 ℔., at 5⅞c.; 181 do., 95 ℔., at 5¾c.; 200 do., 92 ℔., at 5½c.; 30 unshorn Illinois Sheep, 95 ℔., at 8c.; 302 Colorado do., 82½ ℔., at 7c.; and during the week, 5,713 Sheep, to average $6 57 ⅌ head, at prices ranging from 5½c. to 8¼c. ⅌ ℔.

At Sixtieth Street.—Siegel & Myers sold on their own account 97 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt., average, at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔.; 65 do., 7 cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔.; 96 do., 7 cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔.; 35 do., 6½ cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 57 ℔., and 52 do., 6¼ cwt., at 11c., to dress 57 ℔. W. Clarke, on his own account, 12 Illinois Steers, 6½ cwt. average, at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. T. C. Eastman sold on his own account 126 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt., at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔. to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt.; 47 do., 7½ cwt. at 12c., to dress 57 ℔.; 30 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12c., to dress 57 ℔., and $1 ⅌ per head added; 40 do., 7 cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔.; 146 do., 7 cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔.; 95 do., 6½ cwt., at 10¾c., to dress, 56 ℔.; and 172 do., Stillers, 6½ cwt., at 10¾c., to dress 56 ℔. Thomas Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 45 Illinois Steers, 7¾ cwt., at 12¾c.@13½c., to dress 57 to 58 ℔., and 53 do., 6¼ cwt., at 12c., to dress 57 ℔. Merritt & Burchard, for T. C. Eastman, 30 Illinois Steers, 8 cwt., at 12¾c.@13½c., to dress 57 to 58 ℔.; 45 do., 6¾ cwt., at 12c.@12½c., to dress 57 ℔.; for H. Rankin, 81 mixed Cherokee and Colorado do., 6 cwt., at 11c., to dress 57 ℔. with 50 cents ⅌ head off; and for H. Christy 15 Illinois do., 8 cwt., at 12¼c@13¼c., to dress 57 and 58 ℔. S. Moses sold on his own account 30 Illinois Steers, 8 cwt., at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔.; 45 do., 7½ cwt., at 12¼c., to dress 57 ℔.; 49 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔.; and 34 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 57 ℔. W. Thompson for self and B. C. Coon, 51 Illinois Steers, scant 7 cwt., at 11¾c.@12⅛c., to dress 57 ℔.; 66 do., 7 cwt., at 11¾c.@12¼c., to dress 57 ℔.; 16 do., 7½ cwt., at 12c., to dress 57 ℔., and $1 ⅌ head off; and 35 do., strong 6½ cwt., at 11c., to dress 57 ℔. Gillis & Brown, on their own account, 45 Illinois Steers, 7¾ cwt., at 13c.@13½c., to dress 57 to 58 ℔., and 64 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12¼c.@13c., to dress 57 to 58 ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street.—Hume & Elliott sold 93 clipped Ohio Sheep, 97 ℔. average, at 5⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 115 do., 98 ℔., at 6c.; 112 do., 83 ℔., at 5⅛c.@5¼c.; 315 do., 87 ℔., at 5¾c.; 124 do., 88 ℔., at 5⅝c.; 144 unshorn State do., 118 ℔., at 8c.; 428 unshorn Indiana do., 117 ℔., at 7⅞c.; 170 unshorn Ohio do., 88 ℔., at 7¼c.; 109 unshorn Illinois do., 90 ℔., at 6½c.; 77 Virginia Spring Lambs, 54 ℔., at 11c.; 14 do., 50 ℔., at 10c.; 5 do., 68 ℔., at 12c.; 86 Jersey do., 51½ ℔., at 13c.; and during the week 4,827 Sheep, to average $6 82 ⅌ head. James Kirby sold 170 clipped Ohio Sheep, 94 ℔. average, at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 186 do., 108 ℔., at 5⅞c.; 60 do., 110 ℔., at 6c.; 290 do., 86 ℔., at 5⅝c.; 107 do., 99 ℔., at 5⅞c.; 224 do., 91 ℔., at 5⅝c.; 228 do., 90 ℔., at $5 70 ⅌ 100 ℔.; 192 do., 88 ℔., at 5⅝c.; 176 do., 86 ℔., at $5 56¼ ⅌ 100 ℔.; 145 unshorn Ohio do., 116 ℔., at 7¼c.; 170 Michigan do., 85 ℔., at $6 90 ⅌ 100 ℔., and, during the week, 3,283 Sheep, to average $6 42 ⅌ head. Hume & Elliott sold 37 State Veals, 144 ℔. average, at 8½c. ⅌ ℔.; 32 do., 114 ℔., at 6c., and, during the week, 1,189 Veals, to average $8 20 ⅌ head. James Kirby sold 38 State Veals, 118 ℔. average, at 5½c. ⅌ ℔., and 48 do., 117 ℔., at 5¼c.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending May 3, 1875: 3,374 head of horned Cattle, 17 Cows, 641 Veals and Calves, and 44 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for the week ending May 3, 1875: 7,420 Sheep and Lambs, 56 Cows, 1,541 Calves and Veals. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,757 Sheep and Lambs, 37 Cows, 343 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending May 2, 1875: 12,567 Hogs, 2,634 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,173 Hogs, 562 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending May 3, 1875: 4,421 head of horned Cattle, 3,537 Sheep, 13,045 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,042 head of horned Cattle, 1,763 Sheep, and 5,516 Hogs.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Cattle quiet and firm; receipts, 4,000 head; Sales—Stockers and Butchers', $3 50@$5 50; ordinary to extra shipping, $5 75@$6 75; one bunch sold at $7; shipments, 3,000 head. Live Hogs—Best grades in good demand; others quiet; receipts, 10,000 head. Sales—Shippers, $7@$7 50; fair to choice Yorkers, $7 70@$7 85; inferior to extra heavy, $7 75@$9; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep quiet and scarce. Sales—Shorn, $3@$5; wooled, $5@$6 50.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Cattle moderately active; prices steady: sales, 2,700 head at 7½c.@8¼c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 6¼c.@7c. for fair to good do., and 4½c.@6c. for common. Sheep without change; sales, 8,000 head, at 5c.@7¾c. Hogs firmly held; sales, 4,000 head, at $12 50@$13.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 10; No. 2 Spring, fresh, $1 05⅞@$1 05¾; Regular, $1 05⅛, spot or May; $1 07⅞, June; $1 09¼, July; No. 3 Spring, 99c.@99¼c.; Rejected, 92c.@93c. Corn lower and in fair demand, but unsettled; No. 2 Mixed or High Mixed, 75¾c.@75⅞c., spot.; 75⅝c. bid May, 76¾c. bid June, 78½c. bid July; Rejected, 72¼c.@72½c. Oats advanced and in fair demand; No. 2, 63¼c. bid, spot or May; 64¼c. bid June. Rye—Full prices asked, but no demand; No. 2, $1 07. Barley—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 30@$1 32, spot; $1 28@$1 30, May. Pork dull; nominally $21 95@$22, spot; $22 15@$22 25 June. Lard—demand light; holders firm at $15 55, spot; $15 70@$15 75, June. Bulk Meats—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅞c.; Short Clear Middles, 12⅛c., loose spot. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1 14. At the afternoon call of the Board—Wheat declining, $1 05, May; $1 07¾, June. Corn easier, 75⅞c.@76c., May; 77c., June. Oats higher; 63⅝c., May; 64⅝c., June. Pork unchanged. Lard declining; $15 42½, May; $15 65 June. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 61,000 bushels; Corn, 157,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Petroleum nominal at 13⅝c.@13¾c. for Refined, 9⅝c. for Crude. Cloverseed quiet; sales of Pennsylvania at 10c.@11c.; Western, 11½c.@12c. Timothy, 26½c. Flax-seed, $1 80@$1 85. Flour—Good demand on local account and prices advanced; sales 1,200 bbls. Wisconsin and Minnesota Family at $5 25@$6; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $5 37½@$6 37½; high grades, $6 50@$7 75; Rye Flour sells at $5 25@$5 37½. Cornmeal firmer. Wheat much wanted at full prices; sales of Red at $1 40; Amber, $1 42@$1 43; White, $1 48@$1 50. Rye sells as wanted at $1 06@$1 08. Corn moves freely at 90c.@91c. for Yellow, and Western Mixed. Oats sell to a fair extent at 76c.@77c. for White. Provisions firm. Sales—Mess-pork at $22 50@$23; Beef Hams, $18@$22 50; Smoked Hams, 13c.@14½c.; Salted Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Lard, 15c.@16c. Whisky held at $1 18 for Western. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County extras, 28c.@30c.; do. do., firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western extras, 23c.@24c.; do., firsts, 17c.@19c. Cheese firm; New-York fancy, 16¾c.@17¼c.; New-York prime, and Western fine, 16½c.@16¾. Eggs quiet and steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 16c.@17c.; Western do., 16c.@16½c.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—Flour quiet; Howard street and Western Super, $4 50@$4 75; do. Extra, $5@$5 12½; do. Family, $5 75@$6 87; City Mills Supers, $4 50@$4 75; do. Extra, $5@$5 50; do. Rio brands, $6 75; do. Family, $8 25. Wheat firm; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 40; No. 2 do., $1 37; Mixed do., $1 36; No. 1 Western Red, $1 37; No. 2 do., $1 36; Pennsylvania Red, $1 32@$1 36; Maryland Red, $1 30@$1 40; Amber, $1 42@$1 45; do. White, $1 30@$1 38; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 17@$1 19. Corn quiet but firm; Southern White, 93c.@94c.; do Yellow, 91c.; Western Mixed, 89½c.@90c. Oats dull; Southern, 75c.@78c.; Western White, 70c.@71c.; do. Mixed, 68c. Rye quiet at $1 15@$1 17. Hay dull; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@$24. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork firm at $22 50@$23. Bulk-meats nominal; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c., for car loads, loose; jobbing packed, ¼c.@½c. higher. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard firm, steady; Refined, 16c.@16¼c. Butter steady; new Western packed, 20c.@26c.; do. Rolls, 18c.@22c. Petroleum nominally 6¼c.@6⅜c. Coffee strong; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 16¼c.@19c. Whisky nominally $1 15@$1 16.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—Flour firm; advancing tendency. Wheat active, higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45 asked; $1 43 bid; sales at $1 44¾@$1 45¼, May; $1 48, June; $1 49½, July; No. 2 Spring, June, sold, $1 09¼@$1 11, cash. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 75c.@75½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 63½c.@65¼c. Barley and Rye firm and unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1 14@$1 15. Pork quiet at $22 25. Dry-salted Meats firmer; round lots held at 8½c. for Shoulders; 12c. for Clear Rib Sides; 12⅝c. for Clear Sides, but no buyers at these prices. Bacon steady; Clear Sides, 12¾c., last half of May. Lard declining; 13⅜c. asked; 15¼c. bid; Summer sold at 15c. Live Hogs steady; Shippers, $6 75@$7 25; Bacon, $7 40@$7 75; good to choice, $7 80@$8 25. Cattle quiet on account of light offerings; good Native Steers, $5 75@$6; fair to good Native Butchers', $5 10@$5 65; mixed stock, $4 60@$5 15; Texans, $3 25@$4. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 3.—Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,800 bbls., Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. In store—Wheat, 404,110 bushels; Corn, 15,062 bushels; Oats, 5,954 bushels; Barley, 19,076 bushels; Peas, 3,362 bushels; Malt, 35,773 bushels. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; speculators and millers holding off; sales, 1,750 bushels Hard Minnesota at $1 25; 400 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 13. Corn scarce and firm; sales of five cars on the track at 85½c.@86c. Oats quiet and scarce; sales of 1 car White State at 70c. on the track. Rye and Barley, none here. Seeds quiet; sales of 600 bushels at $2 70@$3 for Timothy; $7 75@$8 for Clover; $8 75@$9 for Large Clover. Pork firm at $23 for Heavy Mess. Lard firm at 16¼c.@16½c. Highwines nominal.

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 05¼; June $1 07¼; July, $1 09¼. Oats firmer, rather scarce; No. 2, in store, 62c. Corn firmer and higher; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 75c. Rye entirely nominal; No. 1, $1 17@$1 20. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 30@$1 35; No. 3 do., $1 13@$1 18. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess Pork, $21 90, cash and May. Sweet-Pickled Hams, 11c.@11¾c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Middles, 11¾c.@12¼c., all loose. Prime Lard—Steam, 15½c.; Kettle, 16c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 63,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 bushels.

BOSTON, May 3.—Flour firm and in good demand; sales at $4 50@$4 75 for Western Superfine; $5 25@$5 75 for common Extras; $5 75@$6 50 for Wisconsin and Minnesota extras; $6@$6 75 for White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6 25@$7 25 for Illinois, and $6 25@$8 for St. Louis; Southern Flour firm at $5 25@$8 for common Extra and choice Family, and $7@$8 50 for fancy Minnesota brands. Corn quiet at 93½c.@95½c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats in fair demand at 74c.@78c for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 20@$1 25. Shorts, Fine-feed, and Middlings, $26@$30. Receipts—Flour, 5,660 bbls.; Corn, 15,200 bushels; Wheat, 400 bushels; Oats, 2,100 bushels; Shorts, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 462 bushels.

TOLEDO, May 3.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 36; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 31; Extra, $1 36; Amber Michigan, cash and May, $1 29; June, $1 32; July, $1 35; No. 1 Red, $1 31; No. 2 do., $1 25½. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, cash and May, 78¾c.; June, 78¾c.@79¼c.; Low Mixed, 78c.; no grade, 77¼c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No 1, 66¼c.; No. 2, June, 67c.; White, 67c.; Michigan, 66c. Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—Flour steady. Wheat firm at $1 35@$1 36. Corn firm at 75c.@78c. Oats firm at 67c.@69c. Rye steady at $1 20@$1 23. Barley unchanged. Butter in fair demand; choice, 27c.@28c. Pork quiet, but firm; $22 12½ bid. Lard steady; Steam, 15½c.; Kettle, 15¾c.@16c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.@12c., spot; 12⅛c. buyer May; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky firm at $1 15. Hogs quiet; common, $7 00@$7 75; fair to medium, $7 85@$8 15; good, $8 35@$8 75; receipts, 1,000 head.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn steady at 74c.@75c. Oats steady at 69c.@70c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Advancing tendency; strong. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.@12⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c.@12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c.@13½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 13¾c.@14c. Prime Lard—Steam, 15½c.@15¾c.; Tierce, 16c.@16¼c.; Keg, 16½c. Whisky, $1 13. Bagging quiet but firm at 13c.@13½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 3.—Flour steady; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White Winter; $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 3,000 bushels at $1 32 for Red State; $1 25 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club. Corn in light demand; sales of 3,800 bushels at 86½c.@87c.; at the close held at 88c. Barley scarce and quiet. Corn-meal, $35 for Bolted and $34 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged. Shorts, $23; Ship-stuffs, $25; Middlings, $27 ⅌ ton.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 3.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 50. Wheat in fair demand and advanced; Red, $1 20@$1 22; Amber, $1 25@$1 27; White, $1 21@$1 35. Corn steady; Ear, 70c.@71c.; Shelled, 75c. Oats steady at 63c.@65c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12⅜c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Prime Lard—Steam, 15¼c.@15½c.; Kettle, 15¾c. Hams, 13½c.@14c.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 3.—Wheat without movement. Rye firm, with $1 01 bid and $1 03 asked. Corn quiet and unchanged; sales of 1 car No. 1 High-mixed Western at 91½c. Barley firm and in small stock. Malt firm, with good demand at full prices. Oats in moderate request at steady prices; sales of 1 car No. 2 Mixed Western at 74½c. and 3 cars No. 1 White State at 76c.

MEMPHIS, May 3.—Flour excited, higher and unsettled; no sales. Corn in good demand at 87c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm at 73c.@74c. Lard in fair demand, and lower; Refined, 15¾c.@16¼c. Bacon dull and drooping; Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.

DETROIT, May 3.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Mixed, 79½c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 66c.@67¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Red, $1 32; No. 2 do., $1 27. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats firm; No. 1 State, 69c.; No. 2 do., 67c.; White, 70c. Petroleum quiet; Standard White, in car lots, 11¼c.; Legal Test, 12¼c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 3.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 32c. Resin quiet; Strained, $1 60. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 60; Yellow Dip, $2 50; Virgin, $3 60. Tar unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, May 3.—Cotton steady, more demand for good grades; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.@15⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 301 bales; exports coastwise, 311 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 14,022 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,100 bales; gross, 1,100 bales; exports to the channel, 2,350 bales; coastwise, 632 bales; sales, 330 bales; stock, 30,788 bales.

MOBILE, May 3.—Cotton weak; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 433 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,409 bales; coastwise, 611 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 20,590 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 3.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 3,142 bales; gross, 3,206 bales; exports coastwise, 1,081 bales; sales, 1,250 bales; stock, 121,899 bales.

GALVESTON, May 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 597 bales; exports coastwise, 52 bales; sales, 122 bales; stock, 41,752 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 3—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3 ⅌ cent. Consols for money, 94@94⅛; for the account, 94⅛@94¼. United States bonds, 1865s, old, 105½; 10-40s, 104; New 5s, 102½; Erie Railway shares, 26.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £1,000. Erie Railway shares, 26¾@27.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 7 13-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May and June, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese 72s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Lard, 67s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,200 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May at 7⅞d.

Evening.—Common Resin, 5s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.; Fine do., 18s.

LONDON, May 3.—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9¾d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 3.—Petroleum, 27½f. for fine Pale American.

SOMETHING NEW IN DENTISTRY.

HOW A CHARLATAN EXHIBITED WORMS ALLURED FROM A DECAYED TOOTH.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, April 25.

Col. C. Mason Kinne read a paper on "Worms in Teeth" before the Microscopical Society at its last meeting. He said that a gentleman suffering from an intolerable neuralgic toothache casually learned of a friend that the affliction could be removed when proceeding from a diseased tooth without the dentist's cruel forceps, and consequent loss of molars. He applied to a man who professed to relieve the pain, by a steaming process, in a few minutes, and to show his patient worms on a receiving-iron as they drop from the teeth. The trial was made, and after allowing the smoke from a quantity of the medicine, placed on a heated iron, to enter the mouth by means of an inverted funnel, some twelve or fifteen worms (so called) were found attached to the inner side of the funnel, and handed to Col. Kinne for investigation. In his conclusions on the subject, the Colonel says:

"The objects, which certainly appear to the casual observer much like round, white worms, average one-fourth of an inch in length and one-thirtieth in diameter, with a tough integument quite regularly striated longitudinally. Its substance is of a waxy consistency and somewhat moist. Treating the 'worms' with heat, water, ether, liquor potassæ, acetic, nitric and sulphuric acid, benzine, and 'Millon's test,' brought out various results. The cell structure was plainly shown in several instances, and I exhibit herewith drawings from the microscope of the same. Without entering into details, the invariable result of each of the tests was made conclusive, and I feel certain that there is no animal matter in the 'worms;' but that the objects are a peculiar formation arising from the substance used for the cure, which is the secret of the owner and jealously guarded. There can hardly be a doubt but that the object is entirely of vegetable origin, and from the shape and reticulation of the cells, cannot be of fungoid growth, and never had anything to do with diseased teeth. Whether this fact will detract from the permanent result in those cases where the pain has been allayed by the smoke or steam from the substance remains to be seen."

The object and drawings of its cell structure were observed with interest, which was much enhanced by a verbal statement from Dr. Harkness, who fully confirmed the deductions of Mr. Kinne, and stated that some years ago he had studied the phenomena, arrived at the same conclusions, and having an opportunity to carry the investigation still further, ascertained that the remedy used was onion seed mixed with butter, which, on the application of heat, caused the germ to separate from its investment and lodge against the damp sides of the funnel; and further stated one essential point to be, that the patient should be convinced that there were worms in the teeth, so that success depends upon the credulity of the subject of the experiment.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The following postal changes have been ordered.

New-England—Postmasters Appointed—John W. Morin, Embden Centre, Somerset County, Me.; Edward E. Race, Hodgdons Mills, Lincoln County, Me.; Noah Jewett, Kent's Hill, Kennebec County, Me.; Jesse L. Wood, Manchester, Kennebec County, Me.; William H. Hatch, North Freyburgh, Oxford County, Me.; Isaac Allbee, West Embden, Somerset County, Me.; George Olcott, Charleston, Sullivan County, N. H.; Evan White, North Duxbury, Washington County, Vt.; Robert R. Harder, East Lee, Berkshire County, Mass.; Mrs. Aurilla Tourtellotte, West Medway, Norfolk County, Mass.; John P. Kingsley, Canterbury, Windham County, Conn. Name Changed—Middletown, Rutland County, Vt., to Middletown Springs.

New-Jersey.—Harbourton, Mercer County, Silas Lawrence, Postmaster; Union Valley, Passaic County, Isaac Post, Postmaster. Discontinued—Brookdale, Essex County. Postmasters appointed—J. J. Wortendyke, Midland Park, Bergen County; J. M. Durland, Mountain View, Passaic County; Austin G. Nevins, Weshanic, Somerset County.

New-York.—Allendale, Jefferson County, Lorenzo D. Reed, Postmaster; Dexterville, Oswego County, Lester C. Wright, Postmaster; East Windsor, Broome County, Mortimer Dickerson, Postmaster; Garnerville, Rockland County, John D. Morris, Postmaster; Zurich, Wayne County, John P. Shaw, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Charles W. Sansbury, Bug Tree Corners, Erie County; David L. Goff, Bowen's Corners, Oswego County; Harrison Barse, East Dickinson, Franklin County; Elish Leeds, Loda Centre, Seneca County; J. K. Trumbull, Mombaccus, Ulster County; C. W. Putnam, Moriah, Essex County; Barney Stillwell, New Centreville, Oswego County; Cornelius Berry, North Colesville, Broome County; Collins Hill, Oak Orchard, Orleans County; John Holley, Orangeville, Wyoming County; Chas. S. Latham, Potters Corners, Saratoga County; Hewitt Boice, Samsonville, Ulster County; James E. Brownville, Scottsburgh, Livingstone County; Mrs. Jane L. Churchell, South Bombay, Franklin County.

Maryland.—Established—Severn, Anne Arundel County, Benjamin F. Clark, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Bennett B. Smith, Ridge, St. Marys County. William H. Seth, Wittman, Talbot County. Amos W. Dempsey, Woodville, Frederick County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Canoe, Clarion County, James W. McDowell, Postmaster; Meloy, Washington County, Thomas Wirt, Postmaster; Shank's Run, Mifflin County, Jacob Casner, Postmaster. Office Discontinued—Spangler, Elk County. Postmasters Appointed—J. C. Hickey, Bay, Mercer County; Ura Simon, Bredinsburg, Venango County; Simon D. Beam, Bunker Hill, Lebanon County; Jonathan Mc-Nies, Centreport, Berks County; William Charles, Conyngham, Luzerne County; Jeremiah H. Bieber, Fredericksville, Berks County; E. R. Frick, Gilbertsville, Montgomery County; David Lawall, Hecktown, Northampton County; Miss Esther J. Toner, Mitchell's Creek, Tioga County; J. J. R. Smith, Molltown, Berks County; Ezra Holder, New-Jerusalem, Berks County; Ephraim Spring, Randolph, Crawford County; Mrs. Mary Reinhold, Reinhold's Station, Lancaster County.

SLAUGHTER OF CHINESE TROOPS IN FORMOSA.

A correspondent of the Hong Kong *Daily Press* gives the following account of an affray between Formosans and Chinese troops: "Some time in the month of January, two Chinese military officers, who were traveling down the coast in the direction of Langkiaou, were waylaid and murdered by the savages in the neighborhood of the little village of Hong Kong, at a spot where the road leaves the shore and ascends the side of the mountain, which there runs down to the very edge of the sea. A regiment or portion of a regiment of soldiers from the province of Human has been quartered at Hong Kong since the evacuation of the island by the Japanese; and upon it devolved the duty of avenging the murder of the two officers. Accordingly, early on the morning of the 13th of February 200 of these troops under the command of a Capt. Wang marched into the mountains to attack the village of the offenders. They met with no resistance on the way up, and on arriving at the village found that its inhabitants had almost all decamped. Warning of what was impending must have been given to the savages by some of the Chinese traders, who keep on friendly terms with them, and supply them with the manufactured articles that they require. The few savages that were found in the village, chiefly old men, women and children, were all put to the sword, and the village itself was burned. The homeward march was then commenced. The soldiers, emboldened by the absence of all signs of resistance, and not apprehending any danger, descended the narrow, winding valley in a long straggling line, not attempting to preserve any sort of order. After they had gone some distance, suddenly a large number of savages began firing upon them on all sides from the long grass and scrub through which the path passed. The Chinese continued their march as best they could, firing back upon the savages wherever the latter exposed themselves. A body of about twenty men were in attendance on Capt. Wang, acting, so to speak, as his body-guard. Some of these being terrified, and attempting to run, he cut down one or two of them himself, and by this means steadied the others. At one place, where the path runs through a narrow gorge, several of the Chinese were killed by stones rolled down upon them from an overhanging rock. After the fight had lasted for some time Capt. Wang was struck by a bullet, but was still able to proceed, leaning on one of his men. The savages, seeing the commander wounded, made a general rush from all sides upon his party, and in the hand-to-hand fight that ensued he was killed, after having slain more than one of the assailants with his own hand. The attacks of the savages did not cease till the remnant of the Chinese soldiers reached the edge of the plain. The loss sustained by the Chinese was ninety odd killed. That of the savages was estimated at about thirty

DRY GOODS.

LINENS

AND

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS

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SPECIAL BARGAINS.

7-4 BLEACHED DAMASK, 65c. per yard.
8-4 BLEACHED DAMASK, 80c., 90c., $1.
5-4 BARNSLEY DAMASK at $1 25.
7-8 WHITE NAPKINS, 90c. per dozen.
5-4 WHITE NAPKINS, $3 per dozen.
TEA DOILIES at $1 25, $1 75, and $2.
FRUIT DOILIES at $2 per dozen.
90-inch, 90-inch, and 100-inch Good Linen Sheetings at 70c., 95c., and $1 05.
Extra Heavy Pillow Linen, 40 inches wide, at 72c. per yard.
Good Family Linen at 30c. per yard.
Extra Strong Linen at 50c. per yard.
Huck Towels at $1 50 per dozen.
Huck Towels, Damask Border, $3 per dozen.
5-4 SUMMER QUILTS, from $1 each.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, from $2 50 each.
LACE TIDIES, from 10c. each.
LINEN LAP ROBES, from $3 75 each.
Also,
French, German, Scotch, and Irish Linen Tablecloths, of all qualities, with Napkins to match, at very low prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY & 20TH ST., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

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1,700 pieces at 10c. per yard, worth.....15c.
1,500 pieces at 15c. per yard, worth.....20c.
1,200 pieces at 20c. per yard, worth.....25c.
1,000 pieces at 25c. per yard, worth.....40c.
1,000 pieces at 50c. per yard, worth.....75c.
800 pieces at 75c. per yard, worth..... $1

For the convenience of customers lines of these goods are arranged on table in Second Section, First Floor.

Also,

Nottingham Lace Curtains.....$1 50 per pair
Guipure Lace Curtains..... 5 50 per pair
Tambour Lace Curtains..... 5 00 per pair

Special attention given to making FURNITURE SLIP COVERS. Fit guaranteed and material to select from at all prices, from 25c. to $1 25 per yard.

WINDOW SHADES and LAMBREQUINS made to order and carefully put up.

TABLE and PIANO COVERS in great variety. TABLE COVERS from $2 75. PIANO COVERS from $6.

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SHAWLS

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POPULAR PRICES.

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White Shetland Shawls, from.....$1 00
Ottoman and Fancy Shawls, from..... 1 00
Striped Challé Shawls, from..... 2 00
White Grenadine Shawls, from..... 2 00
Fancy Berlin Shawls, from..... 2 00
Black Cashmere Shawls, from..... 2 50
Black Embroidered Shawls, from..... 5 00
Broche (square) Shawls, from..... 6 50
Camel's-hair (imitation) Shawls, from.....15 00
Three cases real India Camel's-hair Shawls, at very much below usual prices.
On second floor, head of staircase.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

THE BALANCE OF THE WET GOODS from the fire in Worth st. will be sold very low. Flannels, blankets, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, repellants, balmoral skirts.
H. WM. MATHEWS,
No. 54 Catharine st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CUBA.....WED. May 5 ALGERIA.....SAT., May 15
SCOTIA.....WED., May 12 SCOTIA.....WED., May 19

Steerage tickets marked * do not carry intermediate passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, Foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 5 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1875.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN.....May 4, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....May 18, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $75 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. Cook.....Wed., May 5
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Capt. Johnson.....Wed., May 19
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. Sadler.....Wed., June 2

and every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA.....Sail Saturday, May 8, 9 A. M.
UTOPIA.....Sails Saturday May 15, at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE.....SATURDAY, May 11 7:30 A. M

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Erin, Sat., May 8, 7:30 A. M. Spain, May 22, 11 A. M.
England, Mon., May 15, 4 P. M. Egypt, June 5, 3 P. M.
The Queen, May 22, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 22, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, Foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....May 8 | ODER.....May 22
REIN.....May 15 | NECKAR.....May 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $33 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ST. LOUIS.....May 6 *ARBOTSFORD.....May 27
PENNSYLVANIA.....May 13 OHIO.....June 3
INDIANA.....May 20 ILLINOIS.....June 10

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Excursions marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 2 Walnut place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Liverpool. Queenstown.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CUBA.....Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday May 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday May 20

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CUBA.....Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, June 1

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,

COLON.....May 15

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports. From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING.....May 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS.....THURSDAY, May 6
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED.....TUESDAY, May 18

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White star dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidship, where the pitch and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE, FORZOL.....SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEL.....SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, DANES.....SATURDAY, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $32, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, (Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 5.
CHARLESTON, (Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, May 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of the

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, Agent,
No. 54 Wall st.

General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 5, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 13 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.

CLARIBEL.....May 8.
ALPS.....May 20.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ANDES.....May 15.
ATLAS.....June 5.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

FIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKHAM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Blank United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE

TO THE FRONT.

A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD.

The magnificent steamers DREW, ST. JOHN, and DEAN RICHMOND have commenced making their regular trips to and from Albany. An important and much-needed improvement is the supplying of state-rooms with steam-pipes, which make them comfortable in the Spring and Fall months. This, with the great reduction of first-class

Fare to One Dollar,

and deck passage to

FIFTY CENTS,

Leaving daily, Sunday excepted, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st., will make this one of the cheapest and most popular lines at present running between this City and Albany.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR

BOSTON.

Reappearance of
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
MONDAY, MAY 10, 1875.

These magnificent FLOATING PALACES will resume their trips on this line for the Summer season, leaving New-York, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., daily at 5 P. M.

During the past Winter they have, at great expense, been overhauled and refitted in an elegant and substantial manner. The general repairs to boilers, hull, and machinery have been of the most thorough description.

Hall's Celebrated Bands engaged for the season.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
J. R. KENDRICK, Superintendent Old Colony Railroad.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Cutler's Express Company, No. 1 241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

LLOYD'S DUCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer NAPTHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 23d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare all landings, 50 cents.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 53 North river, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK FOR RED BANK.

Saturday, May 1, 3:00 P. M. Monday, 3d.....6:15 A. M.
Monday, 3d.....3:00 P. M. Tuesday, 4th.....6:15 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th.....3:00 P. M. Wednesday, 5th, 7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th, 3:00 P. M. Thursday, 6th ..7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 6th.....3:30 P. M. Friday, 7th.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 8th...9:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; extra passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates.

J. W. HANCOX.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough Milton, Poughkeepsie, Wiltaa Park, and Esopus—the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North river, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAMER
General Sedgwick
FOR SEA CLIFF.

The trips of this popular steamer, advertised to commence running to Sea Cliff on Monday, May 3, will be postponed to MONDAY, May 10.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber, as Receiver of the "United Signal Light Company," will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer, at 12 o'clock M., on the 12th day of May, 1875, the following described property or effects of said company, viz:

A patent for an improvement in signal lanterns, secured by letters patent of the United States of America, granted to Ira W. Shaler, dated the 7th day of October, 1873, and numbered 143,425; also, secured by letters patent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granted to Alexander Melville Clark, dated the 7th day of July, 1874, and numbered 2,393; also, secured by letters patent of the Dominion of Canada, granted to Ira Wells Shaler, on the 21st day of July, 1874, and registered under number 3,667, in the patent office at Ottawa, Canada; also, 100 brass lanterns; also, 143 tin lanterns, made under the improvement secured by the above-mentioned patent.—Dated NEW-YORK, April 27, 1875.

GEORGE H. HERRICK HENRY, Receiver.

GEORGE H. FLETCHER,
Attorney for Receiver,
No. 98 Broadway, New-York. ap27-1aw3wTu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSIAH S. COLGATE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Josiah S. Colgate, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and claims provable under said act, and that the eighteenth day of May, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twenty-fourth day of April, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ap27-1aw3wTu*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the est. te of EDWARD B. J. SINGLETON and ALFRED KELLER, of BRAKELEER, who had carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, City, New-York City, before John Fiten, Register, on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 24th day of April, A. D., 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM W. GILBERT, sole surviving partner of the late firm of Myers & Gilbert, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway City, before John Fiten, Register, on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger. Southern District of New-York.

CASE NO. 5,010.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD W. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward W. Brown, of Leeds, in the county of Greene, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Leeds, N. Y., the 18th day of April, A. D. 1875.

ap27-1aw3wTu* SAMUEL DEWEY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the district of New-Jersey—In the matter of DAVID S. DUNCOMB, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of May, A. D., 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

ap20-1aw3wTu

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster, and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family will let handsomely-furnished rooms, without board, at No. 32 West 27th st., near Broadway, and the principal up-town hotels; references required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING ON 46th st., near 5th av., will let, with first-class board, large rooms, second or third floor. Address HOME, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story front room, with front bedchamber, to let to a single gentleman, without board; house strictly private. No. 129 West 32d st., near 4th av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room on third floor to let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, or for business purposes, $25 a month; references exchanged. Call at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

A FEW BOARDERS WILL BE ACCOMMOdated in a private family living in one of the best locations on Jersey City Heights; references required. Address G. R. U., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FOURTH AV., NO. 280.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent a large sunny front room, on parlor floor, well furnished, with breakfast or full board; terms moderate; modern improvements; references.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Elegantly-furnished room on first floor, with piano and every convenience; also, one on second, adjoining bath.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison Avenues.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, just vacated, with or without private table, single or en suite.

NO. 112 EAST 26TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—Nicely furnished second floor with bath and every convenience for gentlemen; full or partial board; rooms sup rate or en suite.

FIFTH AV., NO. 161.—FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom on second and third floors; will be rented at summer prices; also, one entire floor suitable for business; breakfast if desired; restaurant opposite.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let, to gentlemen, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without breakfast; highest references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite, (soon to be vacated) with first-class board, at summer rates. Also other rooms. Apply at No. 57 West 14th st., one door east of 6th av.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADway.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on first, second, and third floors; also, office suitable for a physician; English basement house.

NO. 116 EAST 30TH ST.—LARGE HANDsomely-furnished room on second floor, or smaller room with private bath on third floor, to rent, with or without board, in a private family.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS ON 2d and 4th floors to let, with unexceptionable board; also table board for two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 21 WEST 18TH ST.—MRS. GILDEY, having opened her large and handsomely furnished house, is prepared to make summer arrangements with families and single gentlemen.

ROOMS (WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY) ON third floor, with board, low, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; references. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

THIRD-STORY ROOMS, WITH BOARD, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; American family, with home comforts; terms moderate; references exchanged. No. 236 West 37th st.

$16 AND $18 PER WEEK FOR TWO.—A private family have two rooms well furnished to let, with excellent board; no other boarders; good neighborhood. No. 14 Warren place, (Charles st.)

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, FIRST floor, near Union Club, to let to a gentleman, without meals; house first-class. OWNER, 5 West 22d st.

SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH-STORY back rooms, with board—No. 19 East 44th st. References exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS TO let, with board, to gentlemen; best references given and required.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, without board, in a private French family, at No. 52 West 26th st.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, for gentlemen, singly or en suite, at Summer prices. Breakfast if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board for the Summer or permanently; also table board.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—LARGE OR SINGLE rooms; house first-class; superior board; references; rooms after June 1 at Summer prices.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 308 EAST.—TO let, with board, second and third floors, front; house and location first class; near 2d av.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board; en suite or singly; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST.—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS for gentlemen, with or without breakfast; also parlor floor; house first class.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—PARLOR AND SECond floors to let, with private table or without board, to a family or party of gentlemen.

PARTIES WISHING HANDSOME ROOMS and board, with or without private taole, apply at No. 309 5th av.

THE COMFORTS OF A HOME, WITH SPLENdid rooms and excellent table, on very reasonable terms at No. 221 East 35th st., near 3d av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 317.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class table; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING ON BERGEN HEIGHTS—THIRty minutes from New-York, three minutes from horse-cars; location on Montague, corner of Bergen and West Side avs.; a brown gothic house with fine grounds and splendid view of surrounding country. Inquire on the premises, or address H. B., Jersey City Heights Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ELIZABETH.—A PRIVATE family lean accommodate four or five adults with pleasant rooms and board; house first-class; high grounds; references. Address C. M., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

VERY DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS and first-class board can be had for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June, at Morristown, N. J. Address Post Office Box No. 367.

BOARD WANTED.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY of seven; four adults and three children, near the Hudson River, or in Northern or Central New-England. Address Post Office Box No. 623, New-York, with name, location, and terms.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD AND room, not hall room, in a strictly private family, between 44th and 86th sts., 14th and 4th sts.; terms not to exceed $10. Address D. K. E., Box No. 231 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A FURNISHED room in a respectable private family; Episcopal preferred. Address CLERK, Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED.—NEAR NEW-YORK—P. R. Beaman, two rooms for two adults and two children, 9 and 4. Terms moderate. Address JAMES, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING TO SEcure board for the Summer or longer may do so by applying to the undersigned. The house is large and spacious; situated close by the sea shore; surrounded by shade trees; three-fourths of a mile from Stonington; driving, fishing, and bathing provided; terms from $8 to $10 per week; good references given. Address Mrs. JOSEPH D. ROBINSON, Stonington, Conn. Post Office Box No. 129.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A region of rare attractions and "delicious surprises." But five hours from Boston and New-York. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

ARCHER HOUSE, DOBB'S FERRY.—ONLY a few rooms left; parties will make arrangements for month of June at No. 22 East 40th st.; good table accommodations; references.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE
THIS EVENING!
SAMUEL P. AVERY'S
COLLECTION OF
PAINTINGS
AT THE
SOMERVILLE GALLERY,
No. 82 5th av.
At 7:30 o'clock.
R. SOMERVILLE,
Auctioneer.

REMOVALS.

DR. JOHN R. VAN KLEEK HAS REMOVED to No. 220 East 17th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON'S FAREWELL.
JARRETT & PALMER.....Lessees and Managers

NEILSON'S FAREWELL WEEK IN AMERICA.

THE BOX OFFICE

will be opened every morning at 8 o'clock, and the sale of tickets continued until 10 at night.

Halliday's dramatic version of Sir Walter Scott's entrancing tale of "Kenilworth."

AMY ROBSART,

will, by reason of its success, continue the offering of the engagement until, and including Thursday evening,

MISS NEILSON

giving her renowned original interpretation of the title character.

The Grand Spectacular Play is produced with new scenery, charming music, superb costumes, and novel mechanical effects.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON of the week, May 6, a special performance for the
BENEFIT OF STAGE MANAGER VINCENT.
A bill of great magnitude prepared.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 7.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS NEILSON,

upon which extraordinary occasion she will assume one other of her greatest characters.

JULIA IN THE HUNCHBACK,

supported by the full company of Booth's Theatre.

On SATURDAY EVENING, the event of Miss NEILSON'S FAREWELL TO AMERICA, in addition to THE LADY OF LYONS, the balcony scene of

ROMEO AND JULIET

will be given.

JULIET.....Miss NEILSON
ROMEO (by the courteous consent of Lester Wallack, Esq.).

A RIVER DISASTER.

FATAL COLLISION AT PECK SLIP.

THE STEAMER CITY OF HARTFORD RUNS INTO A BALLAST SCOW—THE LATTER VESSEL UPSET AND FOUR CHILDREN DROWNED—NARROW ESCAPE OF THREE OTHER PERSONS—STATEMENTS OF THE CAPTAIN AND THE PILOT OF THE STEAMER.

At 8:15 A. M. yesterday the steamer City of Hartford, in approaching her landing at Pier No. 24 East River, at the foot of Peck slip, came in collision with the large ballast-scow No. 5, belonging to Charles McManus, which was lying at Pier No. 23. The scow was loaded almost to the water's edge with stone, and the effect of the collision was to completely overturn her, so that she lay bottom upward. The stone ballast which she carried was so placed that the scow was emptied in an instant and floated in the water. As the scow turned over, two boys jumped from the deck of the scow to that of a canal-boat lying alongside, and a woman emerged from the cabin stairs, but did not get clear of the wreck. Luckily, pilot-boat No. 6 was close by, and Robert Troy, one of her crew, saw an arm thrust from the doorway. He jumped quickly into a small boat, and succeeded in grasping the hand and rescuing its owner, who proved to be the wife of the Captain, Frank P. Costa, who was on the neighboring wharf. The two boys who escaped were two of their sons, Michael, aged thirteen, and George, aged eight. A large Newfoundland dog, belonging to Capt. Costa, was found in the water, apparently trying to save Mrs. Costa. It was soon learned that there were four children in the cabin at the time of the accident, and every effort was at once made to recover their bodies, although no hope remained of saving their lives. Capt. Costa leaped on to the bottom of his scow, with an axe in his hand, and finding many ready hands to aid in his work, succeeded, after ten or fifteen minutes' work, in staving a hole through the boat. It was then found that he had mistaken the location of the cabin, as the boat had been turned around in towing her to the pier to which she was made fast. Another hole was quickly made, this time in the proper place, and after a little groping the body of one of the children was brought to the surface. It proved to be that of Bella Costa, aged fifteen years, the eldest child of the family. Her arms were raised and bent forward as if she had been trying to grope her way out of the cabin. Soon after a second dead body was found, that of Julia Costa, aged six years. The father's grief at the sight of the bodies was terrible. Teresa, three years old, and Joseph, twenty months old, were next found, and the unfortunate man seemed almost crazed at the sight. He waved his arms and uttered terrible imprecations on the pilot who had, as he said, by his recklessness brought this grief upon him. "He thinks it is fun to kill my family," said he, and the force of sympathy was so great that while many eyes were filled with tears, not a few bystanders joined in denouncing the pilot.

The mother, in the meantime, was lying only partly conscious in the cabin of the pilot-boat. She gave birth to a child, which died soon afterward, only about three weeks ago, and was very feeble. She was dressed only in a loose gown, and swallowed large quantities of water while she was submerged, so that she was in a critical condition. She was cared for as tenderly as possible on the pilot-boat, and was removed in the afternoon to the Park Hospital. Mrs. Costa was kept in ignorance of the fate of her children, as the effect of the sad news, it was feared, would be fatal to her. She was restrained from going in search of the children with great difficulty, and begged piteously for a sight of her little Joseph. She was assured that the children were safe, but her mother's heart led her to mistrust the well-meant falsehood, and she asked for her husband. Even this favor was denied, as he was in so excited a condition that the effect of the interview was feared. She is said by the physician in charge to be seriously, though not hopelessly, injured, and her sister in Jersey City has been sent for.

The Newfoundland dog which, as was said, assisted in rescuing Mrs. Costa, is a fine, handsome specimen of his race, and seemed to realize the extent of the calamity which had befallen his master. He insisted on joining the men who were working to rescue the bodies, and it was found necessary to tie him to the mast of one of the schooners near by. He struggled to get free, and by his fawning and whines besought every one who came near to release him. As the bodies were brought up in his sight he howled piteously, and only when the work was over and the men had left the scow could he be quieted.

The pilot of the City of Hartford, Henry B. Strickland, says that he was nearing the slip as usual, when he discovered the scow, made fast to the sailing-vessel Hamilton Fish, and, turning the helm of his steamer to cause her to sheer clear of the obstruction, he found that both wind and tide were so strong against him that the steamer failed to respond to her helm as usual, and before he could either sheer her off or "slow her" sufficiently to avoid the destruction that followed, she struck the lighter, carrying her over and down. He claims to have done all that it was possible for him to do from the moment he discerned the danger, both in his effort to sheer off from the craft and to stop the steamer, but that both wind and tide were too strong to permit of success. He seemed utterly overcome with grief at the thoughts of the terrible accident, and it was with difficulty that he could be prevailed upon to give these few particulars. He is apparently a man of experience, and bears the reputation, which his looks corroborated, of being one of the most careful and best pilots on the river.

Capt. Miner, of the City of Hartford, says he left Hartford an hour behind time, on account of a heavier cargo being loaded than usual, and being hindered on the trip by adverse winds and a strong flood tide, reached this City about an hour and a half after the usual hour. The tide was rising and was running quite strong when the steamer neared her dock. He was at this time in the wheel-house with the pilot and two wheelsmen. As they neared the pier they found a strong eddy was running across from the Brooklyn side, and the signal was given to slow, and immediately after to back water. Both signals were obeyed promptly, and the boat being, according to the captain, very easily managed, was almost stationary when she was driven forward by a strong gust of wind. A collision was seen to be inevitable, and in a moment the steamer had struck the barge. As soon as the fatal result was known he and the pilot surrendered themselves at the Oak Street Police Station. Both are residents of Hartford, and both have been long in the employ of the Hartford Steam-boat Company.

Capt. Costa, of Barge No. 5, said that he had been engaged to ballast the Hamilton Fish; that he had 150 tons of ballast on board; that his wife and six children were with him; that, for the purpose of placing the ballast on board the vessel, the barge had been made fast to her, and had put more than one-half of what was required on board when his craft was struck by the bow of the steamer, and turned bottom upward. How his wife and two of the children had been rescued was more than he could imagine, for he was not on board at the time. They were, he knew, some of them on the deck, and others were coming up, when the barge was struck, else they must have gone down with the rest.

George Costa, the younger of the boys rescued, said that he was chopping wood on the deck of the barge, near the hatch opening into the forward cabin, and his brother Michael was below piling up the wood which he threw down to him. His father was on the dock, and his mother was in her bunk, while the four children were in the cabin with the dog. When he saw the steamer it was close upon the barge. In great alarm he cried out to his brother to run, and then ran back to the after cabin, shouting as he ran. As the steamer struck he jumped from the barge to the canal-boat, and his brother followed, just as the barge turned over. The family had eaten breakfast, and the children were playing together on the floor when he saw them last.

Coroner Woltman was notified immediately, and he impanneled a jury, who viewed the bodies at the Oak-Street Station. He held Capt. William Miner and the Pilot, Henry B. Strickland, in $500 bail each. The bail was promptly furnished, Mr. Giles Wright becoming surety for Capt. Miner and Mr. Alfred Dorlon for Mr. Strickland.

THE SLOAN AND HOWS PICTURES.

On the evenings of Thursday and Friday will be sold at the Leavitt Gallery, No. 817 Broadway, the pictures now on exhibition there, comprising the collection of Mr. Daniel Sloan, and a number of crayon and pencil drawings by the late John A. Hows. Prominent in the Sloan collection is the original painting of Jerome Thompson's "Old Oaken Bucket," view of Mt. Mansfield by the same artist, and other works from his brush. Among the other American painters represented are McEntee, Shattuck, Bristol, George Hall, and John Williamson. The Hows collection embraces several elaborate drawings and some carefully-executed sketches from the pencil of the artist whose illustration of the "Forest Hymn," "In the Woods," "Christmas Carol," "Adirondack Sketches," and many other works, have rendered his graceful pencil so well known. The oil paintings comprise a breezy Adirondack landscape and an elaborately painted church interior.

REPUBLICAN HARMONY IN THE THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Third Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening at No. 163 Mott street, Mr. Thomas F. Geary, the President, in the chair. After the routine business had been disposed of, a committee of two, consisting of the Chairman and the Secretary, was appointed to make application to Mr. George Lyons, the Secretary of the Committee on Contests and Protests of the General Committee, for the roll and minute books of the association taken possession of by him pending the consideration of the protest of certain members of the association on the result of the last primary election. A member expressed his regret that the affairs of the organization had been, through a misconception, publicly misrepresented in the report of the Committee on Contests and Protests, and hoped that some of the leaders of the party would afford themselves an opportunity of judging differently by visiting the head-quarters and the meetings of the association. Mr. Geary congratulated the members on the harmony that prevailed and on the fact of their possessing a permanent head-quarters.

AN OLD CHURCH EDIFICE ABANDONED.

REMOVAL THIS WEEK OF THE NINETEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CLOSING SERVICE IN THE OLD BUILDING—SERMON BY REV. DR. JOHN HALL.

The congregation which has for twenty-three years worshiped in the Presbyterian Church on the corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street will remove next Sunday to its new edifice, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street. On Sunday afternoon Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Pastor of the church, delivered a discourse to a crowded audience in the old edifice, bearing specially upon the impending removal.

Dr. Hall's sermon was based on the first clause of the forty-eighth verse of the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians: "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast." This spirit, Dr. Hall remarked, was one that was constantly enforced in the New Testament. Especially was it enforced in a most touching manner in the fourth chapter of Philippians, which had been read in the course of the introductory services. The Church at Philippi, said he, seems to have been singularly dear to the Apostle Paul. A father watches by the bedside of a sick child whose life is but just saved, and always afterward has a peculiarly tender feeling toward that child. So a doctor who has cared for a patient through a dangerous illness comes to feel a special interest in the one whom his skill has been instrumental in rescuing from the grave. Paul had been identified with the church at Philippi in a peculiar manner, and he had a corresponding feeling toward the church at Corinth. The splendid argument embodied in this fifteenth chapter of the Epistle addressed to the Corinthians has its climax in this verse: "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast." "That steadfastness," said the speaker, "I urge upon you." It is a safeguard against apostasy; it is opposed to fickleness and to all weak concessions to what is wrong, and it is the only way by which we can be protected against fears for the future. The steadfastness insisted on is steadfastness in and to the truth, and those whom the speaker addressed were urged to hold fast to the traditions they had received. Now there was not, as there had been in the past, any coarse physical hostility to the truth. Superciliousness, levity, annoyance, and contempt are the forms in which this opposition is for the most part manifested, and these are to be just as firmly resisted as persecution had been in former times. Lord Bacon says that a little philosophy leadeth men away from the truth, while depth of philosophy bringeth them back to it. But whether in the depth or shallows of philosophy be steadfast. Is it too much to say, remarked Dr. Hall, that this church has been steadfast? For New-York City it is an old church. There have been laboring in it a succession of godly men, some of whom have so long since passed away that they are not now remembered by many in the congregation. Of others, whose character and teaching have made a deep impression, the memorials may be seen in the new church. Dr. Romeyn, who was so prominently identified with the earlier history of the church, is probably remembered personally by but few. While his memory was tenderly cherished, the speaker said, he could do little more than mention his name. Of Dr. James W. Alexander he spoke at greater length and most eloquently. He was a man, said Dr. Hall, whose pure life, refined culture, and beautiful and consistent Christian character made him great everywhere. Especially was he great in the esteem of Christians abroad. His estimate of what a Christian should be still remained in the hearts of the older members of the congregation, and had been through them transfused into the younger. Years ago, while the speaker was a pastor in Dublin, he had come upon Dr. Alexander's *Thoughts on Preaching*. That book at once superseded all others that he had ever studied on that subject. The speaker had, as the result of his own experience, adopted certain methods of setting forth the truth, and it was with the greatest gratification that he found Dr. Alexander in this volume recommending the very plan which he had, with some misgiving, adopted. All Dr. Alexander's labors were made effective through having believed them—the weight and momentum of a great and strong man who loves the truth. Of the most profound scholarship he was yet capable of putting the truth into the simplest language—even in monosyllables, so that any could understand it, and a man who was capable of doing this had no ordinary mind. "I praise God," said Dr. Hall, "for the memory of this great and good man. It is a continual inspiration to me." If the speaker should ever be in danger of doing anything weak or undignified, or in any degree unministerial, the recollection that he stood in the pulpit which Dr. Alexander had for so many years honored, would of itself restrain him. Dr. Hall then spoke with emphasis of the faithful and effective labors of Rev. Dr. Rice, and proceeded to mention by name some of those who had in years gone by discharged the duties of the Eldership with such zeal and earnest fidelity. He also paid an eloquent and feeling tribute to those who had labored with him in this capacity, thanking them for the constant and unfailing kindness which had again and again overpowered him. He felt that he should be base and mean if he did not appropriate every energy under God's guidance to the promotion of the spiritual good of those from whom he had received such unvarying and indulgent kindness. In leaving this church building, of course very many tender memories were severed. It was hard for those whom he had addressed; it was hard for the speaker to interrupt these sacred associations. Here many who were suffering had been comforted in their sorrow. Many had buried their dead from this building. The speaker had, however, himself passed through an experience very similar to that which he was now called on to encounter. It became necessary at one time in his history to seek another locality for the church of which he had been the Pastor. The building had been used for 200 years for church purposes, and the associations connected with it were so tender that it was hard to be separated from them. The proposed removal was in that case made the subject of deep thought and of earnest prayer. There were serious misgivings as to the result of the change; but in the result not one of these misgivings were justified by the fact; and so he had strong reason to hope that it would be in this case. He had no hopes to hold out as to any new methods of labor or novel ways of presenting the truth. As there had been given his hearers in the building where they had so long worshiped, so they should, by the grace of God, still be presented to them in their new house of worship. He hoped for his congregation a far greater degree of comfort in the future than they had enjoyed in the past. In conclusion, Dr. Hall again exhorted his hearers to be steadfast; to stand fast in the Lord and in the truth wherewith Christ had made them free.

It was announced that the last service in the old church would be the regular weekly lecture to-morrow, and that the first service in the new building would be the weekly prayer meeting next Saturday evening, which would be held in the lecture room connected with the church edifice, at Fifty-fifth street and Fifth avenue.

THE POLICE BOARD.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, Commissioner Matsell in the chair. Gen. William F. Smith, the newly-appointed member of the board, was present. The resignation of John Y. Savage, Inspector of Elections, was received and accepted. Commissioner Voorhis moved that the board elect a Treasurer, and nominated Commissioner Smith for the office. Commissioner Smith demurred to the nomination, saying that he could not take care of even his own money. Commissioners Voorhis and Disbecker urged the acceptance of the nomination upon Gen. Smith. Commissioner Smith still declined the nomination, but, despite his remonstrances, he was unanimously elected. Commissioner Smith then signed the checks requisite for the payment of the members of the force. The board went into executive session.

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Presbyterian Church at the corner of Lorimer and Noble streets, Greenpoint, was filled last evening with citizens to manifest their belief that "The Common School System is Our Pride and Glory." The building was crowded. Col. Payne, C. E., one of the engineers of the Brooklyn Bridge, was Chairman. His duties, he said, resembled those in the army, to guide into action, point out the enemy, get into position, and report when ready. The "big guns" were now ready. The anthem "America" was lustily sung, and Rev. Louis Francis, of the Reformed Church, read the sixth chapter of Deuteronomy and offered prayer. Rev. D. C. Hughes, of the Union Avenue Baptist Church, succeeded by reading the memorial of the New-York Protestant Ministers to the Board of Education, which has already been published in THE TIMES, and commented forcibly on it. He asked why Catholic schools controlled by the priests should be supported by the public money? The speaker quoted Cardinal McCloskey's opinion that it was "highly detrimental to the Catholic faith and to morals," and some paragraphs from the *Freeman's Journal* characterizing the schools as "teaching horrid immoralities and disregard of all religion;" that they were "a swindle, an outrage on justice, and a foul disgrace to the morals of the Catholic community." Mr. Hughes cited statistics of crime in Great Britain and Ireland, in Bologna in 1856, and elsewhere.

Rev. M. Summerbell, of the Christian church, followed in a dry, humorous vein, which elicited laughter, while his scathing satire aroused applause. The Hunter's Point war was touched on, also the unholy alliance of Cincinnati between the Jews, who crucified the Saviour, Socinians who denied His divinity, unbelievers who crucified Him afresh, and the Roman Catholic priests. Rev. William Reed, late of the Macdougal Street Baptist Church, made a short address, and then an anthem was sung. Addresses were made by Rev. O. Kasetity, Lutheran; Rev. Thomas Haskins, Protestant Episcopal; Rev. D. H. Miller, of the First Baptist Church; Rev. George Hubbell, of the First Methodist Church; Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, of the Methodist Tabernacle, and Rev. William H. Taylor.

A LONG AND COLD WINTER.

A COMPARISON WITH OTHER YEARS—APRIL UNUSUALLY SEVERE—THE SNOW AND WIND.

A furious north-westerly wind which raged on Sunday and yesterday prevented the good folks of New-York from realizing the fact that the Winter is indeed over. The grass in the Central Park is beautifully green; there is a flush of emerald over the bending branches of the willows; the maples are covered with flowers of the brightest red; the black calyxes of the horse chestnuts have burst, and the leaves are struggling out; the catkins of the beeches have fallen, and are being replaced by swelling leaf-buds; the blossoms of the magnolias are showing their snowy petals, which in a few days will be unfolded; the robins have gone extensively into the nest-building business, and are biding their work with their usual sagacity; along the lake ramble the glades of green turf are bright with the flowers of the crocus and wild hyacinth. The Winter has been a terribly trying season. There are men cursed with a spirit of contradiction who say that people imagine every Winter to be worse than the one before it. It is not one cold day or two cold days that make a Winter. It is the mean average of all the months. The mean average for the last five years for January, February, March, and April—although the latter is not usually reckoned as a Winter month—is as follows:

1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Jan...31°	Jan..30°	Jan...28°	Jan...35°	Jan...25°
Feb...32°	Feb..32°	Feb...29°	Feb...31°	Feb...25°
Mar..46°	Mar..36°	Mar..36°	Mar..38°	Mar..32°
April.54°	April.50°	April.46°	April.42°	April.43°

Taking the mean of the four months added together, the result is: For 1871, 40.75°, then for 1872, 37°; for 1873, 34.75°; for 1874, 36.5°, and for 1875, 31.25°, or in other words, the mean average of the last four months has been about the freezing point.

So much for what the thermometer tells generally. Specifically, it appears that Jan. 10 of this Winter was the coldest noted by the Signal Service Corps in New-York, for on this occasion the thermometer fell to six degrees below zero. On Feb. 9 it was one degree below zero. Last year the coldest day was on Feb. 2, when the mercury fell to four degrees above zero. And the year before the coldest day was also in February, when the thermometer marked, on the 24th, four degrees below zero.

The fall of snow is instructive. It fell eight times in January, four times in February, six times in March, and it is to be noted that the heaviest storms were in the last month. The lowest falls were on March 1, 3, and 7, and it was so bitterly cold that instead of melting and dissolving down the gutters, it hardened into a compact mass that had to be torn away with pick axes. It was not until the middle of the second week in April that the streets were thoroughly purged from their snow incumbrance, which had for the most part lain there for six weeks.

On Jan. 9 the wind blew at the rate of fifty-four miles an hour; on Feb. 12 at the rate of forty-two miles an hour; on March 3 at the rate of forty miles; on April 30 at the rate of forty-eight miles; on May 2 at the rate of forty-eight miles. Twenty-five miles per hour is considered a dangerous wind, and when the anemometer registers that rate the storm flag—a diamond sable in a field gules—is hoisted over the building of the Equitable Insurance Company, on the roof of which the Signal Service Corps has a station. On Saturday no less than thirty vessels cleared for European ports, but the wind was so high that only seven were bold enough to pass Sandy Hook, the remainder deeming it wiser to remain in the Lower Bay, although the wind was favorable. But there was too much of the good wind, which, according to the proverb, is worse than none at all. A wind of twenty-five miles per hour gives a pressure upon each square foot of three pounds, a wind of forty-eight miles per hour a pressure of eleven pounds and a half. The reader who will make the calculation of the number of square feet which an ordinary vessel would expose to the wind will agree that those who did not leave the Bay were fully warranted. In the month of April that storm-flag was hoisted eleven times, whereas in 1874 it was only hoisted six times, and in 1873 only three times.

PROTEST AGAINST THE PROPOSED PILOT LAW.

The following petition was sent to Albany last night in opposition to Timothy Campbell's Pilot bill. It will be followed to-day by a committee from the Ship-owners' Association:

To the Honorable Legislature of the State of New-York:

The Ship-owners' Association of the State of New-York, on behalf of themselves and as representatives of the commercial interests of the port of New-York, hereby respectfully protest against the passage of Assembly bill, entitled "An act to regulate pilotage at the port of New-York." As they alone pay the fees for pilotage they deem it only just that their rights should be protected in levying the same, and that their interests should be consulted, and further, in support of their claims, submit the following petition.

GUSTAVUS A. BRETT, President.

D. R. NORVELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1875.

To the Honorable Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, ship-owners, agents, and others directly interested in the welfare of the commerce of the port of New-York, do hereby respectfully protest against the bill entitled "An act to regulate pilotage at the port of New-York," as being unjust, onerous, and uncalled for, and, in the event of its becoming a law, certain to prove detrimental to the commerce of New-York. Chief Justice Church has just decided the compulsory clause of the law, so far as regards the choice of a pilot, to be discretionary with the vessel, so long as some pilot is employed, and the bill in question seeks to set aside this decision, besides greatly increasing the fees, which at present are deemed exorbitant.

Your petitioners therefore pray that this bill may not become a law.

C. G. Francklyn, Cunard Line Steam-ship Company; R. J. Cortis, White Star Line Steam-ship Company; John G. Dale, Inman Line Steam-ship Company; F. W. J. Hurst, National Line Steam-ship Company; Henderson Brothers Anchor Line Steam-ship Company; George Mackenzie, French Line Steam-ship Company; Oelrichs & Co., Bremen Line Steam-ship Company; Kunhardt & Co., Hamburg Line Steam-ship Company; Williams & Guion, Great Western Steam-ship Company; Pim, Forwood & Co., Atlas Steam-ship Company; William D. Morgan & Co., Bristol Line Steam-ship Company; A. E. Outerbridge, Quebec and Gulf Ports Steam-ship Company; F. Alexandre & Sons, Mexican Steam-ship Line; C. H. Mallory & Co., Texas Line Steam-ship Company; Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Boyd & Hincken, Brett, Son & Co., W. R. Grace & Co., Snow & Burgess, John Zittlosen, D. B. Dearborn, Pendergast Brothers & Co., Charles L. Wright & Co., E. A. Ball, A. P. Agresta, B. F. Metcalfe & Co., Alvah Mudgett, H. W. Loud & Co., B. J. Wenberg, Chauncey Barnes, and nearly 100 others.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JOHN C. GREEN.

The funeral of the late John C. Green took place yesterday from the University Place Presbyterian Church. The services were conducted by Rev. R. R. Booth, Pastor of the church. After reading the customary burial service, the reverend gentleman said that in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Green, who had requested that no remarks should be made at his funeral, he should preach no sermon, but he said he owed some testimonial to the deceased as his Pastor and friend. He then briefly enumerated the many virtues of Mr. Green, and the services were concluded by singing the hymn "Asleep in Jesus; blessed sleep." During the services the coffin containing the remains rested on a table beneath the pulpit. The casket was of rosewood, but with the exception of a silver plate bearing the name and age of the deceased, was without ornament, and there were no floral decorations of any description. Among those present were Controller Green, Hon. Thurlow Weed, Dr. Willard Parker, Dr. D. M. Stimson, Rev. Dr. Hastings, Hon. F. A. Conkling; the Trustees of the New York Hospital, in a body; the Directors of the Bleecker Street Savings Bank and Bank of Commerce; delegations from the Chamber of Commerce, Princeton College, and Princeton Seminary. The pall-bearers were Messrs. James Brown, E. D. Morgan, G. C. Ward, Otis D. Swan, James Lenox, B. D. Silliman, C. H. Russell, A. A. Low, Adam Norrie, Edward King, A. R. Wetmore and R. L. Kennedy.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Annie Louise Cary is at the Everett House.

Judge Sherman, of Washington, is at the Windsor Hotel.

J. D. Cameron, of Harrisburg, is at the Brevoort House.

Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Baltimore, is at the New-York Hotel.

Adjt. Gen. Franklin Townsend, of Albany, is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Congressman C. C. Chaffee, of Springfield, Mass., is at the Gilsey House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

James Gorman, aged forty-five years, was choked to death with a piece of meat, yesterday, at No. 121 Baxter street.

Alexander Nauman, aged twenty-seven, of No. 155 Forsythe street, committed suicide yesterday evening by taking laudanum.

Senator Fox, Tax Commissioner Wheeler, and several Aldermen were among the callers upon Mayor Wickham yesterday.

It is said that the Corporation Counsel has appointed Mr. Charles Maclean as legal adviser to the Police Department.

The Corporation Counsel has decided that it is not necessary to affix the seal of the Common Council to leases made by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The body of an unknown man, apparently thirty-five years of age, was found in the water at the foot of Twenty-third street, North River, yesterday and taken to the Morgue.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on Thursday at 1 P. M. in the rooms of the Chamber, in William street, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Controller Green has placed a bulletin in his office, announcing that he has transmitted warrants for the payment of men employed in the various departments to Mayor Wickham for his signature.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, Justice Wandell held Daniel Merritt in $3,000 bail for robbing the store of John Boscher, of No. 156 Fourth avenue, of ten boxes of cigars valued at $80.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening in the Bleecker Building. After the transaction of the regular routine business the meeting adjourned.

The members of the German Free Thinkers Association state that the name of their association was attached to the address presented to Carl Schurz, approving of his political career, without their authority.

A meeting of the Young Men's Women Suffrage League will be held to-morrow at Room No. 24, Cooper Union. An address will be delivered by Mrs. Susan A. English, which will be followed by a free discussion.

A match-game of base-ball was played on Saturday at Melrose between the second year and preparatory classes of the School of Mines of Columbia College, which resulted in favor of the former by a score of 10 to 6.

William Conklin, of No. 169 Eldridge street; William Hubbell, of No. 107 Tenth street; William Rogers, of No. 350 East Fiftieth street, and Adolph Strauss, of No. 640 Fifth street, died suddenly yesterday without known cause.

Tiffany & Co. have on exhibition a silver centre piece made to the order of a few Italian gentlemen in this City, to be presented to Mme. Ristori, on the occasion of her performance for the benefit of the Italian School at the Five Points.

Yesterday 900 cigars and seventy-one bundles of cigarettes were seized by Custom-house Inspector Judd, on board of the steam-ship City of Havana. They were taken to the seizure-room of the Custom-house to await the proper action of the authorities.

The will of Mr. Nathan Solomon was admitted to probate by Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. With the exception of a few minor legacies, the testator leaves his estate, valued at about $50,000, to his widow Minnie, whom he makes his sole executrix.

The inquest held by Coroner Croker in the case of Patrick Leahy was terminated yesterday, the jury finding that he came to his death through injuries received from having been thrown accidentally from his cart and run over by a Third avenue car.

Chamberlain Tappan reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $3,510,929 76, and the payments $3,887,102 55. The amount in the City Treasury on Saturday was $929,043 78. He has collected from banks for interest on April deposits $4,770 62.

The Seventh Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening at the head-quarters of the Lincoln Club, No. 12 University place, President Cornelius Van Cott presiding. Several new members were initiated and a number of new names were proposed.

The fair in aid of the Free Training and Cooking Schools will commence this afternoon at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, at 1 P. M., and will be opened on Thursday and Friday from 2 P. M. to 12 P. M. On Saturday it will open at 10 A. M. and close at 12 P. M.

The school-ship St. Mary's will remain at the foot of Twenty-third street, East River, for a few days longer, after which she will be towed to an anchorage off the Battery, where she will remain until orders for her departure on a cruise are issued by the Board of Education.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, yesterday, at No. 198 Broadway, the following officers were elected: President, Gen. Thomas J. Eckert; Vice President, W. J. Syms; Second Vice President, E. D. L. Sweet; Secretary and Treasurer, Alfred Nelson.

The artist, Mr. Lysander Thompson, has donated to the Bryant fund a fine crayon portrait of the late Dan Bryant. It is now on exhibition in the window of the Domestic Sewing-machine Company, corner Broadway and Union square, and will be raffled for at Chris. O'Conner's billiard rooms Saturday evening, May 8. The entire proceeds will go to the Bryant fund.

The annual meeting of the holders of vaults in the New-York City Marble Cemetery, in Second street, was held yesterday at No. 139 Pearl street, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were chosen: Messrs. William M. Allen, Charles J. Howell, Thomas Fleming, Henry Day, and Anson Baker.

At the meeting of the Dock Commissioners yesterday, for the purpose of reorganizing, Commissioner Henry F. Dimock took his seat as a member of the board. The election of officers resulted in the choice of Commissioner Wales as President, and Commissioner Westervelt as Treasurer *pro tem.* No changes were made in the clerical staff of the board, and none are contemplated at present.

Mr. Vincent C. King, the newly-appointed successor of ex-Fire Commissioner Cornelius Van Cott, entered upon the discharge of his duties at the offices of the department yesterday. No disposition has yet been made of the case of Mr. White, the Secretary of the Board, but it is probable that at the next meeting the resolution ordering the dismissal of Mr. White will be reintroduced.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church met yesterday at the Synod Rooms, No. 34 Vesey street, and made appropriations amounting to $7,675 to various churches in Michigan, Indiana, New-York and New-Jersey. The session of the Particular Synod will begin this afternoon in the Joralemon Street Church, Brooklyn.

Postmaster James received a dispatch yesterday from the Post Office Department at Washington, advising him that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company had given notice from San Francisco that they would dispatch a steamer for Yokohama and Hong Kong on the 15th instant, and directing him to forward mails to San Francisco for dispatch on that date.

The funeral of the late William Dennistoun, President of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Dispensary, took place yesterday, from the Presbyterian Church at Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, Rev. Dr. Hall, Pastor. The services were conducted by Dr. Hall, whose oration was brief, but highly eulogistic of the deceased. Among the gentlemen present were Robert Lenox Kennedy, Col. Frederick A. Conkling, Robert L. Stewart, Josiah Macey, and D. C. Murray.

The School-ship Mercury, of the Department of Charities and Correction will probably arrive in this port about the 15th of the present month. Upon her arrival an effort will be made to effect the transfer of a number of the boys competent to act as ordinary seamen to the steam-ship lines. Steps will also be taken to enter others on the training ships of the United States Navy. When last heard from the Mercury was reported in good condition, with all well on board.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of America, for the election of Directors, was held at the bank yesterday. The following named gentlemen were elected: William Whitlock, Jr., Frederic G. Foster, Robert T. Woodward, Josiah O. Low, Horace Gray, Egisto P. Fabbri, James M. Brown, James Haslehurst, William L. Jenkins, Lawrence Wells, Samuel Thorne, Charles G. Landon, George A. Crocker, David S. Egleston, Edmund W. Corlies, Robert Jaffray. For Inspectors for 1876: Benjamin H. Field, William H. Macy, John R. Marshall. The election for President will be held on the 11th instant.

BROOKLYN.

A Grand Jury was impaneled in the Court of Sessions yesterday morning, and charged by Judge Moore.

During the year ending April 30, 1875, the receipts for water taxes amounted to $903,300 03, being an increase of $91,274 81 on the preceding year.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, will parade for review by Major Gen. Dakin, on Wednesday.

At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Trust Company yesterday, at the corner of Montague and Clinton streets, the following Trustees were elected in place of those whose terms have expired: Henry E. Pierrepont, John Halsey, Henry Sanger, Charles R. Marvin, Abraham B. Baylis, and Ripley Ropes. Messrs. Jacob I. Bergen, William M. Ingraham, and Sidney V. Lowell were appointed Inspectors of next election. The votes cast represented two-thirds of the stock of the company.

Rebecca Tenkerton, the young girl who stole $1,100 worth of jewelry from her employer, Mr. Hodges, of South Oxford street, was committed for examination by Justice Riley yesterday. She says now that the story told by her that she was assisted by a girl named Mann is untrue.

A team of horses, owned and driven by William Lerkin, of No. 966 Gates avenue, ran away last evening, and, coming into collision with two wagons standing in Atlantic avenue, destroyed them. One of the horses had a leg broken. Mr. Lerkin was not hurt.

Scipio Franks, a colored man, was found dead in his bed at No. 540 Fifteenth street yesterday. Franks lived alone in the house, and being missed from the neighborhood recently an officer burst open the door and found him. He seemed to have died in a fit. Coroner Simms will investigate the case.

Justice Pratt has granted an alternative mandamus against Gilbert Thompson, Jr., Supervisor of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., to show cause why he should not be compelled to sign certain bonds, to the amount of $3,500, alleged to have been appropriated by the Town Commissioners in September last.

STATEN ISLAND.

A telegraph station is to be established in Stapleton. Most of the other villages on the island already have telegraphic communication with New York.

The United States Revenue steamer Grant was again at her anchorage off Tompkinsville, yesterday, where she arrived on Sunday from a cruise along the Jersey coast.

It was stated yesterday that the injunction resting upon the club-house building at Stapleton would be argued to-day; also that if an adverse decision was rendered Mr. Garner would furnish security and resume work upon it immediately.

The Richmond County Police had their annual Spring inspection yesterday. The North Shore Squad was inspected at the station at Port Richmond, and the East Shore Squad at head-quarters in Beach street, Stapleton.

Young McLaughlan, one of the finders of the gold coin on the Windsor place, at Factoryville, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Corbett on complaint of Mr. Albert Bodine, the present owner of the premises, upon the charge of grand larceny. The prisoner was discharged.

Prof. De Graff, who conducted the services of the recent Richmond County Teachers' Institute, was summoned home by a telegram announcing the illness of a son, two years old, which has since terminated fatally. It is a singular coincidence that two years previous, to a day, when attending the Institute, he was summoned home by a telegram announcing the birth of the same son.

On Sunday night, in Hilderbrandt's drinking saloon, on Cohn avenue, Castleton, about half a mile from Police Head-quarters, two men named Bethey and Norton got into a dispute with the proprietor, which ended in a fight. Hilderbrandt was severely beaten, and left in such a dangerous condition that it was thought best to take his ante-mortem statement yesterday. The ruffians also stole $50 from his pocket and a gold watch valued at $150, and when they left fired two pistol-shots through the door. The Police succeeded in arresting Bethey and Norton yesterday, and they will have an examination before Justice Kissner at Stapleton.

LONG ISLAND.

A ballot will be taken on the incorporation of the village of Corona on June 1.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river between the Bremen and Hamburg docks in Hoboken, yesterday.

The new Board of Education of Jersey City organized last night by the election of William G. Lyon, President; James R. Merceir, Treasurer, and John Rowe, Clerk.

The American Hose Company of Jersey City will start on an Eastern trip on the 31st inst., stopping at Elizabeth to present Gen. Madison Drake with a battle-flag which he carried in the first campaign of the war.

James Welscher, nine years of age, was dangerously if not fatally shot at Paterson yesterday afternoon by a school-mate named Christie, who was carelessly handling a pistol at school No. 6.

Mrs. John B. Drayton, wife of the late Commissioner Drayton, left a pocket-book containing $101 in one of the bedrooms of her house on Jersey City Heights on Sunday night, while she went to supper. When she returned the money was gone.

The inquest in the case of Phillip Sheridan, who died from a blow from a stone thrown by Joseph Doyle, was commenced at Brady's Morgue, in Jersey City, last night. The testimony taken thus far corroborates the account of the homicide already published.

James Graham, aged eighteen, jumped over a fence while returning to his home in Paterson, on Sunday, and alighted on a sharp stake, which penetrated his abdomen to the depth of about three inches, inflicting a terrible wound. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The laborers employed in building the new tunnel through Bergen Hill, struck yesterday for increased pay. Those who formerly received $1 60 now demand $2, and those who received $1 50 demand $1 75. One hundred of the 600 men employed there concluded to continue their work at the old rate. The strikers threatened violence, and the protection of a detail of Police was extended to them.

THE TENNESSEE PREPARING FOR A CRUISE.

The Tennessee, which has been undergoing extensive repairs at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for some months past, to fit her for service in the Asiatic squadron, was put in commission on Saturday. New engines have been supplied by John Roach & Co., and she has been thoroughly repaired and newly painted. Yesterday the employes of the Navy-yard were engaged in putting the stores and the officers' baggage on board. She will take provisions for four months. The trial of the engines will be made to-morrow, and if everything works in a satisfactory manner it is expected that the Tennessee will have the Navy-yard for her destination in the course of ten or twelve days. She mounts twenty-three guns, eighteen of which have a calibre of nine inches, and two of eleven inches; two are 100-pound rifles, and one is a 60-pound rifle. She takes out 520 men, though her regular complement is 460. The extra forty men will be distributed among the other ships of the squadron. Following is a list of her officers: Commander, Capt. W. W. Low; Lieutenant Commanders, W. C. Wise, C. F. Goodrich; Lieutenants, F. Hanford, H. C. Hunter, L. C. Logan, E. W. Premey, T. C. McClean; Ensigns, T. Marshall, C. A. Foster, J. Masser; Midshipmen, J. W. Stewart, J. F. Parker, M. G. Reynolds, W. H. Nostrand, and B. O. Scott; Medical Inspector, T. J. Turner; Assistant Surgeons, J. Mackie and C. H. Hall; Paymaster, J. A. Smith; Chief Engineer, W. S. Slamin; Assistant Engineers, G. P. Hunt, G. W. Melville, J. C. Kafer, E. F. McElwell; Chaplain, Rev. M. McLaren; Boatswain, J. A. Selmer; Gunner, D. A. Roe; Carpenter, G. W. Connover; Sailmaker, G. W. Frankland; Captain's Clerk, H. Peck; Pay Clerk, J. Adams.

THE BRIDGE DIRECTORS.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Bridge met yesterday at the offices of the Company, Mr. C. Murphy presiding. The following members were also present: David M. Stine, William C. Kingsley, J. S. T. Sahnahan, William Marshall, George L. Nichols, Samuel Booth, Thomas Carroll, of Brooklyn, and Lawrence Turner, James M. McClean, Charles J. Canda, John Riley, Samuel S. Powell, and W. K. Taruber, New-York. After approving the minutes of the last meeting, the report of the Executive Committee which met at 2 o'clock, was presented, recommending contracts to be entered into for granite, timber, and iron, to the amount of $384,924. The Chairman said that there ought to be a resolution passed to the effect, that the members of the board in attendance should be authorized to pass upon the contracts. Mr. Carroll replied that a majority of the board was present. Mr. Murphy then stated that the minutes of the Executive Committee would come up for action before the board, but under the present rule they could not be read, because they were not yet ingrossed in the books. It was then agreed that a few small items of expenditure for dredging and removing materials from the anchorage at the piers, be approved, and that the recommendations for awarding contracts for iron, timber, and stone, be laid on the table until the next meeting.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 3.—Printing Cloths are quiet at previous prices.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Cornwall, for Bristol.—Major Garrard, British Army; Mrs. Garrard, Misses Ada, Isabella, and Fannie Garrard, five children and servant, F. Canisius, United States Consul to Bristol; Mrs. Canisius, two Misses Canisius, and two children; Wm. Greenslade, Miss Andrews, Mrs. Reynolds, C. T. Bickel, wife, and son, Manuel Sancha, Mrs. Lee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—George Fox, Charles Fox, Mr. McKenzie, George Duncan, Thomas G. Palmer, J. B. Ellison, Mrs. J. B. Ellison, W. J. Barney, Thomas P. Medley, Mrs. H. F. La Haye, James La Haye, Master Robert La Haye, Miss K. W. Tuttle, George F. Williams, A. A. Hayes, Jr., A. A. Hayes, Miss Hayes and nurse, Edmund Tuck, Mrs. Edmund Tuck, Mr. Randolph, J. E. Pierson, Mrs. J. H. Selby, Master R. Selby, Master P. Selby, Miss Selby, Miss J. Selby, Mr. Lawson, Master A. Lawson, Mr. Allard, Miss Bertha Bevan, Mrs. Frost, Miss Frost, Rev. Denis Mackey, C. A. Ackley, W. H. Baud, A. P. O'Neill, Mrs. A. P. O'Neill, H. C. Drake, L. L. Jones, J. Cortada, R. Cortada, W. G. Fraser, George Newell, A. Gilmour, S. Gilbert, W. A. Coleman, J. R. Drake, Rev. Thomas English, Christian Wahl, Mr. Woodefield, Mrs. H. S. Day, Mrs. A. G. Bierce, Benjamin Logan, Mrs. Benjamin Logan and infant, Mrs. S. M. Hunt, Miss Mary Hunt, Mrs. W. A. Moseley, Mrs. J. C. Harrison, M. S. Hunt, G. McClusky, Mrs. L. L. Keyes, Master L. L. Keyes, R. Morton, Master E. L. Morton, Miss Mary Morton, E. MacIntyre, Mrs. R. Morton, Mrs. Henry Hutton, Miss E. McClusky, Miss G. McClusky, R. Craig, H. M. Drake, Charles E. Foster, D. Herbert Dunn, Henry W. Atwater, Mrs. Henry W. Atwater, C. F. Cook, T. W. Brickon, Mrs. John Stanser, Master Stanser, Miss Stanser, Emma Curtis and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:54 | Sun sets....6:59 | Moon rises....4:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:44 | Gov. Island.7:33 | Hell Gate....8:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, May 3.

CLEARED.

Ships Lillian, (Br.,) Hall, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey; North American, Smith, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.; Cholulu, (Br.,) Cox, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.; Philosopher, (Br.,) Evans, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Elisa, (Norw.,) Kjeldsen, Odessa, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Rosa, (Swe.,) Renmansson, Riga, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Georgie P. Lawrence (Ital.,) Pollio, Genoa, Jno. C. Seager; Hebe, (Norw.,) Taraldsen, Stockholm, Swe., C. Tobias & Co.; Serene, Segerman, Montevideo and a market, Dowley, Corners & Co.; Cortese, (Ital.,) Chiesa, Dundalk, Ireland, Slocovich & Co.; M. W. Brett, Peterson, Cardenas, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Prudentia, (Norw.,) Pande, Cronstadt, Rus., C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs Daniel Trowbridge, Rogers, Bridgetown, Bar., D. Trowbridge & Co.; Beaver, (Br.,) Cook, Rockland, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schrs. Orie M. Flemington, Nickerson, Baracoa, I. R. Staples; Sunny South, Derickson, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Addie Jordan, Leavitt, Brunswick, Ga., J. H. Winchester & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool April 22, via Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. April 24, lat. 57 02 N., lon. 17 52 W., passed an American ship showing letters H G D T, bound W.; 26th, lat. 48 47 N. lon. 47 53 W., a British ship showing R D M W, (Faith, of Irvine,) bound W.; 30th, lat. 42 26 N., lon. 52 37 W. British ship Gold-finder bound W.; same date, 1:30 P. M., no lat. o lon., passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 25th, 4 P. M., passed a two-masted steamer bound W. From lat. 44 46 N. and lon. 45 40 W. to lat. 43 30 N. and lon. 48 10 W. passed eleven icebergs.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Steinmann, (Belg.) Lechere, Antwerp 19 ds., with mdse. and twenty-one passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. April 25, lat. 43, lon. 49, passed a large number of icebergs.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, with mdse., &c., to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship George W. Elder, Reed, Baltimore, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark John Griffin, Westberg, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Chieftain, (of Iverness,) Fairweather, Palermo 68 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to G. F. Bulley.

Bark Delphine, (Norw.,) Lieschly, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Olivari, (Ital.,) Mortola, Genoa 56 ds., in ballast to order—passed Gibraltar March 17.

Brig Fanny, (of Philadelphia,) Smith, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Moses, Murphy & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig D. K. Stockwell, (of Bangor,) Hakly, Matanzas, 9 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Tersh Banker, Price, Rio Grande Du Sul, 48 ds., with hides to Oelrichs & Co.—vessel to G. M. Smith. March 23, off Cape Frio, spoke whaling bark Cicero, (of New Bedford,) 10 months out, with 200 barrels oil; all well; would put into St. Helena; 29th, lat. 16 S., lon. 34 W., whaling bark Sea Breeze, of and for New Bedford, 40 months out, with 2,950 barrels oil; all well.

Schr. Victor, Nickerson, Para 20 ds., with rubber and nuts to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to J. Wenberg. May 1, off Hatteras, spoke schr. H. E. King, for Cardenas for Baltimore.

Schr. J. J. Harris, (of Brookhaven,) Hudson, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. Llinhi—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Orvetta Perry, Virginia, for New Haven.

Schr. Clara Woodhouse, Cruse, Brazos 14 ds., with wool and hides to Woodhouse & Rudd.

Schr. C. H. Means, (of Providence), Smith, Jacksonville, via Hampton Roads, 20 ds., with yellow pine to master. Is bound to Albany.

Schr. S. P. Fooks, Cranmer, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. R. E. Yates (of Damariscotta), Yates, Minatitlan, Mexico, 21 ds., with cedar to A. O. Ward & Co.; vessel to master. No date lat. 33 54, lon. 76 06 spoke brig A. Bailey, from ——, for Portland.

Schr. J. F. Baker (of Sag Harbor), Davis, Progreso, Mexico, 10 ds., with hemp to M. Scheverria & Co.; vessel to B. F. Metcalf. April 27, off Alligator Reef, spoke schr. Richard Johnson, from Matanzas for Boston.

Schr. A. E. Moore, Phillips, Virginia.

Schr. J. K. Shaw, Cox, Baltimore.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Baltimore.

Schr. David S. Siner, (of Philadelphia,) Huntley, Brunswick, Ga., 6 ds., with lumber to H. Murray—vessel to master.

Schr. Anna E. Glover, Perry, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckle—vessel to master.

Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Virginia.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Jeffrey, Baltimore.

Schr. Rosie and Aura, (of Bristol,) Gaul, Tampico, 30 ds., with mdse. to Brown & Co.—vessel to H. B. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Julius Webb, Headling, Virginia.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Osborn, Virginia.

Schr. L. E. Benton, Biggins, Virginia for Fair Haven.

Schr. Minnie Still, Jennings, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., clear.

SAILED

Steam-ship Cornwall, for Bristol. E. ship Humboldt, for Angier; barks Ercole, for Amsterdam; Kobe, for Stockholm; ship M. C. Day, for Bremen.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ARICHAT, May 3.—Arr. schr. Lilly Dale, of Gloucester, Mass., put in here for ice and bait.

CIENFUEGOS, April 30.—Arr. bark M. E. Chapman, (Br.,) Eve, New-York: S. A. Staples, Shute, London, for New Orleans, (and is detained for want of sanitary papers;) schr. Silver Spray, Wass, Boston: May 1, bark American Lloyds, Park, New-York.

Sld. 30th ult., barks Scud, Wilson, Philadelphia; Josephine, Stahl, New-York: schr. White Star, (Br.,) Halifax; 1st inst., barks Cleone, New-York; Woodside, Montgomery, Boston; brig Mirella, Nickerson, Halifax.

CARDENAS, April 30.—Arr. Bark Canada, (Br.,) Wood, New-York; Brigs Emma L. Shaw, Macomber, New York; Harry, Barnes Baltimore; Torrent, Wilder, Baltimore; schrs. John Bird, Smith, New-York; Alex. Harding, McBride, Portland; Charles Morford, Parsons, Portland. Arr. May 1, schr. L. A. Edwards, Beaufort.

30th ult.—Cld. bark L. T. Stocker, Taylor, N. of Hatteras; brig Canada, N. of Hatteras; Fonvert, Parker, N. of Hatteras; schr Ada F. Whitney, Mastrs, N. of Hatteras; C. F. Hyer, Poland, N. of Hatteras; Eva May, Shepherd, N. of Hatteras; Isaac Orberton, Crockett, N. of Hatteras; May Monroe, Hall, N. of Hatteras; Thomas M. Stone, Pitcher, N. of Hatteras; Norman, Smith N. of Hatteras. May 1, cld bark Galveston, Sawyer, Falmouth: schrs. E. V. Pettingill, Coggins, N. of Hatteras; Hannah McLean, Keen, N. of Hatteras.

HAVANA, May 2.—Arrived, steamers Columbus, Reed, New-York; W. G. Hewes, Tripo, Indianola; barks Cardenas, Sundberg, New-York; Gan Eden, Blair, Wiscassett; C. E. Jayne, Hawkins, Philadelphia.

Sailed 1st, steamers Juniata, (from Philadelphia,) New-Orleans; City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, New-York; 3d, brig New Era, (Br.,) Jones, N. of Hatteras.

MATANZAS, May 1.—Sld. brig H. Housten, Griffen, N. of Hatteras; Winfield, Bibber, do.

SAGUA, May 1.—Arr., schr. F. E. Scammel, (Br.,) Philadelphia.

Sld. April 30, brigs Keystone, Barker, New-York; Sarah Gilmore, Staples, N. of Hatteras; B. F. Nash, Spaulding, do. schr. Geo. E. Young, Marshall, do.

Sld. May 1, schrs. Henry Waddington, N. of Hatteras; John Hancock, do.

QUEBEC, Canada, May 3.—The schr. P. Fortin, from Cape Chat, has arr. here, with iron for Montreal, and reports the river clear of ice.

The captain, wife, and crew of the ship Essex arr. here yesterday in the ship Ocean Bride. The Essex was wrecked at Cape Whistle, on the coast of Labrador, on the 3d of November last.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 21.—Arr. Sehr. Addie Walton, Hamilton, Boston; 26th arr. brigs Rowe, White, and Excelsior, Mayor, from New-York.

ST. GEORGE, Bermuda, April 20.—Sld. bark Mary Ann, Follett, Sandy Hook for orders; inward, cargo of sugar laden at Java.

23d.—Sailed, schr. Bravo, Cowen, Boston; bark Josephine, McFarlane, Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 3.—Sld. for the United States, David Taylor, Kate Melick, Coldstream, Gripen, Lindoia, Hellas, Wanderer, Seaforth, Emma and Alice, Wega, Rudolph, Eastern Empire, San Giacomo, Madeira.

Arr. from the United States on the 1st inst., Ajax, Folkvang, Favorite, Alf.

Arr. on the 2d inst., Salo, Notre Dame de la Garde, Saama, Peerless, Willie, Samuel, (the latter at Falmouth,) St. Peder, Dirigo, A. and E. Lovett, Chilian, Blackpool, Centurion, Nile, Eunice, Nicolis, (the last three at Plymouth,) Celestino, Gazelle, Chimera, Texas, Sarah Ellen, Jessie, Bothwell Castle, Granville Belle, Sirius, Queen of England, Luco, Fiesta, Francis P. Sage, Concordia, Martha, Planet, Augu to Reimers, Stralsund, Admiral—the last eight in the Channel.

Arr. on the 3d inst.—Arzella, brig Ottawa, Star, Marquis of Bute, Rfisner, Kate Sancton, Symmetry, Damvier, Banman, Liverpool, F. H. Kockum, Armstrong, Annebella, Fama, Stowell, Cato.

Also arr.—Belle, Smyrniote, and Geneva.

GLASGOW, May 3.—The State Line steam-ship State of Indiana, Captain Sadler, from New-York, April 21, arr. at Greenock to-day, at 6 A. M.

The steam-ship State of Louisiana, of the same line, sld. from Larne for New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., Sunday.

QUEENSTOWN, May 3.—The White Star steamer Republic, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York April 24, arr. here at 11 A. M. to-day.

The National Line steamer Egypt, Capt. Grogan, from New-York April 24, arr. off the Fastnet at 2 P. M. to-day.

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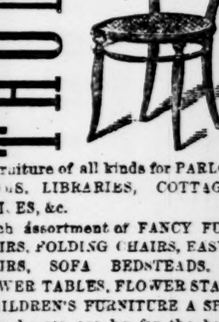

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